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THE ANGREYS OF KOLABA

IN

British Records

(1719 A. D. to 1884 A. D.)

EDITED BY

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மகாமகோபாத்தியாய, டாக்டர்
உ. வே. சாமிநாதையர் நூல் நிலையம்
அடையாறு, சென்னை-20.

To the memory of

Kanhoji Angrey,

the founder of the family, who made a name in the annals of the Indian Ocean.

PREFACE

In the field of historical research one of the first tasks is the publication of historical documents. It is the first step leading to scientific research in history—the foundation of a documented history.

Collections of such documents are numerous and voluminous in the history of the world. But unfortunately they are not so numerous in India. A few collections were first brought out by sincere British workers, though their critical flair was not at times upto the mark. The letters of the East India Company, in three series, edited by Sir William Foster, are perhaps the most important of these collections. In more recent times the Historical Records Office of Madras has published thousands of the documents they treasure with the most creditable zeal. Also the Director of the National Archives of New Delhi is now preparing a new series of volumes which will continue the collection of documents published a quarter of a century ago. All this is a good omen for the history of historical research in India. Mr. B. K. Shrivastavya is to be warmly congratulated on the preparation of these volumes of documents concerning one of the most interesting periods in the history of India.

India may be rightly proud for supplying one of the first chapters to the history of world shipping. The early achievements in the sea of those fearless sea-farers, such as the Minas, the Tirayars, the Vaniyars (or Panis), often recounted in the Buddhist JATAKA, do not know any fore runners. The Phsenicians followed on their wake centuries later. The Angreys of Kolaba continued that early tradition centuries later.

The importance of the history of this family in the general history of India may be well appraised, when it is realised that all the powers round them, both Indian and foreign, became apprehensive of their strength and combined to suppress them. After their annihilation their natural overlord, the Peshwas of Poona did succumb not long after. It lead to the undisputed supremacy of the British upon the Western coast of India.

Hence the importance of the documents published in these volumes. Mr. Shrivastavya has collected them in the course of his studies for the Ph. D. degree. They will always be a monument to his youthful enthusiasm and to his indefatigable industry. May these documents be a help to all historians of India in the elucidation of one of the most absorbing apisodes of her history.

Off Aden, on board the " Caboto "
3rd March 1950.

H. Heras, S. J.
Director,
Indian Historical Research Institute,
Bombay.

PREAMBLE

The Angreys of Alibag, Kolaba, were the most powerful amongst the Maratha Sardars of the day; so much so that they successfully resisted the mighty Mughal Emperor and preserved and guarded the Concan for the Regent Rajaram Later on they usurped the guardianship of the Western Coast of India from the Sciddees of Janjira. Not only this, they successfully resisted the onslaught and the designs of the Western European Nations. This ultimately paved the way for their downfall, for the Peshwa could never tolerate the dominance and existence of so powerful a neighbour. It was against the interest of Poona to allow such a formidable power to function independently at Kolaba. The English factors took full advantage of the policy of the Peshwa. They themselves tried to snatch the Admiralship of the Mughal Fleet from the Sciddees with a view to destroying the supremacy of the Angreys over the high seas Failing in this attempt, they manoeuvred to liquidate the Angreys in another way. Many alliances were formed—with the Portuguese, the Sawants of Sawantwadi and the Sciddees. Expeditions were also led against the Angreys, but all these proved of no avail. Finally the English and the Peshwas joined hands and the Angreys, and along with them the Maratha supremacy over the Western coast, came to a sorrowful end.

Inspite of the prominent position that the Angreys occupied in the Deccan, and more especially in the Maratha politics, very little is known about them and whatever little is kuown is not quite the correct thing. This led me to select 'the History of the Angreys of Alibag' as the subject for my thesis. Accordingly, I undertook the work under the guidance of the Rev. H. Heras, Director of Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavieers College, Bambay, who inspite of his multifarious duties, always spared time to guide me and encouraged me to bring the researches to a successful end.

The Government was kind enough to permit me to inspect its records (English and Marathi). The present volume consists of ORIGINAL ENGLISH DOCUMENTS as well as semi-original documents from the following :—

1. Records of the Government of Bombay.
2. Records of Fort St. George.
3. Tellicherry consultations.
4. Anjango Consultations.
5. Despatches from England.
6. Anand Ranga Pillai's Diary.

A parusal of these will fully justify my contentions and my efforts in this direction.

For maintaining the originality of of the documents, the original spellings have been scrupulously retained.

Before ending this short preamble I feel it imperative to show my greatefulness to Her Highness Jijabai Angrey (Her Highness Matushri Parbatibai, the dowager Maharani of Dewas J. B.) for placing Her Highness's family records at may disposal and extending a helping hand and to Rev. Heras S. J. my giude, of wose guidance I owc may success. Besides my thanks are due to all those who hove helped me in carrying out the researches, specially to Dr. V. G. Dighe, Historical Archivist to the Government of Bombay, but for whose help it would have been exceedingly difficult for me to complete the work in such a short time.

Poona, 8th December 1949.] B. K. Shrivastavya

ANGREYS OF KOLABA IN BRITISH RECORDS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
1	Stating unsuccessful attempt of Governor Boone against Angrey.	26– 1–1719	1
2	Advising conclusion of peace with Angrey.	26–10–1719	,,
3	Charges extra-ordinary in war with Angrey.	31–12–1719	,,
4	Company's ships sail in quest of Angrey's Gallivats.	24– 2–1720	,,
5	Re : Rama Kamathi.	– 2–1720	,,
6	Reporting encounter with Angrey's fleet.	29– 2–1720	,,
7	Re : Rama Kamathi : Articles of treason.	– 3–1720	2
8	Re : Trade with Angrey : Accounts.	7– 4–1720	,,
9	— do —	,,	,,
10	Company's ship captured by Angrey.	24– 5–1720	3
11	Shaikh Ismail Khan's proposals to suppress Angrey.	18– 6–1720	,,
12	President's reaction to above.	– 6–1720	,,
13	Letter of Shaikh Ismail Khan.		,,
14&15	Re : Duty on shipping for carrying on war with Angrey.	– 7–1720	4
16&17	Expedition against Angrey : Secret committee appointed.	6– 9–1720	5
18	Expedition launched under command of Walter Brown.	13– 9–1720	,,
19	Letter of Walter Brown.	8–10–1720	,,
20	Brown's report on the progress of the expedition : Khem Sawant's intention to march against Angrey.	15–10–1720	,,
21	Letter of Brown.		,,
22	Reported invasion of Angrey's country.	24–10–1720	6
23	Brown returns.	13–11–1720	,,
24	Informing Madras of success of the expedition.	9–12–1720	,,

Letter No	Contents	Date	Page
25	Tax on shipping.	–12–1720	6
26	Report on expedition against Angrey.	26– 1–1721	,,
27	Angrian Grabs Vs. Company's Grabs.	16– 2–1721	7
28–31	Letters from Madras.	Aug. Sept.,,	7 & 8
32	Decreasing the strength of the Navy.	21–12–1722	8
33	Letter from Bombay.	23– 1–1723	,,
34	Capture of Portuguese & Angrey's Grabs.	30– 1–1723	9
35	Angrey's fleet at Rajapore.	– –1723	,,
36	Company's ship in search of Angrey's fleet	26– 1–1724	,,
37	Kanhoji Angrey's letters to the President	24– 5–1724	,,
38, 39	Decision of the President.	7– 8–1724	11
40	Company's ships in quest of Angrey's fleet	–10–1724	12
41	Regarding Sceedees.	–11–1724	,,
42	Help sent to Company's ship.	9– 9–1728	13
43	Re. : charges of war with Angrey.	13– 9–1728	,,
44	Re. : Shahu's intended visit.	–11–1728	,,
45, 46	Intercepting supplies sent to Angrey.		,,
47	Reporting death of Angrey (Kanhoji).	7–10–1729	,,
48	Informing capture of Company's ships.	– 2–1730	14
49	Articles of peace concluded between the Company & Cuddall.	17– 4–1730	,,
50	Informing capture of Onore boats by Angrey.	1– 9–1730	,,
51–53	Disclosing a fight between Company's & Angrey's cruizers confirmed by others.	12–12–1730	15
54	Making certain improvements in cruizers to fight the Angrey's fleet better.	4– 2–1731	,,
55	Informing activities of Angrey's fleet.	8– 3–1731	16
56	Compensation to widows.	12– 3–1731	,,
57	The son of Angrey goes to Gereah while the other remaining at Kolaba.	11– 4–1731	,,

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
58	Marine force of the Company : A List	– 4–1731	16
59	Conveying Company's ship.	7– 5–1731	17
60	Arrest of a person landing without proper passport.	– 6–1731	„
61	Showing Angrey's subjects traded with Muscat.	–10–1731	„
62	Company's boats captured by Sambhaji.	–11–1731	„
63	Promise of Reward for the capture of Angrey's boats.	19–11–1731	„
64	Advice to take prudent measures against Angrey.	6– 2–1732	18
65	Advising to capture Guany boats.	15– 1–1733	„
66	Capture of Rajapore by Marathas, assisted by Angrey.	– –1733	„
67	Charges of war with Angrey.	16– 2–1733	„
68	Peace overtures from Angrey.	21– 6–1733	„
69	Charges of war with Angrey.	– 6–1733	19
70–72	Efforts to snatch admiralship from the Sceedy.	June, July „	19 & 20
73	Recounting Sceedy's losses : Combined Maratha-Angrey forces against Sceedy : Steps to prevent fall of Underee.		20–22
74	Instructions to C-in-C Inchbird detailed to succour Sceedy.	14– 7–1733	22–25
75	Re. : Passage of boat between Bombay & Ravanee.	24– 8–1733	26
76	Angrey's fleet strengthened by the addition of Sceedy's fleet : Steps to reinforce Company's fleet, Reporting hoisting of Company's flag on Underee fort : Offering to help Moguls provided expenses were paid.	26– 7–1733	26–28
77	Charges of war with Angrey.	– 7–1733	28
78	Reporting Angrey's offer to protect Trade in lieu of the Tankha paid to Sceedy.	– 8–1733	„
79	Sceedy begs for succour to fight combined forces of the Marathas & Angrey.	10– 8–1733	„
80	Accommodating differences between Marathas and Sceedy.	–11–1733	29

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
81	Company's ship cruizing between Bombay & Swarndoorg.	–11–1733	29
82	Expenses of equipping a fleet.	– –1733	,,
83	Articles of treaty between the Company and the Sceedy.	6–12–1733	29–31
84	Secret treaty between the Company and the Sceedy	7–12–1733	31
85	Charges of war with Angrey.	–12–1733	,,
86	Strength of Angrey's fleet.	– 5–1734	32
87	Garrison charges.	– 7–1734	,,
88	Directing that Sceedy should be helped readily.	31– 1–1735	,,
89	Angrey's intended design against Govalcote & Anjenvell: Sceedy's request for supplies.	11– 4–1735	,,
90–91	Decision to help Sceedy : ships & supplies despatched.	12&16–4– ,,	33
92–93	Capt. Rawlinson's appeal for help turned down.	19–10–1735	,,
94	Reporting that the Angreys & the Kem Sawants had come to terms.	–12–1735	,,
95	Company's ships in persuit of Angrey's Gallivats.	3– 1–1736	34
96	Angrey's boats capture Derby.	8– 1–1736	,,
97	Report of the Captain of Derby.	15– 1–1736	34–35
98–99	Re : Capture of Debry.	17&24–1– ,,	35
100	Capture of Derby attributed to neglect & mismanagement.	26– 1–1736	,,
101	Convoying Company's ships.	31– 1–1736	36
102	Re : Loss of Derby.	21– 2–1736	,,
103	Inchbird be sent to secure the release of prisoners.	– 5–1736	,,
104	Rejecting Sambhaji's terms.	14– 5–1736	,,
105	Bombay President fears the superiority of Angrey's Navy during coming season.	– 5–1736	37
106	Bombay President informs about Sambhaji' peace emissary	– 9–1736	,,
107	Bombay President acquaints the deputation of Captain Inchbird.	1–10–1736	38

Letter No	Contents	Date	Page
108	Bombay President reports to the Board Re : Capt. Inchbird's letter about prisoners' release.	12–10–1736	38
109	Apprehension about the ill use of concession by Sambhaji Angrey.	16–10–1736	,,
110	Re : Durby's capture by Angrey.	3–11–1736	,,
111	Re : stationing of Carlmington at Bombay.		39
112	Re : supply of men and material to Bombay.		,,
113	Re : coming of Prince of Wales and other vessels with released prisoners.	23–11–1736	,,
114	Re : arrival of Karnatak Embassador to Sambhaji.	26–11–1736	,,
115	Re : demand of satisfaction from Kannaries about the loot of Cumberland Galley.		40
116	Re : Portuguese departure for Goa.	25–11–1736	40
117	Re : passing of Angrey's fleet.	30–11–1736	,,
118	Re : appearance of Angrey's fleet near Mangalore.	30–11–1736	,,
119	Re : northward departure of Angrey's fleet.	4–12–1736	,,
120	Re : capture of Angrey's Grab by Captain Priest.	7–12–1736	,,
121	Re : Inchbird's submission of expenditure for obtaining prisoners' release.	–12–1736	41
122	Re : encounter with Angrey's fleet near Baccanore.	–12–1736	42
123	Re : examination of Derby's crew for fixing responsibility.	–12–1736	,,
124	Re : bringing of Angrey's vessel with 120 prisoners.	24–12–1736	42
125	Re : — ,, ,, — with that of Mahmud Ally.	24–12–1736	,,
126	Re : success of British fleet in capturing Angrey's Grab	21– 1–1737	42
127	President's laying of Duma's letter proposing concerted action against Angrias.	11– 2–1737	43
128	Re : sending of British fleet to cruize near Geriah and Tellichery.	12– 3–1737	,,
129	President acquaints the Board about his inspection of the town's defence and receipt of North's and Comr's General's letter.	4– 4–1737	,,

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
130	Re: baselessness of the rumour of Sambhaji's coming with his fleet.	8– 4–1737	45
131	President lays abstracts of Military and Marine expenditures.	8– 7–1737	,,
132	President reports receipt of Sceedi's letter.	1– 9–1737	46
133	Re: return of British fleet after unsuccessful cruize.	15– 9–1737	,,
134	President proposes employing ships against Angreys.	19– 9–1737	,,
135	President reports the cruizing of Sambhaji & Manaji's fleet.	11–10–1737	,,
136	President acquaints the Board re: the return of British fleet for want of provisions.	–12–1737	,,
137	Re: capture of Dutch and British vessels by Angreys.	17– 3–1738	47
138	Re: extra-ordinary expenditure relating to war with Angrey.	– 3–1738	,,
139	Sambhaji's letter stating 25 years war and falling of British vessels and crew in his hands.	13– 4–1738	,,
140	Re: effective employment of British vessels against Angreys.	25– 9–1738	49
141	Re: promising two months pay to officers and seamen for encouraging them.	– 9–1738	,,
142	President reports Sambhaji's fitting of nine Grabs and thirty Gallivats.	–10–1738	,,
143	Re: Dabol Sceedi's information about the fitting of Angrey's fleet near Geriah.	7–10–1738	,,
144	President's letter to Bagwell suggesting best endeavour on his part for keeping Angrey's fleet confined at shore.	13–10–1738	50
145	Bagwell informs blowing of Dalphin and Dulbadull.	9–11–1738	,,
146	Bagwell informs the President about Angrey's fleet.		51
147	Re: Sceedy's informing the President about the presence of Angrey's fleet.	26–11–1738	,,
148	President informs Sambhaji about the receipt of communication.	14–12–1738	,,
149	Re: the order to Prince William and other vessels to relieve the Resolution.		,,

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
150	Re : engagement between British and Angrey's fleet.	7– 1–1739	51
151	President acknowledges receipt of Bagwell's letter stating encounter with Angrey's fleet.	9– 1–1739	52
152	Re : coming of Sambhaji's Grabs and Gallivats to Swarndurg.		,,
153	Re : going of Britania, Rose and Carolina after Angrey's fleet.	17– 2–1739	,,
154	Expenses incurred by Bagwell during six months.	– 3–1739	53
155	Re : descision about sending Ambassador to Shahu Rajah.		,,
156	Re : agreement to release the prisoners of Sambhaji Angrey.	– 5–1739	,,
157	List of outstanding debts incurred in war with Angreys.	21– 5–1739	,,
158	Re : sending of British Embassy to Chimaji Appa at Bessein.	8– 6–1739	54
159	President informs the Board about the receipt of Friendship Proposal from Malvan Government.	11– 9–1739	55
160	President acquaints the Board about the receipt of civil answer from Angrey.	28– 9–1739	56
161	President rejects proposal to suspend operations.	2–10–1739	,,
162	Re : authority given to Rugby for negotiating with Sambhaji, consisting detailed directions.	10–10–1739	,,
163	Re : Sailing of Britania with other vessels on expedition to Southward.	11–10–1739	58
164	Re : Rugby's seeking information whether Dutch will go against Angreys.	26–10–1739	,,
165	Re : return of Messengers sent to Sambhaji Angrey.	,,	,,
166	Essaji and Miran Khan's report to Sambhaji about British good intentions.	,,	,,
167	President acknowledges receipt of Sambhaji's peace proposal.	28–10–1739	59
168	Re : return of vessel from Cochin.	31–10–1739	60
169	Re : sighting of Sambhaji's fleet by Carolina and Britania.	1–11–1739	,,

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
170	Re : capture of the Grab returning from Persia by Angrey's fleet.	2–12–1739	60
171	Re : sighting of Sambhaji's seven Grabs to the Northward creating apprehension for attack.	6–12–1739	50
172	Re : laying of Sambhaji's letter before the Board.	11–12–1739	60–61
173	Re : President's seeking Board's opinion about a reply to Sambhaij's letter.	3– 1–1740	61
174	Re : account of prize money and salvage on taking Angrey's Grab.	11– 1–1740	62
175	Re : falling in of Sambhaji's fleet with Portuguese fleet convoying provisions to Goa.		62
176	Re : appearance of Sambhaji's Grabs and Gallivats.	14– 2–1740	"
177	Re : reappearance of Sambhaji's fleet.	18– 2–1740	"
178	Re : capture of small Boats and Vessels by Angrey.		"
179	Ship Patteny suffice the strength of British fleet and make it strong enough to meet Angrey's fleet.	20– 2–1740	"
180	Re : continuance of cruize by Angrey's fleet.	21– 2–1740	63
181	Re : advising Sambhaji's fleet being at sea.	1– 3–1740	63
182	Re : Sambhaji's preparation to fall upon Anjanbel or Chaul.	26– 3–1740	63
183	Re : attack on Colaba by Sambhaji.	30– 3–1740	63
184	Re : instruction to Inchbird and Commanders of Prince William and Warwick.		64–65
185	Re : sailing of Triumph with other vessels on expedition to Colaba.	30– 3–1740	65
186	President acquaints the Board that Sambhaji was coming to Colaba.	2– 4–1740	65–67
187	Re : arrival of Manaji's Gallivats for water.	3– 4–1740	67
188	Re : supply of Mortar to Manaji.	5– 4–1740	67
189	President acquaints the Board about the receipt of a reply from Sambhaji.	– 4–1740	67–68
190	President advises Inchbird about the loan of Mortar to Manaji.	5– 4–1740	68

Letter No	Contents	Date	Page
191	Re : assembling of Maratha forces for the capture of Caranjah and Eliphanta.	6– 4–1740	69
192	Re : sighting of Maratha vessels off Caranjah.	7– 4–1740	,,
193	Re : Captain Inchbird's message informing the coming of Marathas on the back of Sambhaji.	7– 4–1740	,,
194	Re : taking possession of Caranjah by the Marathas.	8– 4–1740	70
195	Re : arrival of Maratha army at Colaba.	8– 4–1740	,,
	Re : Chaul governor's corresponding with Sambhaji Angrey.	10– 4–1740	70–73
196	Re : report of John De Souza Ferras from Chaul stating that the Governor of the place corresponds with Sambhaji.	11– 4–1740	70
197	Re : return of British Vessel Warwick with Prince of Wales and others.	19– 4–1740	73
198	Re : Manaji Angrey's connivance for Sambhaji's escape from Marathas.	19– 4–1740	74
199	Re : Marathas jealousy of Sambhaji's power and their determination to reduce him.	16– 5–1740	,,
200	Re : increase and preparation by Sambhaji for some enterprise.	– 8–1740	76
201	Re : continued suspense and alarm from the war-like preparation by Sambhaji.	29– 9–1740	77
202	Re : intervention of Rajah Shahu in the dispute between Manaji and Sambhaji in favour of Manaji.	–10–1740	,,
203	Re : (fear of) Sambhaji's fleet putting to sea.	27–10–1740	,,
204	Re : presence of Angrey's twelve Gallivats .	2–11–1740	78
205	Re : return of Sambhaji Angrey from Shahu's Court.	11–11–1740	,,
206	Re : President's advice to Capt. Fielder Freeman, Commander of Montague, about Sambhaji's intention to put to sea.	13–11–1740	78–79
207	Re : Sambhaji's fleet seen off Rajapur.	18–11–1740	79
208	Re : coming of Montague and other Vessels for want of provisions.	19–11–1740	,,
209	Re : advice to the Board about the movement of Sambhaji.	20–11–1740	80

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
210	Re : the presence of Angrey's Grabs and Gallivats at Onore.	15–12–1740	80
211	Re : cruizing of Sambhaji's fleet off the port Onore	16–12–1740	,,
212	Re : capture of Resolution belonging to Surat by Sambhaji.	29–12–1740	,,
213	Re : Shierman reports about the return of Sambhaji's fleet with the captured British Vessel-Resolution.	30–12–1740	81
214	Re : deputation of Capt. Henry Headly, Commander of Royal Guardian, with Prince of Wales, Neptune and others to watch the movements of Sambhaji.	31–12–1740	81–82
215	Re : President's report about Sambhaji's movement with eight Grabs.	6– 1–1741	82
216	Re : Henry Headly sighting Sambhaji's eight Grabs.	7– 1–1741	82–83
217	Re : valuation of the Vessel captured from Sambhaji.	13– 1–1741	83
218	Re : march of Commodore of Coachin against the King of Travancore and preparation for expedition against Sambhaji.	4– 3–1741	,,
229	Re : report of the President to the Board about the equipping of nine Grabs and seventeen Gallivats by Sambhaji.	20– 3–1741	83–84
220	Re : summoning of meeting by President for acquainting Sambhaji's movements.	23– 3–1741	84–85
221	Re : return of Halifax, Bombay and Trial from their cruize.	3– 4–1741	85
222	Re : the intention of Sambhaji to take to sea again and even to come Northward.	3– 4–1741	85–86
223	Re : the meeting to communicate the movement of Sambhaji.	5– 4–1741	86–87
224	Re : the report of Samuel stating that he knows nothing about the agreement between Sceedes and Sambhaji for concerted action against Marathas and British.	15– 5–1741	87
225	Re : the valuation of the Ketch retaken from Sambhaji.	26– 6–1741	88
226	Re : the considerable loss sustained by Sambhaji.	10– 9–1741	,,

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
227	Re : the havoc of thirty-years-war between Angreys and British.	26– 9–1741	88–89
228	Re : sending of a person with President's letter to Sambhaji Angrey.	16–10–1741	89–90
229	Re : Angrey's attack with seven Grabs and thirteen Gallivats on French Ship off Onore.	12–12–1741	90
230	Re : soliciting opinion of the Board about the reversal of resolution about sending of Rose Galley.	2– 1–1742	,,
232	Re : capture of Express Boat, sent to Tellicherry, by Sambhaji.	2– 1–1742	,,
233	Re : request of Marine Superintendent for three fully manned Grabs.	4– 1–1742	91
234	Re : falling of Express Boat into the hands of Angrey.	– 1–1742	,,
235	Re : sailing of French Ships from Mahim to Onore in expectation of getting back the ship captured by Angrey.	30– 1–1742	,,
236	Re : presence of seven Angrey's Grabs off Manglore.	19– 3–1742	,,
237	Re : detaining of ship in fear of Angrey's fleet seen off Damaun.	24– 4–1742	,,
238	Re : capture of Ally Rajah's ship going Maca by Angrey.	12– 7–1742	,,
239	Re : acquainting about the force possessed by Angrey.	27– 8–1742	92
240	Re : payment for securing release of men captured by Angrey.	2–11–1742	,,
241	Re : President acquainting the message sent by the Sceede at Anjanvel.	5–11–1742	,,
242	Re : information about enemy's fleet.	24–11–1742	,,
243	Re : appearance of Harington and Salisbury in the offing.	25–11–1742	,,
244	Re : return of the Grabs : Bombay and Resolution from cruize.	10–12–1743	,,
245	Re : Kalicat Linguist reporting the coming of Angrey's seven Grabs and eleven Gallivats.	12– 1–1743	93
246	Re : Lucas Rodrigues' letter saying that Angrey has taken French ship commanded by Capt. Brignon.	14– 3–1743	,,

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
247	Re : coming of Harrington from Tellicherry with ship formerly taken by Angrey.	14– 3–1743	93
248	Re : coming of Bengal ships leaking, being forced to shore by Angrey's Grabs at Kalicat.	22– 3–1743	,,
249	Re : quarrels between Manaji and Sambhaji and going of Manaji to Choul deserting Colaba.	22–11–1734	94
250	Re : taking of upper Choul by Manaji from his brother Sambhaji.	6–12–1734	,,
251	Re : land pay Master's adjustment with General Store Keeper for August, September and October.	28– 3–1735	94–95
252	Re : appointment of Manaji as Shahu's governor of Colaba District.	–12–1735	95
253	Re : sending of Neptune and Prince Carolina with eight Gallivats against Angrey's fleet sighted off Versova.	31– 1–1736	,,
254	Re : capture and bringing of five Gallivats belonging to Angrey.	13– 2–1736	,,
255	Re : Commander Narcissus reporting anchoring of Angrey's four Grabs and twenty Gallivats between St. John and Tarapur.	– 2–1736	,,
256	Re : prohibiting sale of Gallivats to Manaji Angrey.	– 8–1737	,,
257	Re : cruizing of fifteen of Sambhaji's Gallivats and fourteen of Manaji's to the Northward.	11–10–1737	95–96
258	Re : sighting of Angrey's Grabs off Rajapore standing to the Northward.	23–11–1737	96
259	Re : capturing of Company's Grabs, Dingys and Fishing Boats by Manaji Angrey.	–12–1737	,,
260	Re : denial of capture of vessels belonging to Bombay by Manaji Angrey.	–12–1737	,,
261	Re : capture of Botella, coming to Bombay with grain and other provisions, by Manaji.	–10–1738	,,
262	Re : sailing of Frigate Britania for preventing molestation to trade by Manaji's Gallivats.	7–10–1738	,,
263	Re : the reports of the President about the faithlessness of Manaji.	18– 1–1739	97
264	Re : cruizing of Manaji's Gallivats and acts of hostility.	– 2–1739	,,

Letter No	Contents	Date	Page
265	Re : appearance of Manaji's 40 Gallivats and fishing boats.	24– 2–1739	97
266	Re : attempts of British Gallivats to burn Manaji's Gallivats.	25– 2–1739	97–98
267	Re : insufficiency of British fleet consisting Triumph, and Prahm to burn Manaji's Gallivats in Pen river.	26– 2–1739	98
268	Re : stationing of Carolina Galley off the Northern point of Caranjah.	27– 2–1739	,,
269	Re : the President's acquainting the Board about the measures taken by him on intelligence of enemy Gallivats.	5– 3–1739	,,
270	Re: surrendering of Caranjah to Manaji and allowing the garrison to go.	12– 3–1739	99
271	Re : the proceeding of Britania to Choul in convoy of 6 boats.	14– 3–1739	,,
272	Re : release of 16 prisoners on the intercession made by Khem Savant.	19– 3–1739	,,
273	Re : President's acquainting the Board about Manaji's overture for friendship.	16– 4–1739	,,
274	Re : sending of 8 Gallivats to the passes at Mahim and Sion.	6– 7–1739	100
275	Re : the President's acquainting the Board the result of withdrawl of vessels from the mouth of Pen.	6– 7–1739	,,
276	Re : the capture of 4 boats and some people by Manaji Angrey.	– 7–1739	,,
277	Re : sailing of Victoria on sighting Grab of Manaji.	26–10–1739	101
278	Re : hoisting of his flag by Manaji on the island of Elephanta.	6–11–1739	,,
279	Re : the President acquainting the Board of his summoning meeting to lay advices concerning the Marathas.	29–11–1739	101–8
280	Re : the President sending letters to the Viceroy of Goa.	1–12–1739	108
281	Re : the President signing the instructions to Capt. James Inchbird who was going to Bajirao and Chimnaji.	13–12–1739	110

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
2 2	Re : equipping of two Grabs by Manaji Angrey, for investing the neighbourhood of the Harbour.	21–12–1739	111
283	Re : the petition of Bhandari Benaji Nayak Mokadam about burning of houses and cutting of trees.	– 3–1740	,,
284	Re : the sending of an agent by Manaji Angrey for peace.	22– 8–1740	,,
285	Re : the continuing of raid by Manaji's vessels.	5– 2–1741	,,
286	Re : the release of Manaji Angrey's vessels on payment of 1739 and 7500 respectively.	22– 5–1741	112
287	Refers to the balance of above payment.	26– 6–1741	,,
288	Re : the President's acquainting the Board about the difference between Manaji and the Maratha Governor of Salset.	28– 3–1743	,,
289	Re : arrival of Salamandar Ketch from Kolaba with a Grab and 5 Gallivats of Angrey.	27– 4–1743	113
290	Re : capture of several Maratha boats.		
290	Re : capture of a boat by Angrey's Gallivat.	24–10–1743	114
291	Re : capture of several Maratha boats by Manaji Angrey.	15– 1–1745	,,
292	Re : the President's writing to Manaji for fulfilling his promises.	19– 3–1745	,,
293	Re : attack on Nancy Ketch, coming from Persia, by Manaji's fleet.	29– 3–1745	,,
294	Re : the insolvence of Manaji's fleet in stopping and plundering boats.	2– 1–1747	,,
295	Re : the capture of Manaji's boat by Bombay fleet.	13– 3–1747	,,
296	Re : the request of Manaji Angrey for the release of ships and demand for the payment of 1500.	27– 3–1747	115
297	Re : the execution of a bond by Manaji Angrey for 1748/– Rupees payable in six months.	7– 4–1747	,,
298	Re : the sailing of Success Galley, the William and Fritor Snow and others belonging to Amerudeen.	9– 4–1747	,,
299	Re : the information by Killedar of Underee about the surprising of Thull.	19– 6–1747	,,
300	Re : the Capture of a Frankey by Manaji Angrey.	28– 9–1747	,,

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
301	Re : Keeping his fleet ready by Manaji for capturing the Sceedy's boat.	30– 9–1747	115–16
302	Re : capture of Thull by Manaji.	13–10–1747	116
303	Re : capture and plunder of boats coming from Muscut, by Manaji	31–10–1752	,,
304	Re : revoking of order to take or destroy Manaji's Grabs.	1–12–1752	,,
305	Re : cruizing of Manaji's Grabs and capture of Dingys coming from Cutch and Porbundar.	28– 1–1757	,,
305	Re : engagement between Salamander Ketch and Gallivats of Tulaji Angrey.	22– 4–1743	117
306	Re : 8 hours' encounter between British ships and Angrey's Gallivats & Grabs.	–12–1743	,,
307	Re : return of Bombay and Restoration with Neptune Prize.	9– 1–1744	,,
308	Re : capture of Portuguese Frigate between Onore and Goa.	20– 1–1744	117–18
309	Re : The formation of alliance between Khem Savant and Angrey against British.	2–11–1744	118
310	Re : The sailing of Bombay and Restoration for Angenvel.	13–12–1744	,,
311	Re : report by Bombay and Restoration on their return about sighting Angrey's Grabs.	18–12–1746	118–19
312	Re : the refusal of Tulaji's messenger to conclude peace on terms other than his master's.	18–12–1744	119–20
313	Re : the conference between the President and people of Tulaji Angrey in presence of Manaji's envoy.	29–12–1744	120–21
314	Re : blockade of Anjenvel by Angrey's fleet.	9– 1–1745	121
315	Re : reply of Bombay President to Shahu's letter directing to lay aside disagreement with Tulaji.	15– 1–1745	,,
316	Re : the obtaining of Bajirao's letter by Tulaji.	16– 1–1745	122
317	Re : direction of Shahu not to interfere with Tulaji who had an order to take Anjenvel.	13– 1–1745	,,
318	Re : Nana acquainting the President of Shahu's order to Tulaji to take Anjenvel and Govalcote.	18– 1–1745	,,

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
319	Re : the President acquainting that Underee was in imminent danger of falling to Tulaji.	13– 2–1745	123
320	Re : the chasing of Tulaji's Grabs and Gallivats.	22– 2–1745	,,
321	Re : Manaji and Tulaji being in the good grace of Shahu.	24–10–1745	,,
322	Re : the sighting of Angrey's Grabs and Gallivats by Bombay.	27–12–1745	124
323	Re : cruizing of Angrey's fleet off Callicut.	8– 1–1746	,,
324	Re : the attack on the ship Princess Augusta.	21– 1–1746	125
325	Re : information from Mr. West at Callicut, about Angrey's Grabs and Gallivats.	23– 1–1746	,,
326	Re : the arrival of Prince of Orange from Gombroon.	7– 2–1746	,,
327	Re : the willingness of Tulaji to return Princess Augusta for 6,500.	8– 4–1746	,,
328	Re : the cutting of nose and ears of one Ramaji Angrey.	5– 4–1746	,,
329	Re : the capture of British Toneys.		,,
330	Re : the arrival of ship Illchester and the appearance of Tulaji's fleet.	22–11–1746	125–26
331	Re : the arrival of Tulaji's fleet at Mangalore.	29–11–1746	126
332	Re : the landing of Tulaji's men and plundering of Portuguese factories.	28–12–1746	,,
333	Re : unloading of bales fearing attack by Angrey.	1747	126–27
334	Re : cruizing of Angrey's fleet about Mount Dilly.	7– 1–1747	127
335	Re : passing off Tellicherry by Angrey's fleet.	21– 2–1747	,,
336	Re : the conspiracy against the British between Ochoo and Angrey's admiral.	12–12–1747	127–28
337	Re : sighting of Angrey's fleet.	17–12–1748	128
338	Re : the appearance of Angrey's fleet off Tellicherry.	19–12–1748	,,
339	Re : advice reaching from Ensign Wardman at Maddacarra about Angrey's fleet.	–12–1748	,,
340	Re : the boat arriving from Tellicherry with information about Angrey's fleet.	21–12–1748	,,

Letter No	Contents	Date	Page
341	Re : weighing of anchor and going away of Angrey's fleet.	25–12–1748	129
342	Re : sending of Moor and Callighilone to inquire about Angrey's landing.	28–12–1748	,,
343	Re : the going of Tulaji to Cochin.	9– 2–1749	,,
344	Re : the capture of Restoration by Tulaji's fleet.	24–12–1749	,,
345	Re : direction to Commodore Felix Baker to cruize between Bombay and Gheriah.	3–12–1749	130
346	Re : the plundering and burning of Mangalore by Tulaji's fleet.	4–11–1749	,,
347	Re : return of Tonney from Antonio Pires.	11–12–1749	,,
348	Re : direction to Commodore Charles Foulis to cruize upto St. Jones.	21–10–1750	,,
349	Re : the translation of Sambhaji's letter into French.	28–10–1750	,,
350	Re : the arrival of Persian ships at Bombay.	,,	131
351	Re : information from Ensign Paul Beuther at Maddacarra about Angrey's fleet.	23– 1–1751	,,
352	Re : letters from Manuel Leon and Netto advising about Angrey's fleet.	18– 2–1751	,,
353	Re : the pressing for Rs. 40,000 by Mahamad Suffi.	9–11–1751	,,
354	Re : advice to Tellicherry chief about the cruizing of Angrey's fleet.	26– 2–1752	,,
355	Re : disappointment about the slaves captured.	21– 9–1753	131
356	Re : doubting the sincerity of Tulaji's peace proposal.	1–11–1754	132-33
357	Re : sighting of Tulaji's Grabs and Gallivats.	3–12–1754	133
358	Re : laying the translation of Tulaji's peace proposal.	24-12–1754	,,
359	Re : the noting of Tulaji's peace proposal in consultation.	14– 1–1755	,,
360	Re : the supplying of wood and water to Tulaji's fleet.	—	,,
361	Re : the laying of Maratha General's letter desiring to subdue and demolish Tulaji Angrey.	10- 3-1755	133–35

Letter No	Contents	Date	Page
362	Re : the agreement between Richard Brouchier and Ramajipant for concerted action against Tulaji Angrey and division of territory.	19– 3–1756	135
363	Ramajipant's letter requesting British for early despatch of their vessels.	22– 3–1755	„
364	Re : the occupation of Swarndurg and other forts by Commodore James.	12– 4–1755	136–37
365	Ramajipant's letter regarding the capture of Kanakdurg, Fategad and Goa.	12– 4–1755	137
366	Re : the arrival of William James and drafting of reply to Ramajipant.	29– 4–1755	137–38
367	Re : the endeavour of Richard Brouchier to persuade the Marathas (Peshwas) to co-operate with British for destroying Angreys.	22– 7–1755	138
368	Re : the stipulated article of engagement for concerted action against Tulaji Angrey.	5– 1–1756	138–39
369	Re : taking the possession of Bankot.	22– 2–1756	139
370	Re : the instructions to Robert Clive and Samuel Hough if Tulaji Angrey was taken prisoner.	6– 2–1756	139–41
371	Re : Admiral Watson's report about his anchoring at Gheriah.	18– 2–1756	141–42
372	Re : the surrender of Gheriah and firing of 21 guns.	18– 2–1756	142
373	Re : the conference between the President and Gangadharpant about the delivery of Tulaji.	26– 2–1756	142–43
374	Re : the meeting with Admiral Watson and the distribution of property taken at Gheria.	2– 3–1756	143–44
375	Re : the preparation of articles for agreement by Ramajipant in case Tulaji was allowed to remain with the Peshwa.	2– 3–1756	144
376	Re : the dispute for delivery of Tulaji to the Peshwa.	5– 3–1756	„
377	Re : the reduction of marine expenses consequential to Tulaji's destruction.	9– 3–1756	145
378	Re : the refusal of the President to condemn looters.	6– 4–1747	„
379	Re : the arrival of Admiral Watson from Gheria.	– 4–1748	145–46
380	Re : Nana's statement that he made war with Angrey for Gheria.	30– 7–1748	146

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
381	Re : the reply of the President to Nana's above letter.	1– 8–1756	14C–47
382	Re: instructions to Thomas Byfield & Jone Spencer proceeding to Nana about Gheria & Tulaji Angrey.	2– 9–1756	148
383	Re : the agreement between Peshwa & British about the division of Tulaji's property and territory.	12–10–1756	148–49
384	Re : the delivery of Gheria with 125 guns and 7623 shots.	2–11–1756	150
385	Re : the baselessness of the report about Angreys taking half the produce from Bankot.		,,
386	Re : the claim of Nanasaheb that Tulaji was a rebel servant and had defied authority hence he had waged war.	12– 2–1757	,,
387	Re : the letter of Mr. Brice Fletcher enclosing proposal for Tulaji's release.	29– 7–1766	151
388	Re : instructions to Thomas Mostyn for reply to Madhaorao's querries and demands.	1767	,,
389	Re : Tulaji's proposal to raise disturbance in Maratha country provided he was given Gheria.	17–11–1768	,,
390	Re : the inquiry of Raghoji Angrey whether the British would help him if he was attacked.	17– 4–1764	152
391	Re : the imprisonment of Sudaba by Raghoji Angrey.	4–11–1776	,,
392	Re : the march of Bhau Pandit from Ratnagiri and his coming to Rajmanchy.	2–11–1776	153
393	Re : the President's inquiry about Bhausaheb who was to return soon.	3–11–1776	,,
394	Re : the showing of ignorance by Raghoji Angrey about Bhau's return.	4–11–1776	153–54
395	Re : the account of seizure of Sadashivrao.	6– 3–1777	154
396	Re : the confinement of Sudaba by Raghoji Angrey.		,,
397	Re : the arrogance af Raghoji Angrey in permitting his vessels to assault British ships.	26– 6–1788	154–55
398	Re : the capture of British merchant's ship Chichester by Raghoji Angrey.	1– 1–1789	155
399	Re : the capture of Gallivat Wolf.	23– 4–1792	,,

மகாமகோபாத்யாய, டாக்டர்
உ. வே. சாமிநாதையர் நூல் நிலையம்
அடையாறு, சென்னை-20.

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
400	Re : the stepping of Malvan and Kolhapur Rajahs in the shoes of Angrey.	5– 3–1793	156
401	Re : the dispute between Manaji Angrey and Poona Government.	14– 1–1794	157
402	Re : the wrecking of Botellah on the rock of Kandheri.	9– 6–1795	157–58
403	Re : the demand for the restoration of the ship Bassin to Manaji.	– –1795	158
404	Re : Sareef Ali's letter ffering to send a man for effecting reconciliation.	22– 5–1796	,,
405	Re : the continuation of friendship between Angrey and British.	29– 5–1796	159
406	Re : the meeting of Sareef Ali with the widow of Raghoji Angrey.	– 6–1796	,,
407	Re : the going of Lt. Wilson to Kolaba with direction to treat with the State of Angrey.	8– 6–1796	160
408	Re : the arrival of Lt. Wilson with Persian translator at Kolaba.	8– 6–1796	,,
409	Re : receipt of friendly letter by Manaji Angrey and his agreement to pay 1750.	18– 7–1796	161
410	Re : the bond executed by Anandibai acknowledging indebtedness to Company.	– 7–1796	,,
411	Re : the list of complete summery of Angrian insults and depredations.	30– 7–1796	161–63
412	Re : the claims against Manaji Angrey from 1788 to 1796.		163
413	Re : the creating of trouble by Jaising Angrey at Chaul.	17– 8–1796	164
414	Re : the complaint of Manikji Pestanji about the capture of Botellah.	16– 6–1797	164–65
415	Re : the letter of Jaising Angrey about the capture of the Botellah named 'Ram Prasad'.		165
416	Re : the request of Manaji about the release of his 5 boats and the counter demand for release of Botellah Ram Prasad.	27– 6–1797	165-66
417	Re : the letter of Baburao Angrey about the grant of Colaba by the Peshwa.	28– 9–1747	166

Letter No	Contents	Date	Page
418	Re : the intimation by Baburao Angrey that he was on the point of despatching detachment.	20-10-1797	166-67
419	Re : the repeated application of Baburao for a recommendatory letter against Jaising Angrey.		167-68
420	Re : Daulatrao Scindia's view on the silence of British reply about favouring Baburao.	31-10-1797	168
421	Re : the assurance of Daulatrao to preserve friendship.	4-10-1797	168-69
422	Re : the querry of Baburao Angrey about the British attitude in case he laid siege to Colaba.	14-11-1797	169
423	Re : the requisition made by Baburao Angrey supported by Daulatrao Scindia.	24-11-1797	169-71
424	Re : the acquiescence of the Peshwa about Baburao's claim.	5-12-1797	171-72
425	Re : preparedness of the Board to respect Scindian view point but to look on Scindia and Angrey as dependencies of the empire.	5-12-1797	172-73
426	Re : the law of nations prohibiting intercourse between Bombay and Colaba and Jaising's seeking interview.	-12-1797	173
427	Re : the desire of Baburao Angrey about the stoppage of intercourse between Bombay and Colaba.	-12-1797	,,
428	Re : informing Baburao Angrey that his people may have intercourse consistent with Company's friendship with Angrian Govt.	19-12-1797	174
429	Re : the encamping of Baburao Angrey near Hirakot.	-12-1797	,,
430	Re : the despatch of Alikhan Jamadar and Dadi Ganpatji to Sir Charles.	-12-1797	,,
431	Re : the refusal of the Company to interfere in Kolaba's domestic affairs.	22-12-1797	175
432	Re : the refusal of Baburao Angrey to take Manikgarh.	-12-1797	,,
433	Re : the request to send someone to induce parties to accept arbitration.	23-12-1797	,,
434	Re : the conveying of British refusal to Jaising Angrey.	-12-1797	,,
435	Re : the capture of Alibag by Daulat Rao Scindia's detachment.		176

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
436	Re : the disturbance created by Jaising Angrey		177
437	Re : the discussion between Yeshvantrao and Fakiruddin about British help to Angrey.	– 1–1798	,,
438	Re : the injuries sustained by the Commercial interest at the hands of Scindia's adherents.	20– 2–1798	178
439	Re : the interception of a Boat coming from Calicut	28– 2–1798	179
440	Re : the plunder by Kandheri people.	2–1798	,,
441	Re : Angrey's Cruizers not following any hard and fast rules about exaction.	2–1798	,,
442	Re : the capture of the Boat coming to Bombay by Angrey's fleet.	14– 3–1798	,,
443	Re : queries to Dhunkhan Jamadar about Jaising.	22– 3–1798	179–80
444	Re : intelligence about Khanderi and its being under the command of Jaising's relation.	3–1798	180
445	Re : the depredations committed by Jaising Angrey.	27– 3–1798	,,
446	Re : the detention of Angrey's Boat at Bombay.	30– 3–1798	,,
447	Re : the capture of Jaising's Boats.	3–1798	181
448	Re : the condition of the Boat and the guns placed on the deck.	3–1798	,,
449	Re : restitution of the property plundered at Kandheri.	3– 4–1798	,,
450	Re : the selling of the Boat by public auction.	5–1798	,,
451	Re : the conduct of Manaji Angrey.	31– 7–1798	181–82
452	Re : apprehension of some trouble by Manaji's presence in Bombay.	31– 7–1748	182
453	Re : the assurance to Baburao about Company's alertness about Manaji.	1– 8–1798	,,
454	Re : the request of Malharji about prisoners' release.		183
455	Re : Malharji's request soliciting Company's favour and prisoners' release.	9–1794	,,
456	Re : the unworthiness of Malharji's request and its rejection.	28– 9–1798	,,
457	Re : the capture of a Boat with cargo by Baburao's fleet.	23–10–1798	183–84

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
458	Re : the denial of Angrey's Dewan about the capture of Boat coming from Muscat.		184
459	Re : the Company's assertion about the capture of the Boat.	23–10–1798	,,
460	Re : the assurance by Daulat Rao Scindia about Baburao's friendly attitude.	,,	184–185
461	Re : the capture of Baburao's Karkun at Bombay.	–10–1798	185
462	Re : the questioning of Laxmanrao, sent by Angrey, about the capture of Boat.	,,	,,
463.	Re : the complaint of the Governor about the conduct of Colaba people.	,,	,,
464	Re : the surprise of the Governor about the complaint after four or five months.	21–10–1798	,,
465	Re : the moderation of the terms sent by Malharji Angrey.	2–11–1798	186
466	Re : the refusal of the Governor to have any truck with Malharji Angrey.	31–10–1798	,,
467	Re : the fear entertained for hostility between Jaising and Baburao Angrey.	2–11–1798	,,
468	Re : the reply sent to Manaji about his request not to hinder his fleet.	4–12–1798	,,
469	Re : Company's turning deaf ear to Malharji's request for free intercourse and release of his Boats.	26– 3–1799	187
470	Re : the capture of Vessels belonging to the Colaba Government.	– 3–1799	,,
471	Re : the request of Baburao Angrey for release of his Boats.	29– 3–1799	187–189
472	Re : the resolution to release Baburao Angrey's Boats as reasonable proof to live on good terms.	11–10–1799	189
473	Re : reply of Yeswantrao Laud related to Company's complaint about the capture of Dow coming from Muscat.	8–11–1799	,,
474	Re : the restoration of the Botella Mubarki & the Cargo belonging to Vishandas Basudev.	26–11–1799	,,
475	Re : the complaint of Modva Pomia about the seizure of his boat off Kandheri.	23– 5–1800	191

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
476	Re : the intrigues of Colaba Ministers after the death of Raghoji Angrey and the falling of the State in disorder.	15– 8–1800	192
477	Re : the repeated meeting of Lakshmanrao about the Island of Kandheri.	22– 8–1800	,,
478	Re : the astonishment of Sakawarbai about the in-difference shown by the Company.	5– 9–1800	192–93
479	Re : the distress in which Raghonathji Angrey, son of Tulaji Angrey, had fallen.	19– 9–1800	193
480	Re : the going over of Morarji Angrey and Appaji Chouhan to Bombay.	11–10–1800	194
481	Re : the activities of Murarji Angrey and Appaji Chouhan at Bombay against Colaba Govt.	30–10–1800	195
482	Re : the declaration of independence by the Island Kandheri since three years.	7–11–1800	196
483	Re : the Batty collection of Sergaon and the carrying of the same for the use of Colaba and Kandheri.	12–12–1800	197
484	Re : the delivery of Morarji and Appaji Chouhan.	26–12–1800	197–98
485	Re : the utmost care taken to suppress piratical equip-ment on Bombay coast.	27– 3–1801	198–99
486	Re : the causing of losses by the friends of Morarji Angrey.	9– 4–1801	199
487	Re : the capture of an English ship by Colaba fleet and the resentment felt by Bombay.	18– 7–1801	,,
488	Re : Baburao Angrey's offer for adjustment of the matter causing breach between Bombay and Colaba Governments.	9– 9–1803	200
489	Re : the refusal of Company to give audience to Baburao Angrey's agent unless demand was satisfied.	16– 9–1803	,,
490	Re : Baburao Angrey's desire to continue friendship on firm footing.	23– 9–1803	201
491	Re : the stand of the Council against the proposal to allow terms of conciliation to Baburao Angrey.	25–10–1803	,,
492	Re : the plundering of Baburao's country by Gopal Umbaria Bhandari.	28–10–1803	202
493	Re : the allowing of trade with Baburao Angrey and his people.	1–11–1803	,,

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
494	Re : the arrival of Chimnaji Fadnis for the settlement of Peerbhai's claims.	8–11–1803	202
495	Re : the passing and repassing of Angrey's Vessels through Karanjah river.	2–12–1803	203
496	Re : the daring robbery, molestation of women folk and setting of fire to houses in village Kagour.	28– 2–1817	204-05
497	Re : the forwarding of papers containing intelligence from Lohgarh.	24– 2–1818	206-07
498	Re : the realisation made by the Peshawa after retaking forts given to Angreys.	21– 2–1818	206
499	Re : inquiry whether land could be claimed by the British Govrnment or ought to be resumed by the Colaba Government	26– 2–1818	207
500	Re : the demand of Bajirao Raghunath for the return of Kandhery to his Government.		208
501	Re : the inquiry about the recognition of the transfer of Kandheri referred above.	13– 3–1818	,,
502	Re : Elphinstone's opinion about the setting aside of claim ovei Kandheri.	23– 3–1818	209
503	Re : the forwarding of Raghoji Angrey's letter of promising inquiry whether anyone of his subjects was with Baji Rao.	7– 5–1818	,,
504	Re : Council's opinion regarding negotiation about the exchange of territory with Angrey formerly belonging to Peshwa.	15– 5–1818	210
505	Re : the resumption of Inam land and villages by Peshwa Government.	16– 6–1818	210-11
a–505	Re : request for Government interference for procuring of land in Kuttana Purgana for Angreys.	20– 6–1818	211
506	Re :Angrey's seeking British Government's protection	28– 2–1819	212-14
507	Re : the memorandum for the settlement of matters between British and Colaba Government.		214-15
508	Re : the seeking of information from Peshwa Dafatar about the Angreys of Colaba.	12– 4–1819	215-17
509	Re : the forwarding of extract from the Criminal Judge of North Konkan about the relation between Angreys, Peshwa and Jawhar.	20–10–1820	217-18

Letter No	Contents	Date	Page
510	Re : the status of Angreys and their independence during earlier Peshawas.	5-11-1820	218
511	Re : the differences between the statements of Angrey and Viswasrao Khanderao Rastey.	-6-1821	218-19
512	Re : the direction given to Naro Raghunath for conveyance to Mr. Walther of circumstances connected with the styling of Fatesing as Angrey.		219
513	Re : Kashibai experiencing hardship at Colaba.	-1-1822	220
	Re : the recorded extctras about the claims of Kashibai Angrey, the mother of Baburao Angrey.		220-24
514	Re : conveying Government's decision to Kashibai about the setting aside of her family's claim long ago.	22- 1-1822	225
515	Re : the preparation of a copy, without the articles alluded, in case treaty is not signed.	1- 2-1822	,,
516	Re : the compromise in respect of Colaba's claim for exemption from custom.	20- 4-1822	,,
517	Re : transmitting the treaty for laying before Raghoji Angrey and the Bais.	- 6-1822	226
518	Re : returning the treaty being executed as desired by Angrey.	24- 7-1822	,,
516	Re : direction to I. Dunlop for visiting Angrey enroute to the place of his appointment.	- 7-1822	,,
517	Re : informing Raghoji Angrey about the visit of Dunlop for forming friendly acquaintance.	13- 8-1822	226-27
518	Re : direction to forward ratified treaty to the chieftain of Colaba.	-10-1822	227
519	Re : Copy of the treaty between British Government and the Colaba Government.		227-30
520	Re : the Innam granted to Vinayak Parsuram Dewanji for his meritorius services and the details of the said grant.		230-33
521	Re : the report of Dunlop on his meeting with Raghoji Angrey and the depicting of his pen picture.	-10-1822	233
522	Re : the submission of Memorandum by Vinayak Parsuram while returning from Banaras and his request for passport.	8- 4-1822	234

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
523	Re : the pretence of Kashibai for a pilgrimage & Raghoji's desire about their stay at Colaba.	29– 3–1822	234
524	Re : the Yad submitted by Vinayak Parasuram Dewanji about his objection in allowing Kashibai to start on pilgrimage.	18– 5–1822	234–235
525	Re : the taking of charge, by Ahmadnagar Collector, of certain villages transferred by Angrey.	14– 7–1822	235
526	Re : the payment of Deshmukh's claim at Colaba from Chakan Prant.	11– 8–1825	,,
527	Re : the forwarding of the Memorandum by the Colaba Vakeel relating to the 13th Article of the treaty.	–1825	236
528	Re : the dispute between Raghoji Angrey and Gaikwad of Baroda about their Wattani Amal.	,,	,,
529	Re : the grant of passport to Raghoji Angrey for his pilgrimage to Tryambak.	7–12–1825	237
530	Re : the details of the Territory belonging to Colaba beyond Revadanda and Naghothan.	– 1827	23[illegible]–240
531	Re : the approval of the proceeding and the motions left by Gibern with Dewanji.	–1837	240
532	Re : the birth of a female child to Raghoji and the expected confinement of his second Rani.	18–12–1838	,,
533	Re : the death of Raghoji Angrey.	28–12–1838	,,
534	Re : the sending of an officer to look after the interest of the British Government with order to refrain from interference with Colaba affairs.	,,	24
535	Re : the direction of Raghoji to Dewanji before his death to crown if his wife gives birth to a male child.		,,
536	Re : the inquiry about the nearest male relation of Raghoji Angrey in Northern Indian States.	4– 1–1839	,,
537	Re : the history of the Angreys beginning with the founder down to the last chief and surviving members.	17– 1–1839	243–245
538	Re : the birth of a son to Yesodabai, the widow of late Raghoji Angrey.	29– 1–1839	245
539	Re : the inquiry made by Sambhaji Angrey on hearing the death of Raghoji Angrey.	– 1–1839	246

Letter No.	Contents	Date	Page
540	Re: the Yadi submittedi by Vinayak Parsharam Dewanji about the succession.	6- 2-1839	246
541	Re: the claim of Manaji Angrey to the Gadi of Colaba.	-2-1839	,,
542	Re: the framing of the reply to the claims of Manaji and Sambhaji Angrey in light of the previous one.	,,	,,
543	Re: the investiture of the infant prince on the Gadi of his forefathers.	,,	,,
544	Re: the Yadi of Parsharam Vinayak Dewanji about the management of the State till the prince came of age.	,,	247
545	Re: the death of Kanhoji Angrey.		248
546	Re: the Memorandum of Ranisahiba detailing their grievances and seeking protecton.	8- 5-1840	248-249
547	Re: the allusion in the report of Elphinstone, about Angryes being earliest supportors of Shivaji's family.	1 -7 1840	250
549	Re: the despatches relating to the disposal of Colaba principality.	1840	250-251
551	Re: the territorial description of Angrey's State.	1841	252-253
552	Re: the resolution rejecting the claims of Fatehsing Angrey to the Gadi of Colaba.	,,	254
553	Re: the dispatch of the Board of Directors about the disposal of Colaba State.	1843	,,
554	Re: the enrolling of the names of six ladies as surveving members of Angrey family.	,,	254-245
555	Re: the fixing of (10000) Annuity to Kamalabai and 7200 to Yesodabai and Ambikabai each.	11- 7-1843	255-256
556	Re: the payment of Rs. 48760 to the various members and relations of Angrey.	1843	257
557	Re: the rejecting of Yesodabai's claim.	6- 1-1860	257
658	Re: the fixing of the annuity of 7200 for the future successor.	18- 2-1884	284

PART I

[1719--1756]

—: CONTENTS :—

Chapter	Name	Years	No		Page
I :	Kanhoji Angrey :	1720–29 :	Nos.	1 to 47.	1–13
II :	Sekhoji Angrey :	1729–33 :	Nos.	48 to 79.	14–28
III :	Sumbhaji Angrey :	1733–43 :	Nos.	80 to 248.	29–93
IV :	Manaji Angrey :	1734–57 :	Nos.	249 to 305.	94–116
V :	Tulaji Angrey :	1743–68 :	Nos.	305 to 389.	117–151

KANHOJI : 1720-1729.

(1) RECORDS OF FORT ST. GEORGE : DIARY AND CONSULTATION BOOK OF 1719 :

At a Censultation, Monday, the 26th January 1719, P. 9

Gen. Letter from the President and Council of Bombay without date read advising that the stanhope Capt. Pitt (belonging to the Hon. Comp) arr. there the 22 of September from Great Britain, and that Gov. Boone had made an Attempt in person against Angria the Pirate, but returned without the desired success.

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(2) At a consultation, Monday the 26th October 1719. P. 191

Gen. Letter from the President and Council of Bombay date the 29th of August read advising our Hon: Masters ship Fordwiches arrival there the 20 of the Same mor. and the Conclusion of a peace with Angria upon advantageous terms.

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(3) PUBLIC DEPARTMENT DIARY No. 1 A 1720

Bombay Castle 31st December 1719. P. 5

22. By charges Extraordinary in the Warr with Canójee Angria given Sewajee Pant. ... ... 200—0—0

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(4) Bombay Castle Wednesday 24 February 1719-20. P. 22,

Sailed the Hunter and two Gallevatts in search of some of Angrias Gallevatts who the Govr. is informed are bringing up the cargoes of a ship he has taken.

---

(5) Bombay Castle Febry 1719/20 P. 30

At a Consultation

Read and approved our last consultation. The Presidt. lays before the Board translate of severall Papers & Letters containing certain informations of Rama Comattee his having unlawfully & treacherously held and carry'd on a correspondence & trade with Canojee Angria both before and since the present war, to the great dishonour and prejudice of the Rt. Hon'ble Company's all wch. are now read & for a methodical proceeding against him Ordered that Messrs. Walter Brown John Courtney Owen Phillips and John Horne Collect and draw up from the Said information a regular charge and lay the same before the board ...

---

(6) Bombay Castle Monday 29 Febry 1719/20. P. 33

Imported the Hunter Gally & Antelope Gallevat from Cruizing not being able to seize any of Angrias Gallevatts, not withstanding the Antelope Come up with & engaged one, but by reason of their working better and the favour of the night she escaped; our people report they killed 'em sevrall men without any damage recd.

---

(7) Bombay Castle March 1719/20 P. 37.

Articles of treason & other high Crimes Exhibited by the Hon'ble Charles Boone Esqr Presidt & Govr. of Bombay and Councill in behalf of the Rt. Hon'ble United Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, against Rama Commattee Braminee Inhabitant of Bombay for severall offences done & Committed by him the Said Rama Commattee, by advising, abetting, and assisting the enemy Canojee Angria whereby he hath endanger'd the safety & wellfare of the Said Rt. Honble Company, by endeavouring to introduce the Enemy into the Said Island, in order to subvert & Exterpate the English & their Government therof, & to seize & bring, into great Perill the person of the sail Hon'ble the Govr.

Article 1st.

That in or about the month of Decr. in the year 1717 when the Said Govr & Presdt was in Treaty with Canojee Angria for the delivery of the ship success belonging to Goverdondass late Broker to the Rt Hon'ble Company which had been Some short time before taken by the Said Angria, He the Said Rama Commattee wrote a letter to Angria advising him that the said ship did not belong to the English or any of their Dependants, but to some merchants in Surat & that therefore he need not deliver her up without a considerable ransom.

Article 2.

That in October 1718 after the breaking out of the war he the Said Rama Commattee wrote a letter to the Said Angria telling him of the preparation & readyness of the English Fleet to proced against him & particularly that it had been resolved in Council at Bombay to make a descent on the Island of Cundry on the 17th of the Said month, & without advising him the Said enemy to be on his guard & lay in provissions & a Sufficient number of men & warlike stores for the defence of the Said Island of Cundry.

Article 3.

That in or about the same month of October 1718 he did intercept. —— a letter wrote by the direction of the Portuguese Generall of the North to the Honble Govr & President of Bombay, intimating an indication in the Portuguese to Enter upon a Treaty for joyning their forces to the English for the more vigourous carrying on of the war against Angria which letter —— but privately sent it to the enemy with another from himself containing further advice on that occasion...

---

(8) Bombay Castle Thursday 7 April 1720. P. 54.

Examined and approved the following accots, of the Goods sent by Caunojee Angria amounting to rups (twenty two?) Thousand twenty two & one rae.

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(9) Bombay Castle April 1720 P. 57.

Treasury:—being the amount of Angrias Goods as pr. accot. Sales... 12022-11-25

RECORDS OF FORT ST. GEORGE: D & C 1720 Monday 16th May 1720.

Gen. Letter from the President & Council of Bombay dat. the 16 ult. read advising their rupture w. Angria, & the dispatch of ships Townshend & Hannover for Great Britain...

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(10) Fort St. George. Tuesday 24th May 1720. P. 86

From Calicut dat. the 4. May with advices of Sundrys left in their hands by Mess. Curgenven & Harnage in the Charlottee supposed to be taken by Angria.

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(11) PUBLIC DEPARTMENT DIARY 1 A.

Bombay Castle Saturday 18th June 1720. P. 144

Recd. a letter from or our Chief and factor in Surat accompanying the one from the Govr. sheak Islam Caun & another from Abdull Gaphores Grandson to the President relating to some measures they were willing to enter upon for suppressing Angria, & advising that it is not feazable to negotiate Bills with Persian Ambassader.

---

(12) Bombay Castle June 1720 P. 146.

The President...intended to write an answer to (t) to the following purpose " that as soon as our Honble Masters (t) notice of this warr they determined to send out five stout ships (t) large supply of men & (t) warlike stores to enable us to carry it on vigourously that we have already been at a very great expense to extirpate this pyrat & they might be assured nothing should be wanting on our said to effect it, in order to which we are in no want of forces by sea, but if an order from Court were sent to the Scidee with strict Orders to joyn with us & employ his strength by land at the same time we attack him by sea it is to be hoped (by the blessing of God) we might reduce him this monsoon, but that it is very much to be feared the Scidee will not come in unless they assist him with money which must be done in two months time or it will be of no service this monsoon since the necessary preparations will take up so much time, that the season will be too far spent for him to attempt anything however as we are determined to push on this war the utmost vigor, we doubted not their assistance; and as Heyder Cooly Caun did promise the merchants should pay the usual tonnage in consideration of our attempting to curb this, we hope they will now put it in execution, and also maintain two Frigates with 1500 or 2000 pattamars, or pay us a sum of money, and we will find vessells, men and everything else, which is unanimously approved of"

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(13) Bombay Castle June 1720 P. 149,

Translate of Shaik Eslam Couns Letter.

I have lately heard that Angria has taken some Ships of Your Honors, of Mahmud allys, & some other Merchants & that he Committs his Pyracies on the Seas without restraint & thereby disturbs & hinders Trade. It is therefore now necessary to chastice him concerning which I have spoken to Mr. Hope...on receipt of the answer, I will represent in a good manner to the King the method that the said Pyrate may be totally ruined & I hope in God it will be done in a few days, Concerning the best manner for doing it your Honor may Consider of & write me.

Translate of Mulna Mahmud Allys Letter Abstracted P. 150

He takes notice at first of Angria's being possessed of severall forts & countrys whereby he is become the terror of the Seas & that therefore it is necessary now to destroy him, or else he will become so powerful it will be impracticable, he then advises he has the Kings orders to represent to him the affairs of Ahmadavad Surat & other parts as was as his own & desires His Honors to advise him whether he shall make known to his majesty the Insults & Robberies of Angria & procure a Hurbul Hookum to Sciddee Yakub Kann & the Nabab of Surat, to make war against the said enemy, Yacub Kann to attack him by Sea & Son Rajah Subah of Gallean to invade him by land, & if your Honour is so pleased he will also procure orders to (t) & to the Portugueze to write for this effect, untill he is destroyed & he (t) believes Your Honor will not be wanting in what you shall agree to, & he is not the only person who desires this, there being many other & they may be the better persuaded (of your intention) he desires you will write to our people there, to assure them of the same he says further he very much desires & believes that his Majesty will send the said orders & that your Honour will gain a great name & fame in the execution of this and desires an answer.

---

(14) Bombay Castle July 1720 P. 198.

As the additional duty of 2 P cent towards carrying on the warr against Conajee Angria ceases the 31st Instant. The Presidt moves the board to consider whether or no we shall continue it another year ....

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(15) Bombay Castle July 1720 P. 207.

......Resolved that for the further encouragement of the trade of this Port the Duty of 1½ P ct. towards carrying on the war agst. Conajee Angria be taken off.

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(16) Bombay Castle Tuesday 6th September 1720 P. 228

The President acquaints the Board this meeting was summond to let them know he had set on foot an Expedition against Angria & that he has appointed Mr. Walter Brown to go as Commander in Chief of the same and that for the greater secrecy in carrying on this. affair he has thought fitt (agreeable to our Honble Masters directions) to pitch upon messers John Braddyll and Walter Brown wch, himself to be a secret Committee for managing thereof, Resolved that the President Messers. John Braddyll and Walter Brown, or any two of them, the President being one, be a secret Committee accordingly, for managing the present Expedition against Conajee Angria, and all the land and sea officers and others concerned, are to observe and follow their orders and directions as fully and Effectivally as if signed by us all ....

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(17) Bombay Castle Saturday 10th September 1720 P. 230

This day the President and Secret. Committee signed Mr. Brown Instructions as Commander in Chief of the Expedition against Angria......

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(18) Bombay Castle Tuesday 13th September 1720. P. 230.

Sailed the London, Victoria, Revenge and ca Vessells on an expedition against Angria under the command of Mr. Walter Brown.

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(19) Bombay Castle Saturday 8th October 1720 P. 238

The president recd a letter from Mr. Walter Brown the 20th September of Gereah advising his arrival there the 18th & that they could discern the masts of three vessels ashore within the Port, That there is a small sandy Bay about a mile & an half to the Southward very commodious for Landing, but that he did not think proper to attempt any till the Chandos and Prahm joined him.

---

(20) Bombay Castle Saturday 15 October 1720 P. 242

The Defence, Elizabeth and a Gallivat importing from our fleet before Gereah brought the President two letters from Mr. Brown dated the 2 nd & 10th Instant & abstract of one dated 7th (not come to hand) which are now read, advising that he had landed a detechment of men who had killed a Good number of the enemy with very little loss on our side. That the Prahm was carried within Pistol shot of the Fort & that the Enemy kept continually firing on her which he returned as briskly also that he had some vessels up the river with orders to burn all the enemy's shipping they could not bring away, which they executed very well having burnt to the ground two large ships and seven tmaller vessels without any loss, he likewise advises that the Prahm had entirely ruined swo of his best Grabs which were hauld up close to the fort & that one of her guns bursting not only killed four people on board but gave fire to a gun loaded with almost a whole Plattoon of the Black soldiery of whom above one half were killed & the rest much wounded, which very much cow'd the Volunters Sailors. He adds Mr. Taylor advised him Kempsaunt was drawing out an Army of five thousand foot and two hundred Horse that way & that he had sent a Subedar to him to concert measures, taking the whole into serious consideration Resolved that we send him a Reinforcement of soldiery with a supply of ammunition and provisions which the President is desired to advise him off accordingly & also that if he finds Kempsaunt Sincere in his promises of sending so large a force against the Enemy that he continue with ours there otherwise that he return part of our Fleet & leave the Rest to Cruize of the enemy port.

---

(21) Bombay Castle Monday 24th October 1720 P. 245.

The President received a letter from Mr. Brown dated at Gereah the 7th Instant (abstract whereof came to hand the 15th) & another dated Tamana the 18th advising the vessels he sent to Goa with the Presidents Letter to the New Viceroy & for water & provisions were returned that he had declined making any further Trial against Gereah & was come thether with an intent to attack the Fort which is not so strong as the other ...

---

(22) Bombay Castle Monday 24th October 1720 P. 246.

The President wrote Mr. Walter Brown acquainting him 'twas confidently reported here that Kempsaunt had invaded Angrias country & destroyed it as far as Rajapore which 't is said he has burnt & that four of Angrias Grabs were sunk in Rajapore River directing him to endeavour to find them out & ruin them...

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(23) Bombay Castle Sunday 13th November 1720. P. 264,

Imported the London, Chandos, Victoria, Revenge, Defiance, Hunter Galley, Bombketch & Prince Sloop from the expedition against Gereah but last from Goa.

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(24) Bombay Castle Fryday 9th December 1720 P. 279.

Wrote a letter to the Honble Samuel Teake Esquire President & Governor & Council at Fort William giving them the news of the late Resolution with Indostan Government & appraised them of our success against Angria & that we were sending a squadron of stout force in search of the Pyrates & we hoped that whereas our Honble Masters had wrote them to bear a proportion of the charge we are at in fitting out fleets to go against Angria & scour the Coast of other Pickaroons & to give convoy to their shipping...

---

(25) Bombay Castle December 1720 P. 296.

The Rt. Honble Company being at a very great expense to protect the Commerce of all the subjects of England who traded to these parts by their Licence from the Insults of Conajee Angria & other Pickaroons on this Coast, we have thonght fit to levy a tax of one Re; per ton on all such shipping as should import here or at Surat to alleviate that heavy charge as it is absolutely necessary a warlike force should be kept up always for that Purpose.

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(26) Records of St. George. Diary and Consultation Book of 1721.

Thursday 26th January 1721. P. 12.

Generall Letter read viz.

From the President and Council of Bombay dated the 9th December 1720 advising the Cap. Mackraes being arrived there in a ship the Pyrates gave him, of their late success against Angria by Burning two large ships, severall galleys that were on the stocks besides two of his grabs, and of their intended expedition Against the Pyrates as likewise of their having sent the Tartar Brig. with advices to our Hon. Masters.

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(27) DESPATCHES FROM ENGLAND 1717-1721.

General letter to Fort St. George, dt. Feb. 16. 1721. Per Devanshire

Public Despatches from Eng. Vol. 23 Pp. 43-47.
London 16th Feb. 1721 P. 121.

Item 83.

We have it from very good hands that the main reason why our President and Council of Bombay have not had that good success against Angria, as the strength of our Grabbs and the courage of the people on board forebided was that Angrias Grabbs were better sailors so that when they found themselves in danger they trusted to their heels wherefore wlll have now Built and shall send out with our Bombay shipping three Galley built vessells of about one hundred and sixty tons each built more particularly for sailing and Rowing that they may at least keep Grabbs in play till ours can come up with them by this you will see that we are willing to spare for no cost to Defend our country shipping against Angria's attempts in hopes to curb that Insolent Pickaroon.

---

(28) LETTERS FROM FORT ST. GEORGE 1722-23. P. 18

No. 26.

To

The Hon'ble William Phipps Esqr.

President and. Governor in Council of Bombay.

......In yours of the 2d. you are pleased to note yr. arrivall of the men of warr, under the Commodore Mathews, and their disappointment in missing the Pirates.

You have also acquainted us with your proceedings against Angria, in conjunction with the viceroy of Goa, and the assistance the man of war gave you, with ye. hopes you had of destroying him, but missing the design. You had formed against Allebagg; so discouraged your allies that they would not be prevailed upon to make another attempt.......

We observe the trouble you have had with the Portuguese with respect to Mahim River, but yt. you have surmounted those difficulties by removing the Padree governadore also the advantage your Grabs had over those of Angrias, but that they had gott clear by the calmness of ye, weather, and that your steady resolution to prosecute him will oblige him to sue for peace.

---

(29) Fort St. George, August 21, 1722. P. 27.

No. 40.

To

The Worship. William Jennings Esqr.

Deputy Govr. & Council of Fort St. David.

....On the 14th inst. arrived three of the Honble Company's. vessels, designed against Angria they left the Cape Ye, 20 of June, and bring us the Malancholly news of three of our Honble. Master's ships in the Cape Harbour viz. the Addison Chandois and Nightingale... perished altogether....

---

(30) Fort St. George, September 1. 1722. P. 28.

No. 41.

To

The Worship. Robert Adams Esqr.,

Chief & Councill at Calicut.

......On the 14 th Inst. arrived our Honble Mast. vessells, the Bombay Bengall and Fort St. George all 3 designed for the Bombay service against Angria....

---

(31) No. 54. P. 39

To

The (Worshipp. Blac) Milford Esqr.,

Chief & Councill att Anjengo.

...The 3 vessells fitted out by the Honble (Comp) anys and designed for the service of Bombay against Angria, sailed out of this road the 27th ult. The Honble Comp (..) Middlesex & c the 30th Ult with their full lading for (...) the Hannover bound for Bombay put in here ye (...) sailed the 3 Instant all which we wish (arrive safe at) Respective Ports ...

---

(32) DESPATCHES FROM ENGLAND, 1721-24.

General letter to Fort St. George, dated December 21, 1722 Per Sarum (Pub. Despatches from Eng. Vol. 25 Pp 103-114). P. 72.

Para 14.

Our charge in Grabbs and Gallevats and other warlike preparations against Angria has been too excessive to be longer supported by us especially when our own people both at the Coast & in the Bay & for whose sakes (at least for the Trade drove from thence) they were first set on foot have loudly complained of contributing thereto when those at Bombay did their parts so that we shall be necessitated to lessen that charge & maintain no more than sufficient to defend ourselves from Insults between Surat Bombay and the neighbouring places perhaps as far as Carwar without sending them down the Mallabar Coast as we did a year or two since to the securing the country trade at our cost.....

---

(33) Diary & Con, Book of 1723.

St. George Wednesday 23rd January 1723. P. 7.

General letters recd. viz.

One from the President and Council of Bombay, dated the 3d ultimo giving an account of the arrival of the Galleys and of their taking two Portuguese Grabs, the success theirs have had over Angrias.....

---

(34) Diary & Cons. Book of 1723.

Fort St. George, Wednesday 30th January 1723.

General letters recd. viz.

Two from the Chief and Council of Tellichery dated the 31st ultimo and 5th Instant inclosing copy of several paragraphs of a General to them from the worsp. George Taylor of Carwar giving an account of the Bombay Galleys taking 2 Portuguese Grabs, and that there was no likelyhood of coming to an accommodation with them, also of one of their Grabs taking Angria's Admiral Grab on whom were 95 men, of which 27 were kilied,...

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(35) Letters from St. George 1723 : No. 5 : P. 45

To

The Hon'ble Willm. Phipps. Esqr.

Presidt. and Govr. &c at Council of Bombay.

...... As the rest of Angrias fleet are gott into Rajipore River you are best judges whether it would be impracticable to destroy them there...

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(36) PUB. DEPT. DIARY No. 2 A/23-24.

Bombay Castle Sunday 6th January 1723/24 P. 30.

Sailed the Victoria on a Cruize as low as Gereah.

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(37) Bombay Castle 24 May 1724 P. 118,

Tarnslate of Conajee Angria's letter to the President.

To the most Excellent, Opulent, and Renowned Senhr. William Phipps, President and Governor General of Persia as far as Indostan, in the Port of Bombay, Conajee Angria Sarquel sends cordially Greeting :—

I hope your Excellency enjoys perfect health, and that you will please to favour me with that agreeable news.

At the time we were friends without reserve sundry accidents fell out, by means of which that good understanding was at an end, war ensued whereby, (according to the Divine appointment) were occasioned such losses and advantages the world is well acquainted with, and notwithstanding the ancient friendship of our predecessors continued firm on both sides, yet did the poorer sort feel the effects of this war, being almost reduced to ruin. It now appears to me as a matter of incumbent on those who seem so much regarded by Divine Providence to endeavour after the general good and benefit of the people, and to promote the ancient and good correspondence between us, to which end I write to your Excellency,

for where neighbours disagree the result will be loss on both sides and the public at the same time suffer, all which I have duely considered, and desiring to cultivate a good correspondence, I write this to your Excellency, Your Excellency may likewise if you please reflect maturely thereon with regard to future consequences, and in case your Excellency intends an agreement, you may be pleased to send an answer to this, that according to which I may, if necessary, send hither a person of credit. I am much of opinion the mutual benefit of both parties depends on an accommodation as likewise the public good. It is needless for me to write more on this head as your Excellency has good understanding.

The Presidents answer to the foregoing:

To the famous Conajee Angria Sarquel, William Phipps, President for all the forces and affairs of the English Nation, sends greeting.

After so long a time as two years and half that I have had the honor to govern in these parts for the powerful English Nation, I find myself at last favored with a letter from your Honor, whose contents gives me the greater satisfaction, as it expresses an earnest desire in your Honor to reconcile the subsisting differences between us, in order to allow a friendship that I must assure you and yourself and all the world must allow you was the sole occasion of reducing it to the footing it is in at present.

From whence proceeds war, but ambition in regarding the right of another, or from breach of faith, for proceeding further in taking what is anothers on the high seas is termed Pyracy, and those guilty thereof are esteemed enemies to all nations, a character I therefore hope your honor will not be fond of.

It is observed that greatness pursued after and obtained, by these means is of short duration, whereas a State improving and flourishing through trade is of a much longer continuance, and never decays but through corrupt Councils. Had your Honor in the beginning of your rise in the world (with which I am well acquainted) cultivated in your territories, a correspondence that is peculiarly necessary for merchants, and employed that power Providence has by degree blessed you with, to protect trade, instead of quite the contrary practice you have made use of, the territories your Honor now governs might by this time have been equal in some measures to vie with the Great port of Surat, your Honors Power esteemed to be raised on justice, and yourself become revered for your virtues, whereas now your Honor is more terrible to your friends than enemies.

War is prejudicial to that party of the public who make not the sword their profession, and whoever prosecutes the same purely for the sake thereof will find cause at one time or other to repent it as experience has shown. But any state bordering upon a neighbour that lives on plunder and robs under colour of friendship must necessarily be careful for their defence...

When I acquaint your honor that I do well remember your coming to annoy this Island in the time Mr. Burniston governed here, under His Excellancy Sir John Gayer, General, then at Surat, you will believe I am no stranger to your proceedings ever since, and you must therefore excuse me if I accept not entering into any Treaty with you until you give me a proof of your sincerity by immediatly setting at liberty the people of our nation you have

with you prisoners, taken by you going on their lawful occasions without giving you any offence, when I shall be ready to receive from you any proposals towards an accommodation you shall think proper to make, as well as I shall demonstrate to your Honor you have to deal with one as knows how to return your civility.

(38) Bombay Castle, 7th August 1724. P. 163.

The President reads to the Board Conajee Angria's letter to him of the 23rd ultimo as Entered here after wherein he shows an inclination to treat for exchange of Prisoners proposing for that purpose a person of character to Intervene and act as guarantee but there being none among our Neighbours, who we think will engage in the same, that are fit to be trusted. It is Agreed that the President write him an Answer to that Part of his letter only concerning the Release of our Prisoners, that for so many as he shall release of ours on the arrival here we will release a like number of his.

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(39) Translate of Conajee Angrias letter to the Hon'ble President. P. 166.

I received your Excellency's letter, and have understood all your Excellency writes me, that the difference that continue even until now are through my means; that the desire of possessing what is anothers is a thing very wide of reason, and that such like proceedings cannot continue long; that had I from my beginning cultivated trade and favoured the merchants, the port I now govern might by the Divine favour have in some measure become like the great port of Surat, and my name have become famous, all which your Excellency says is not to be brought about but by opening a fair trade; that he that is least expert in war generally comes off a sufferer thereby, and that he who follows it purely thro' a love that he hath thereto will one time or another find cause to repent; that if I had considered this thing sooner, I might have found some benefit and convenience thereby. Your Excellency says you are very well acquainted with the manner of my Government from its beginning and for that reason you would not on any term open a Treaty with me until I set at liberty the people of your nation that are prisoners here, after that you would receive any proposition made by me that were friendly or might tend to an aacommodation at all, which I very much admire especially when I find your Excellency persuaded that I have been the cause of the past differrences and disputes, the truth of which your, Excellency will sooon find out when you examin both sides. For as touching the desire of possessing what is anothers I do not even find the merchants exempt from this sort of ambition, for this is the way of the world, for God gives nothing immediately from himself to any, but takes from one to give to another, Whether this is right or not who is able to determine.

It little behoves merchants, I am sure, to say our Government is supported by violence, insults, and pyraces; for as Much as Maha Rajah (which is Savegee) making war against four Kings founded and established his kingdom, and this was our introduction and beginning and whether or no by these ways this Government hath proved durable your Excellency well knows, so likewise did your predecessors, and whether 'tis durable or no, I gwould have your Excellency consider; 't is certain nothing in this world is durable, which if your Excellency considers as such, the way of this world is well known,

Your Excellency is pleased to say if I had any regard to the weal of the people and favoured the commerce, my power would be much augmented, and my port became like that of Surat; but I never have been wanting in favour the merchants trading according to the laws of this country, nor of chastizing those transgressing the same, as your Excellency well knows, The increase of power depends on the Divine will, in which human dilligence little availeth, Until this day I have kept up the power that was necessary; whether I shall continue it or no for the future who can tell, but that will be as God is pleased to determine.

Your Excellency was pleased to write that war proves most fatal to those whom the use of sword is not understood, but in the Government of His Excellency Charles Boone, nobody can say there was not loss on both sides, for victories depend on the hand of God, and for this reason great men take little notice of such losses.

Your Excellency is pleased to write that he who follows war purely thro' an inclination that one hath thereto, one time or another will find cause to repent, of which I suppose your Excellency hath found proof, for we are not always victorious nor always unfortunate.

Your Excellency was pleased to write that you well understood the manner of my Government, and for that reason you could not enter upon any treaty of Peace wite me, unless I would first set at liberty the people of your nation that are prisoners here. I very well know your Excellency understand the manner of my Government from its beginning, therefore, this gives me no wonder; but if your Excellency says you will admit any proposition after seeing your people released, I must then likewise say my people are prisoners under your Excellency. How can I then give liberty to yours? But if your Excellencys intent was cordially to admit any overtures of peace for ending our present disputes and do really write me for that end concerning the liberty of your people, I am to assure you my intent is cordially the same. It is therefore necessary that some person of character intervene and act as guarantee between us, to whom I will presently send your Excellencys people, Your Excellency will afterwards do the like by mine, The prisoners on both sides having by this means obtained their liberty, afterwards we shall enter on whatarel tes to our friendship and treaty of peace for the avoidance of prejudices on both sides. For this end I now write your Excellency, which I hope will meet with regard, and if your Excellencys intention be to treat of peace and friendship, be pleased to send an answer to this, that conformable thereto I may consider on what is most proper to be done. As your Excellency is a man of understanding, I need say no more.
July the 23rd 1724.

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(40) Bombay Castle October 1724

P. 230.

Having Advice that Angria has put to sea his four Grabs with Sundry (t) under the Command of Daud Caun who is gone to the southward Directed that the Fort St. George and the Victoria Sail with all convenientspeed in quest of them.

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(41) Bombay Castle, November 1724.

P. 252.

The President represents to the Board that Seydee Sall of Anjavel (t) Dabul, has at Sundry times ...... very courteous in his Advices in Relation to Anaria

(42) Diary & Cons. Book of 1728.

Fort St. George Monday 9th Sept. 1728. P. 127.

The President represents to the board that the George Brigantine should no Grab be on the Coast to meet and convoy her up will not be strong enough with her own people for her defence against Angria and the other rogues upon that coast and therefore proposes that a sergeant, Carporal and nine Men may be sent on board her......

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(43) Pub. Dept. Diary No. 3 A/1728–29. P. 166.

Bombay Castle Friday 13th September 1728.

Resolved that the Charges of Warr with Angria which has been included in the Marine charges for the last two years be brought on again upon the Books now Ballancing agreeable to the Hon'ble Company's orders express'd in the letter from their auditor genll received P. shipe Ackburn.

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(44) Bombay Castle November 1728. P. 226.

The President then acquaints the Board that he has recd. notice of Sou Rajah's Intentions to come and visit his Garrison along the sea coast under the command of Angria and that he is at present within three days of Collaby with a considerable army...

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(45) Bombay Castle November 1728. P. 249.

The Dolphine having been Cruizing off Pen River upon Notice we had received that some Grain was to be sent from thence for Angrias service she this evening brought in two Boats loaden with Batty.

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(46) Bombay Castle November 17_8. P. 251.

From an examination of the People on Board two Boats of Batty. brought in the 22nd instant by Dalphine Cruizer It appearing that the Batty belonged to Angria and was carrying to Cundry and the Boats tho' belonging to this Island yet being freighted by one of Angrias agents on Pretence as the proprietor says— It is agreed for Example sake that the Boat as the Batty, be confiscated as prizes for the Benefit of the Captors the value being about 600 rupees.

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(47) Diary & Cons. Book 1729.

St. George Tuesday October 7th 1729.

N' 66 & 67 from the President & Council of Bombay the first dated 5th April.... & the other dated 8th August.

They also advise the death of Angria.

SEKHOJI : 1729--1733.

(48) DIARY & CONSULTAION BOOK 1730. P. 22

Fort St. George February 1729-30.

No. 16 a general letter from the President and Council of Bombay dated the 13th December was read advising that the ...... Angrias son with his grabs, has taken the william an English Ship belonging to Bombay....

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(49) Bombay Castle 17th April 1730.

Articles of peace and friendship agreed on and concluded by Robert Cowan, Esqr. Presidet and Governor of Bombay, for and in behalf of the Honourable English East India Company and Bapajee Naique Chief Commander at sea for Pondesaunt Sardesay, of Cuddall, for and in behalf of the said Sardesay.

Article 5.

The sons of Canojee Angria being professed enemies to the Honourable Company and the said Sardesay, it is agreed that the joint endeavour of both shall be exerted to destroy the said enemy, the Honourable Company by their vessels of war by sea distressing them as much as possible, and the Sardesay both by land and sea as much as in his power; and when a proper opportunity offers, the said President and Governor, in behalf of the said Honourable Company, promises to give the said Sardesay what assistance he can to destroy the said enemy by uniting one or more of the Honourable Company's vessels of war with the fleet of the Sardesay, the better to obtain the end desired; but in case of such an union of the marine force of both parties the chief command of the united force shall remain to the English Commander.

Article 6:

That the Honourable Company shall supply the Sardesay with such artillery and warik e stores as he may want, and they can conveniently spare at reasonable prices.

Done in Bombay castle the 12th day of January 1729-30

Rtified by the Governor of Bombay on 17th April 1730

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(50) Tellicherry Consultations 1730-31.

Tuesday 1st Sept. 1730.

......None of the Onore People being willing to venture so far as Bombay, most of their Boats being taken last year by Angria ....

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(51) Tellicherry Consultations.

Saturday 12 December 1730. P. 47.

Recd a letter by Boat express from Mr. Thomas Puttle of more enclosing the chief from the Hon'ble President a relation of a sea fight between the Honble Company's cruizers and Angria's Grabbs the 25. ultimo, wherein the Bagall galley was unfortunately taken and her people cut off.

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(52) Letters from Tellicherry.

Telli, 15 Dec. 1730. P. 52.

To

The Hon'ble George Moreton Esqr.,

Presi. & Gov, Fort St. George.

Herewith we transmit yr. Hon' & ca Relation of a sea Fight between the Bombay Cruizers and Angrias Grabbs off Colabba the 25th November last.

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(53) Diary & Consul. Book 1731.

Fort St. George, Wednesday 20th January 1730-31. P. 17.

No. 9. A General letter from the Chief & Council of Tellichery of the 13th December,..

They also send a relation of a sea fight between the Bombay Cruizers and Angria's Grabbs off Colabba the 25th November last when the Bengal Galley was taken by the Enemy and the Commander of the other Mortally wounded and abudence of his men killed, ...

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(54) Fort St. George Thursday 4 th February 1730-31. P. 22,

A letter from Captain Boulton Commander of the King George was read desiring to cut two port holes in his stern and to mount several Guns on his Gunnels. the latter to defend his vessel in case he should be attached by Angrias grabs which is granted, and ordered that the store keeper supply him with guns and what stores the Captain shall have occasion for and that he be dispatched with all expedition,

To

George Morton Pitt Esqr,

President & Council,

Gentlemen,

I am informed Angria's Grabbs have taken one of the Hon'ble Company's Galleys and very much disabled a second by taking the advantage of attacking and boarding them astern, where they can bring on guns to defend them, upon which I have consulted my officers on board and find that in five or six days if yon think proper that we stay so long we can cut

two-ports for guns will carry a three pound shot, and mount our swivel guns on our gunnels, and prepare ourselves with necessaries to defend against being attacked in the like manner.

King George Galley, I am Gentlemen,

Feb. 3, 1730.

Your most obdient humble & ca

Richard Boulton.

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(55) FORT ST. GEORGE, Monday 8th March 1730-31.

Several letters read viz....

The President communicates to the board a letter from the Chief and Council of Tellicherry directed to him dated 4 Feb. advising the arrival of the detachment of Men sent them by Ship Elizabeth, that they intended to dispatch ships Lethicullier and Prince William' for Europe within two days after and that Angria Continues crizing and has lately very briskly attacked a farge Dutch Ship and a Portuguese Man of Warr...,

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(56) PUB. DEPT. DIARY 4 A

Bombay Castle Friday 12th March 1730-31. P, 53,

The Pay-Master brings in a List of the Sundry widows of the men who were killed in the Bengall Galley in the late unfortunate Engagement with Angrias grabs who we are convinced are objects of Charity and therefore and for the Encouragement of others in the service we think it but reasonable to allow two Rupees P.. Month to such as have no children and three to such as have while they continue widows.

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(57) Bombay Castle Sunday 11th April 1731. P. 75.

...... that we have no great occasion for the three hundred sepoys at present as the two Brothers sons of Angria have devided their Forces the younger being gone to Gereah with four Grabs and nine gallivats and no more than the usual Garrison remaining at Colaba......

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(58) Bombay Castle April 1731. P. 85.

(The marine of Bombay as evident from the Acctt. of Disbursements made by the Pay-master, consists of);—1. Victoria Frigate 2. Prince of Wales galley 3. Princess Caro. line Galley 4. Bombay Galley 5, Fort St. George Galley 6, Sallivats & Boats 7. Sallamandev Bomb Ketch Expense for March amounted to 1311/2/- 50 reas,

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(59) Bombay Castle Friday 7th May 1731. P. 86,

Received a letter from the Chief & ca of Surat dated the 1st May advising that having notice that two of Angria's Gallivats bound to Colabbo were loading at the Mirbars & ready to sail they got the London Boat with the Bunder Pinnace...... had sent them to us under sufficient guard.

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(60) Bombay Castle, June 1731. P. 102.

The President acquaints the Board that two days since he received a Note from the... ... Customer advising him that in the Passage Boat from Thoul came on Ramjee Pardesing with a design to solicit the Restoration of one of the Boats belonging to Angria taken in Surat river by virtue of the President's pass and taken out in his name and dated the November last which he produced......

As he came upon this account, without a previous permission obtained, the President thought proper to confine him close prisoner to the Fort.

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(61) Bombay Castle October 1731. P. 206

...... The Cossumee Grab Richard Cook master from Bombay who brought with her a prize ketch belonging to Annajee Naique a merchant in Angria country bound to Muscat...

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(62) Bombay Castle November 1731. P. 224-25

Recieved by them two letters from Messrs. Wyard and Pattle of Onore dated the 11th and 23rd ultimo.... In that last letter they inform us that the 12th of the same Month nine of Sambhajee Angria's gallevats anchor'd at the mouth of the river.....

They weighed anchor and standing to the so'ward they espied a shybar in the offing which they took, and she proves to be the shrewnee belonging to Bombay, and having taken three prizes more, they are apprehensive that Sambhajee will be thereby induced to requent their coast.

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(63) Bombay Castle Friday 19th November 1731. P. 244.

The President acquaints the Board that being informed that three of the enemys grabs and eight gallevats are sailed out of Cullabbo, which we hope will give us an opportunity of meeting them with our cruizers, and to animate our people to behave themselves with the greatest conduct courage and zeal in case of meeting with the enemy he proposes to the board to assure and to declare the Commanders of each of the Company's fighting vessels that such of the Enemy's fighting vessels as shall be taken in battle with the Artillery, warlike Appurtenances thereunto belonging shall be the sole right of the Captors the value thereof to be divided according to an order established for that purpose in the marine office-And for their further encouragement the President in his own name and in the Name of the rest of the gentlemen of the Board propose that their own Expense to make the said officers and Ships company an additional gratuity of two thousand rupees for each fighting grab of Angria by them taken in battle over and above said grab and her Appurtenances....

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(64) Despatches from England 1730–33.

General letters to Govt. St. George dated 6 Feb. 1732. P. 88.

Para. 22 ...and to take the most prudent measures to protect your shipping against Angria & other Pyratical Rajahs with which those seas have been so much infested.....

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(65) Letters from Tellicherry P. 24

Telli, Jan. 15th 1732–33.

To

Capt. Francis Atkins.

Sir,

...We have only to repeate our directions that provided you are well convinced the Gallivats you have under your Guns belong to Angria, Malwan or other Savagee Pyrates, that you forthwith take them. ..

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(66) Telli : 31 : 1733.

To

William Wake Esqr.

Chief fe &c Factor Att Anjango,

On the 18th ultimo by a Pattamar from Bombay .... We are advised that on the death of the old Scyddee a strange Revolution happened at Rajaporee, which place with the fleet, and most of the country (except the Forts) through the treachery of some and Disagreement of others of the Scyddees officers fell into the hands of the Marathas who had an army there commanded by Budgerow of 2500 Horse and 10000 foot, joyned by some of Angrias Troops, and it is dreaded said Fleet would be put into the possession of Angria.

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(67) Public Dept. Diary 5 A, 1733.

Bombay Castle, Friday 16th February 1732-33, P. 70

The marine Pay master brings in an Account of extraordinary charges paid by him and the custom master in six and twenty months for supplying our prisoners at Colabbo and Gereah with small necessarys and provisions and gaining intelligence of his Enemys designs and motions amounting to Rupees one thousand one hundred eighty seven three quarters and forty one raes.

Directed that the same be discharged by the Treasury and carried to the head of the charges extraordinary of a war with Angria

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(68) Bombay Castle Thursday 21st June 1733 P. 211

The President acquaints the board that two massengers from Succojee Angria are come to town to make proposals of peace and as this is a fortunate day according to their superstitious notion they desire to be admitted this afternoon to deliver their credentials, for which the President desires the occurrence of the board which being granted four of the clock in the Evening is appointed for the purpose and the Gentlemen of the council are desired to attend accordingly.

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(69) Bombay Castle June 1733. P. 212

Mr. Henry Kellett Marine pay Master delivers in to the board an Account of the charges he had been at on the occasion of exchanging the prisoners taken by Shecojee Angria with those belonging to him which we had taken amounting to rupees four hundred sixty nine two quarters and thry raes. Directed that Treasury discharge the same and that it be carried to the head of the charges of the warr with Angria.

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(70) Bombay Castle June 1733. P. 1.

(Diary of the President and John Horne Esq. their proceedings with the Govr. of Surat for procuring the Sciddees Tanka to the Hon'ble Company).

The President acquaints the Board that he desired this meeting to communicate to them that on the resolution that has lately happened with scidys country by the Sou Rajah's taking several of the scidys Forts and the country adjacent and more particularly on their getting possession of all his Fleet, he wrote Mr. Henry Lowther chief of Surat to sound Teg Beg Caun the Present Govr. of that place and endeavour to learn his opinion on the Present posture of Affairs and to sound him if by his means a Phirmound could be obtained from the Court granting a Jageer to the Hon. Company for protecting the trade at Surat and this coast since the scidy to whom an annual Jageer of three lack of Rupees has been hither to paid for that purpose, is now no longer In a condition to protect them, and the common enemy by the addition of the scidys fleet is become more formidable than ever; To which Mr. Lowther retnrn'd for answer in a former letter that he believed such a thing might be brought about and he would take the most effective method to Accomplish it.

And now he the President has recd. a letter from him under date 26th ultimo (in which he informs that Teg Beg Caun called him and proposed that since scidy had lost the greatest part of his country with his whole fleet he was no longer entitled to the Jageer and "as we are most capable of any power whatever in these parts to undertake the Affair, if we were willing he wou'd endeavour by means of his Patron Candaura at Courts to obtain for us a phirmaund for a certain Sum to be paid us annually."

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(71) Bombay Castle June 1733. P. 15.

Diary of the President & John Horne Esqr.

To

Henry Lowther Esq.,

Chief of Surat.

Sir,

......On the Negotiation you are authorised to enter into with Teg Beg Caun for protecting the trade of this coast against the ambitious designs of Angria who since the Revolution that has happened in the scidys Family and country, seems to have in view the agrandizing himself both by sea and land towards which he has already in possession the scidys whole fleet of Grabs and Gallivats and he has lately taken the Fort of Dackly Choul from the

மகாமகோபாத்யாய, டாக்டர்
உ. வே. சாமிநாதையர் நூல் நிலையம்
அடையாறு, சென்னை-20.

Mogull Taje Din. Alley Caun with little resistance, and we expect to hear every hour that he has taken Revenge, and after that he is to seize Thull, which when he reduces he will be master of all the Rivers and main land opposite to this Island as far as Chaul.

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(72) Bombay Castle July 1733. P. 26.

From

Henry Lowther Esqr.,

Surat.

To

H. O. Robt. Cowan Esqr..,

President & Govr., Bombay.

...I have the pleasure to observe that you are appointed a Committee to correspond with me on the present Negotiation I am thereby ordered to enter into with the Surat Government for obtaining the Kings Phirmaund for allowing the Hon'ble Company a Jageer or Annual stipend for the better protecting the Indian seas against all Pyrates and Robbers and more especially your near Neighbour Angria, whose augmented force is now become so formidable as to threaten the ruin of our Hon. Masters Affairs on this side of India as well as trade in general.

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(73) Pub. Dept. Diary 5 A.

Bombay Castle Wednesday 11th July 1733. P. 230.

The President observes to the Board the great progress that the Sow Rajah Forces being joined with those of Angria have made in the reduction of the Sceedys country their obedience, Since the death of Nobab Yaucoob Caun which is more doing to the dissention of the Sceedys officers than the force of their Arms however it is certain that they have gotton into their possession The Town of Rajahporee and a sort of Fortress called Cooree with all the sceedys fleet of Grabs and Gallivats their guns and warlike stores and nothing but the Fort upon the island in that harbour holds out against them.

The strong fort of Rairee formerly the Chief Residence of Savjee Rajah and others the Predecessours of the present Sou Rajah has in like manner fallen into their hands through treachery and as we have certain intelligence that another seperate body of the Sou Rajahs forces are ordered to march against Anjenwell and two other of the sceedys forts to the southward and but a few days since Angria has taken the foot of upper choul belonging to the Mogull and within less than a mile of the citty and fortress of chaul belong to the Portuguese he has likewise taken the small fort of Ravanee in the River of Peen and the larger fort of Thull Scituated on the western point of the South land that forme on side of this bay and contiguous to the Island and Fort of Underee which place he is likewise preparing to attack as soon as the weather will permit him to make use of his gallivatts for that purpose and if he should succeed in that attempt he is entirely master of the south entrance of his Port when it will be impossible for any small embarkations or ships of little force bound to this port to escape his gallivatts and consequently an end put to the greatest part of our country trade, as all the sceedys grabs and

gallivatts are given to succojee Angria for his share of the plunder of Rajahporee and he has carried them to Colabbo to join the rest of his fleet which now consisted of Eleven Grabs and twenty five gallivatts under the direction of his brother Sambajee at Gereah.

Upon this emergency we have been frequently sollicited by the Sceedys officers for assistance and succours both from Rajahpore and Anjenvell but more immediately from Underee nearest in our neighbourhood but to grant the necessary assistance to all three it is not in our power both from the weakness of our Garrison and the great distance of the places were there no other political reasons for preventing our so far interfering, but the consequences of Underees falling into the Enemys possession claims our more immediate consideration as that will more sensibly effect us both with respect to the trade of this port and the procuring of provisions for the use of the Island.

These considerations being duly pondered and debated on it is the unanimous opinion of this board that in duty to our Hon'ble Employers we are indispensibly obliged to use our utmost endeavours to prevent the island and fortress of Underee falling into the enemy hands by succouring the same and preserving it either in the possession of the Sceedy or taking it into the possession of our Hon'ble Masters by the Sceedys consent on condition that if the Heirs or successors of the late Sceedy Yaucoob Caun should be restored to their country mmand and Authority and should design the restitution of the Fortress of Underee theoc same shall be delivered up to them on their paying the full expense and charge that the Hon'ble Company may bear in preserving the said fortress with the usual interest thereon at the rate of nine P. cent P Annum but should the Marathas remain possest of the Sceedys territorys without any hopes of their retrieving them that then the fortress of Underee shall remain to tha Hon'ble Company as their sole right and property.

And in order to put in Execution this our Resolution it Is AGREED that we give orders to Captain Thos. Holder Commander of the Mary to proceed with that ship under his Command as soon as wind and wheather will permit, and come to an Ancher as near to the said fortress of Underee as he with safety can with the said ship in order to oover the Gallivatts and Boats that we may have occasion to send from hence with men artillery and ammunition to the Succour of the said fortress.

AGREED that the said succours to be sent at present consist of one Lieutenant two Ensigns, four Serjeants four Corporals forty European Musquetiers and sixty Topassee and six nine pounders six six pounders sixty barrels of powder one hundred spare musquetts and sundry other stores as p. list entered after the consultations.

Directed that Lieutenant James Inchbird have the command of the detachment and chief direction of this expedition with Ensign James Sterting and Ensign Forbes to his assistance to whom the President is to give the necessary instructions and in them particularly inculcate that before any of the Artillery or ammunition is landed he is to take an exact survey of the Fortress of Underee and its fortifications from which he may be able to frame a judeg-

ment, wheather or no the same is capable of being defended against any attempts that may be made by the Enemy through the succours that we may be able to give but if he finds that it is not tenable either through the deficiency or irregularity of its fortification or its too near scituation to the main land on which the Enemy may erect batterys sufficient to make a practicable breach in the body of the place he is not in such case to land any of the Artillery or stores before he has made a regular report to the President of the condition or state he finds the place in and receive his Answer thereupon.

DIRECTED that Captain Rebort Macneale be sent to the assistance of Lieutenant Inchbird whose knowledge of the language and customs of the country people renders him the fittest person to treat and transact any Affairs with them, and as we have had a long expeirience of his capacity prudence and fidelity AGREED that Lieutenant Inchbird be directed to consult him on all occasions and that he does not undertake any thing of moment without his advice and approbation.

(Inchbird goes underi)

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(74) Bombay Castle, 14 July 1733. P. 252-260
Captain James Inchbird.

Sir,

You are hereby appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition designed for succouring and defending the fortress of Undery against the common enemy with Ensign James Sterling and Henry Forbes to your assistance, together with four Serjeants, four Corporals, forty European musketiers, sixty topasses, and a train of artillery, provision and warlike stores according to the list herewith delivered you.

Accordingly you are to sail with the first opportunity of wind and weather with the gallivats and other vessels under convoy of the ' Mary ', Captain Thomas Holden Comr. who has orders to bring the said ship to an anchor as near to the island of Undery as he can with safety, the better to cover your landing on the said island with the said gallivats other vessels and to secure your so doing from any attempts that may be made by the enemy from their gallivats or from the main. As soon therefore as the said ship comes to an anchor if the tide will permit you, you are to proceed with the gallivats and boats under your command to the usual and most commodious landing place on the said island, and taking directions therein from the sceedys people and boats that acompany you as they are best acquained with the people; but if upon the 'Marys' anchoring the tide is too far spent that you cant securely reach the said island, you are to come to an anchor with the gallivats and vessels under the guns of the said ship and there wait until a proper opportunity of wind and tide offers for your proceeding to the said island.

I doubt not but the ship 'Mary' will be able to proceed so far to the southward as to discover whether any of the enemys gallivats are lying at Cundry or not, and with the assistance of the four Companys fighting gallivats to protect you from their attempts, if there should be any of preventing your landing as you are above directed.

You are to embark yourself and detachment on board the four Companys gallivats and to accommodate them in the best manner you can, and upon your arrival at Undery you are to secure the vessels and people as well as you can from any random shott there may be sent by the enemy from Thull, or any batterys they may have erected on the main, and then landing yourself with Captain Macneale, whom you are upon all occasions to consult in this undertaking as a person perfectly well acquainted with the situation of the place and disposition of the people as well as disposition of the enemy, and leaving the care of the detachment, artillery and ammunition to the two Ensigns, you are to go to the fort and deliver my letter to Seede Balal the Killedar or Governor, which will acquint him with the design of your coming and the service you are sent on.

You are next, before you condescend to land either your detachment, artillery, or stores, to make a thorough survey and examination of the island and its fortifications, the number of the guns therein, their qualitys and the carriages they are mounted on, the quantity of provisions, water and warlike stores and the number of fighting sepoys, so as to be able to frame a perfect judgement whether or no with the succours, you now carry, and I may hereafter be able to send you, the same is capabable of being defended from any attempt that the enemy may make against it, in which you are particularly to consider the distance it is from the mainland of Thull and the effect that any batterys raised thereon might have against the fort of undery, likewise the depth of water on all sides, and how near the enemys grabs may approach it so as to batter it by their prow or side guns in such manner as a practicable breah may be effected; but more especially you are to consider how the main gateway or entrance is secured and whether or no there is any place upon the island where the enemy may land a body of men sufficient, and draw them up, so as to make a regular attack without being exposed to the fire of the artillery from the fort so as to frustrate their attempt, From the best information I have been hitherto able to learn there is not sufficient depth of water for their grabs to approach near enough so as to do any execution without being at the same time exposed to our gallys and grabs, whom they must always expect to watch their motions.

If you find that with the assistance you now carry and what hereafter I may be able to send you the place is tenable, you are then to land your detachment, provisions and ammunition but if you find that the artillery that is already in the fort and the carriages to mount it on may by the assistance of the carpenters and smiths that we now send with you be rendered sufficient for the defence of the place, there will be then no occasion for landiug the artillery we now send with you or at least only such part of itas you and Captain Macneale shall judge absolutely necessary.

You are next to send off in the nine gallivats belonging to the island and such other boats as you can apare to send hither with the utmost expenditure all the women, children old men and other persons unfit for service under convoy of the Companys four gallivats, who under cover of the 'Mary', may see them safely so far in their way to this port as to be out of danger, and then the four Companys gallivats may return to you for your further orders.

If at one trip the nine gallivats and your boats, cannot transport the whole of the unnecessary people, you may order them back to make a second trip, so as to clear the garrison of every thing but such a number of men as may be sufficient for its defence, which I compute five hundred effective fighting men must be at all events.

In my letter to Sceedy Balal Ihave signified to him as my opinion that on the present emergency it will be for his interest and that of the sceedy his master to hoist the English flag upon his fort, and deliver up to you the defence of it , with his assistance, and that of his present garrison with this condition, that whenever the sceedy thinks proper demand the restitution of it to him on his affairs taking a different turn than what they seem at present to promise, the same shall be delivered up on the Sceedys paying the Hon'ble Company the expense and charge they have been and may be at in preserving of it, with the usual lawfull interest of nine per cent, p. annum, but in case that the Sceedys affairs will not admit of reclaiming the said fort, that then the same shall remain to the Hon'ble Comyany as their sole right and Property, and the garrison of Seapoys shall become the subjects of the said Hon'ble Company, and remain in their pay and service at the usual pay that is now paid to the garrison Seepoys of Bombay.

The hoisting of the English flag and the taking of the island and fortress of Undery into the Hon'ble Companys immediate protection and defence will convince the enemy that we are fully determined to defend it and support it to the last, which I flatter myself that Sceedy Balal and all honest Mussellmen will prefer to the giving it up to the Marratas on their specious but most false promises, that we have no other motive in making this proposal but to give a check to the growing insolence of that trecherous sett of people as I shall be much better pleased to see the Sceedys family and his hairs restord to their ancient authority and command in this neighbourhood and in restoring to them the said island and fortress than being at the expense of entertaining it on the Hon'ble Companys account without any other prospect of advantage than that of keeping it out of the common enemys hands.

But if on your taking a survey of the island you find it impracticable with the succours you now carry and what you are capable of judging we may hereafter be able to send you to defend it, either through the deficiency of the fortification, the contiguity of its situation to the mainland of Thull and the batterys the enemy may raise thereon against it, or the repugnancy of Sceedy Balal and his people to the conditions under which I propose to give them the present assistance, you are then to forbear either landing of your detachment; artillery, provisions or stores untill you have made a report to me of the condition and circumstances you find the place in and wait my answer thereof. But if my expectations are answered, as I have no room to doubt but they must, you are then to expedite as much as possible the putting the place in a proper posture of defence and sending hither all the unnecessary people, compleating the number of the garrison to what you may think sufficient of fighting men and on so doing you may acquaint Captain Holden of the Mary' that there is no farther occasion of continuing in his station, but that he may return with his ship into Bombay harbour.

The charge of the provisions you aro to put under the care of some Serjeant or some person of trust, and that of ammunition and warlike stores under another with the assistance of two lascars who are best versed in those affairs, and each of them are to keep a, regular book to receipts and issues of each specie to be laid before me as often as required.

Antonio De-Mello goes with you as Chief Gunner, whom I have advanced to the pay of a Quarter Gunner for his encouragement, and if he exerts himself with as much zeal & fidelity as I know he has capacity in that employment I doubt not but he will deserve it.

If at the first and second trip of the boats with the women and children they cant send off the whole number, you may send the remainder on board the 'Mary' when she proceeds to this port, whose Comr. has orders for receiving them and treating them in the best manner he can.

Mr. Kellett has sent you six bullocks for your Europeans, with which you must make the best shift you can till we can send you more, but I would have you inculcate to them to eat rice and cutcharee, which is more nourishing and wholesome than any flesh meat that can possibly be procured at this wet season; and when fair wheather sets in we can supply you from time to time both with fresh and salt provisions as you may have occasion, but I believe when you are once settled you will not want more than twenty Europeans and you may return the remainder hither. One thing, I must pnt you in mind of which is immediately to set about making more tanks for water, as many at least as will contain sufficient for all the fair season, for you are no longer to depend on having any water from Thull as formerly, and to send it from hence will be very troublesome, so that it will be much more easy and less expensive to make tanks to contain a sufficient quantity of water for your garrison the year round.

In the foregoing part of these instructions I have ordered you not to land your detachment and artillery until you and Captain Macnaele had talked with Scendy Balal but in case you find that the enemy fire upon your boats and people from Thull side and are like to do them any damage, you may land your peopls as soon as you can, or if it is moonlight I believe it will be safest going in the night time, The Sceedys people that go along with you are sufficient pilots to carry you in either by night or day.

Should Sceedy Balal of his own sccord propose to you his coming hither to discourse wifh me you may agree to it, but you are not to propose this to him from yourself,

I have talked with Antonio De-Mello, and he assures me that the walls of the fort are very good and that it is not possible for the enemy to do them any damage from Thull, neither it is practicable to bring any grabs or other vessels capable of carrying a sufficient weight of metal to batter it by sea on any side because of the foul ground that is all round at considerable distance, so that only Shybars or Gallivats can approach it, but that you with your Cohorns may make the enemy very uneasy at Thull if they offer te molest you. However, I'd have you very frugal of your ammunition, since their firing against you can be of very little consequence.

I am most apprehensive that the Sceedys people will be very dilatory in transporting their wives and family and occasion the 'Mary' to tarry longer in her station than I care for at this season of the year, so that you must expediet them as much as possible, and I would only have you keep such a number of seepoys in garrison as you think will be absolutely requisite. I believe you'll find the fort is not so large as it has been described and that three hundred men will be sufficient. How ever, that I leave entirely to your discretion. I commit you to the Divine protection, and am.

Your loving friend,
Robert Cowan.

Bombay, 14th July 1733.

(75) Bombay Castle, 24th August 1733.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

The President represents to the gentlmen of the Board that when it was first agreed to establish a passage boat betwixt this Island and Ravanee in the river of Pen, the said port of Ravanee was under the jurisdiction of the Seedy, but it is now under that of Angria since his reducing that place and Thull and the country adjoining to the obedience, and that the former of the said passage must be under this direction when on that side, where by it will be impossible to prevent his gaining intelligence of all things transacted on this Island. On the other hand, should we prohibit the said passage boat going to and fro, it will be a great detriment to the trade of this port as the Benjars from the Gaut country come hither and return with the goods and merchandize in the said passage boat as well as sundry provisions for the use of the Island.

Taking this into consideration we are but too sensible that witb all the precuation we can possibly use the enemy is but too well acquainted with most things that passes on the Island, the port being free for all that do come hither under the name of traders, and we esteem it more advantageous to this settlement to receive intellgence of what passes in the enemies country than it is to him what passes here, as such intelligence we cannot so conveniently receive as by the passage boat of Ravanee, that being the most immediate and frequent, it is therefore agreed that the said passage boat be permitted to go to and fort.

And to prevent as much as we can any inconveniency there from, it is agreed that Mamekji Pootlaji Purvoe, inhabitant of this Island, who has been two years a prisoner in Angrias country (and by that means is well acquainted with most of Agnrias subject) be placed at the Custom house to inspect all boats with passengers and to distinguish such as are traders from those that may come on permissions designs, and that he be allowed six Rupees per month for his trouble to be paid by the Custom Master.

Directed that public notice be given that on Friday next the 31st of this instant the Hon'ble Companys cocoanuts of Bombay and Mahim for the current year will be set up to public sale to the highest bidder on the usual conditions.

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(76) Bombay Castle, Thursday, 26th July 1733. P. 245.

Read and approved our last consultation.

Our troublesome neighbour Angria having since the revolutjon lately happened in the sceedys territorys and the taking Rajapore with all the Sceedys fleet of grabs and gallivatts added five of the said grabs and several of the gallivatts to his own fleets, and having certain intelligence that he is preparing and fitting out his said fleet for the sea as soon as the fair season will permit him to craize, it behoves us to take all prudent measures for the security of this settlement and protecting of the trade of this port. and as the present number of

vessels of war belonging to our Hon'ble Masters are not sufficient to oppose the united force of the two brothers, sons of Angria, and perform the other services that are daily required of them, we ought to think how to reinforce our fleet, and the peoprietors of the " Rose " galley some time since taken by the enemy having repurchased that vessell for the sum of Rupees seven thousand six hundred and three, it is proposed to the consideration of the Board whether or no she is a proper vessel to be added to our fleet if the proprietors will part with her at the price she has cost them.

Debating thereon, it is the unanimous opinion of this Board that she is a vessel very fit for that purpose, being strong and well built, a prime sailer and three years old, and that we ought not to let slip this opportunity of adding such a reinforcement to our fleet if she can be had upon these terms.

Directed that the Marine Paymaster treat with the said proprietors for the said vessel and make a report to this Board what he does therein.

The President acquaints the Board that pursuant to our Resolution of the 13th instant the " Mary " Captain Holden, Comr. weighed anchor the 15th of this month and stood towards the island of Underee with four of the Hon'ble Companys fighting gallivatts under their convoy, six Tannah boats with the detachment Artillery & c. stores sent to the succour of that Island, where the gallivatts and boats happily arrived that evening, but the " Marry " was obliged to came to an anchor five miles distance, the Comr. not esteeming it safe this season of the year to approach nearer.

Upon their arrival Captain Inchbird and Captain Macneale according to the Presidents instructions to Captain Inchbird as entered hereafter, went to the Killedar Sceedy Balal and delivered to him the Presidents letter, and acquianted him with the occassion of their coming the succours they had brought, and after having taken a survey of the fort which they esteemed tenable, they proposed to the Killedar the hoisting the English flag, to which they believed the enemy would pay a greater regard than to that of the Sceedy, which the Killedar agreeing to, the English flag, was accordingly hoisted the 16th in the morning under the discharge of the artillery of the fort and the gallivatts, when the enemy from Cundery and their batterys from Thull began and continued to fire pretty briskly at the fort of Underee or that and the several following days but without doing any damage. On the 19th the gallivatts and boats returned with several familys of women and children from Underee, and the weather having proved very biosterous for two days before, the "Mary" being no longer of any use where she lay, the Comr. slipt his cable, not being able to purchase his anchor, and came into port.

The President likewise acquaints the Board that he had received a letter from the Emperors Secretary of State, Shum Shamad Dolla (formerly known by the name of Caun Daurah), requiring him in his Majestys name to assist the Sceedy in conjunction with the Portugeeze in recovering his territorys that have been lately overrun by the Sou Rajas and Angrias forces, to which he returned for answer that if His Majesty would defray the whole expense of such an undertaking and send his Royal army, we should be glad to act in concert

with them or such other forces as may be procured from the Portugeeze for restoring the Seedy to his dominions, but that as our business in these parts of the world is trade and not to increase our charges, we keep up such a number of troops only as are capable of defending and protecting our commerce, without interfering with the too frequent quarrels of the neighbouring powers.

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(77) Bombay Castle July 1733. P. 251.

By Extraodinary charges in the warr with Angria paid Mr. Kellett the amount of his disbursts. on exchange of Prisoners. 469-2-0

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(78) Diary of President & Govr. John Horne Esqr.,

Bombay Castle August 1733. P. 58.

Letter of Henry Lowther to Robert Cowan. .... Yesterday morning I went to make Ahmud Chellaby a visit and stayed till late at night with a design to talk with him about our present meassures as court he showed me a letter he received the day before from Angria, copy of which he is to give meits contentsis as follows :—

After some compliments Angria tells him in a haughty stile of their success against the Sceedy which he chiefly attributes to the immediate hand of God as a mark of his being dissatisfied with their unjust usurpations of the ancient habitations of the Gentues and their frequent persecutions of their Bramins and others of their religion that lived under them, that the divine vengeance will not fail to exterpate them quite from the land and their few remaining forts, as soon as the season will permit his fleet to appear at sea, which he is now equipping with all expedition. He recommends to Chellaby as the head merchant of the place to speak in time to Tegbeg Caun to continue charging the Tanka formerly paid the Sciddee which he now expects to receive, being in possession of his fleet, and he will take care to protect the Trade of this Port against all Enemies and thus concludes that he expects an immediate answer, that he may concert his measures accordingly.

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(79) Pub. Dept. Diary 5 A.

Bombay Castle Friday 10th August 1733. P. 267.

The President acquaints the board that three days since arrived a Gallivat express from Anjenwell with a letter from Sceedy satt wherein he makes pressing instances for succours of men Artillery ammunition and other warlike stores against Seerpayt Row who with a body of Marauthas and some troops of Angria under the Command of Ragounut Harry has invaded the territorys of the sceedy in that jurisdiction and had taken one of the three forts under the Command of Sceedy satt so that only remains Anjenwell and the Fort of Gorall he strenuously requests that said succours be sent him with all expedition under the convoy of four of our vessels of war and in company with the said letter he sends one from Nisd Mel Muluck-commonly known by the name of cheklen Caun who stiles himself Generalissimo of the Victorious troops of the most potent and magnificient Emperor Mahmet Shaw,

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(80) Pub. Dept. Diary 5-A

Bombay Castle November 1733. P. 392.

(At the request of Sou Rajah and Bajeerao to interpose as a meditator for accomodating present differences between them and the Sceddee.)

Taking the same into consideration it is the unanimous opinion of this board that such an Alliance if it can be brought about will be the most probable means of distressing Angria as hitherto the Sceddees conniving at or rather counternncing him in his depredations has been the principal cause why we have not hitherto been able to reduce him.

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(81) Bombay Castle November 1733. P. 411.

Captain Jolson.

Sir,

As Angria is at Southern-drook with six grab and some Gallivats It is thought proper that I continue with the Victoria, King George, Rose and Fort. St George galleys to cruize off that port till further orders from Bombay, which as the Caroline and Bombay galleys are upon dispatch for that port I expect in a short time. I desire to know whether you intend to proceed.

Sir,

Princes of wales. Your most humble servant,

8 th November 1733. Fraonpton Lewis.

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(82) (A sum of Rupees 2 lacs spent by English in equipping a fleet to chastise the Angrias.)

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(83) Articles of treaty between the English and Sceeddees of Jingeera.

Bombay Castle 6th December 1733. P. 427.

Articles by which the English Nation and the Sceddees of Jingeera have adjusted an alliance, defensive and offensive, on the coast of India.

For to establish upon a firm and lasting foundation a perpetual alliance and sincere friendship betwixt the Governments of Jingeera and Bombay, Sceddee Ombar Affja Sceddees Massoot and the other principal Sceddees residing in the said Jingeera, have agreed and settled with the Hon'ble Robert Cowan, Esqr., President and Governor for the Hon'ble English Company &c Council.

1. That they shall make a league against all the enemies of both Governments in India (Europeans subjects of the Kings of Hindustan, Persia, Arabia & China excepted), and particularly against Angria, both Governments making a vigorous war by sea and land, not regarding any offers of peace from that enemy and neither of the two allies shall hear alone nor particularly any thing relating to peace unless both are present at the same time anything is proposed, and are to resolve on nothing without the consent of both Governments.

2. That in case one of the two Governments may have an enemy that is in amity with the other, in such case the league is only to be defensive and must not fail on any pretence to assist them that are invaded, and in case of any invasion the Government that is in amity with the aggressor shall interpose their good offices as mediators to accomodate the differences that have happened.

3. As to the union of the forces of Bombay and Jingeera in their actions against Angria as well by sea as by land, all the Marine forces of Bombay are to be in conjunction with those of Jingeera, who are to be commanded by their own proper officer, yet he is to act as subordinate to the Chief Commander of the English forces as being more experienced in sea fighting and the fleet of Bombay of greater force, and as in Bombay there is no more infantry than is sufficient for their garrisons, the necessary land forces are to be provided by the Sceddees of Jingeera.

4. And likewise in case the territories of the Sceddees should be invaded by any power that is an enemy to both Governments they are to be assisted with all the Marine force of Bombay, and in case that the Govt. of Bombay should be invaded by any power that is an enemy to both Govt. they shall be assisted from Jingeera, with thirty fighting gallivats and two thousand seepoys.

5. That all that is taken in this war by sea by the united forces of both Govts. shall be given to the English, and what shall be taken by land shall be given to the Sceddees according as is expressed in the 6th and 7th articles.

6. And if Goa shall be pleased to give this alliance the desire...... and that Angria shall be expelled the fort of Candery by the united forces of both Govts. that place shall be given to the English with all ammunition and artillery that shall be found therein, and all the other forts that shall be taken from the said enemy shall be given to the Sceddees with all the ammunition and artillery found in them, except Colabba, which shall be entirely demolished with all its bulwarks and batterys, as one stone shall not be left above another, and shall never be rebuilt without the consent and pleasure of both Govts. and the revenues and produce of the lands annexed to that fort and whatever tribute belongs to it (except Royall grants and possession in the hands of the ancient proprietors) shall be annually and equally divided, half to the English and the other half to the Sceddees of Jingeera and the care and security of those lands is to be provided for by both.

7. In the place called Mohant, 'twixt the rivers of Nagotana and Pen in the district of Collabba the English may build, if they think proper, a warehouse and small fort with artillery sufficient for the better security of those lands and their roads and the conveniency of merchants trading, putting a garrison therein, and the custom and other rents that shall be recovered shall be annually and equally divided, half to the English and half to the Sceddees Jingeer, and likewise they shall equally pay the charges of building the fort and its garrison, and both Govts. shall take care to encourage it and preserve the subjects.

8. That all the ammunition that shall be expended in this war as well by sea as by land by either of the Govts. shall be on their respective accounts, and in case one should be necessitated to take of the other if they can spare it, they are to give it for its just price.

9. If any robberys are commited on either side, restitution is immediately to be made to the persons wronged.

10. That deserters who put themselves under the protection of either Govts. shall not be delivered if they have committed a crime worthy of death.

11. That the Sceddees of Jingeera upon no pretence hereafter issue out their passes to the shipping or people of Angria.

12. That after Collabba is taken with its dependencys, if it should be attacked by the enemy the charges of the forces that shall be left for its defence shall be equally defrayed by both Govts.

13. That after the ratification of these articles by which the league is adjusted we are immediately to put them in execution. This tenth day of the month, Rajab and the 16th year of His Majestys reign and 1146 of the law or the 6th December 1733.

Khayrit Cauns
Seal
Scedee Sanus
Seal
Scedee Omhars
Seal

Sceddee Abdul Ramans
Seal
Scedee Mosoons
Seal

Scedee Yaucub Cauns
Seal
Scedee Sambolts
Seal

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(84) The secret article adjusted betwixt the Govts. of Bombay and Jingeera signed and published the same time as was the general treaty of alliance.

In equipping a fleet to chastise and destroy the enemy Angria, the Govt. of Bombay have expended two lakhs of Rupees, that the same be effectually represented to Court and the Kings order obtained upon the Governor of Surat for the payment of three lakhs of Rupees on account of the Tanka of fleet and forts, which order we oblige ourselves to deliver to the Govt. of Bombay, in which order it shall be expressed that the said money shall be paid out of the treasury of Surat to the Govt. of Bombay and after the said three lakhs of Rupees are received from the Surat Govt. they shall take to themselves two lakhs of Rupees, and one shall be given to the Sceddee of Jingeera, This 11th of the month Rajub in the 16th year of His Majestys reign or the 7th of December 1733.

Khayrit Cauns
Seal

Scedee Abdul Ramans
Seal

Scedee Yaucub Cauns
Seal

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(85) Pub. Dept. Diary No. 32 A
Bombay Castle, December 1733. P.476.

Messrs. Lowth & Dickinson presents to the Board an account of their expenses in the expedition to the sceddee of Jingeera Rajaporee amounting Rups three thousand seventy four One quarter and twenty five reas. Directed that the Treasury discharge the same and that it be charged to the head of charges extraordinary of the warr with Angrias.

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(86) Pub. Dept. Diary 7 A - 1734.

Bombay Castle May 1734 P.166

Thro. these Incidents our Marine Force is considerably diminished at a time that the common Enemy Angria has greatly increased His, having his whole Fleet now at Gereah consisting of thirteen Grabs & Thirty Gallivats and as he is but too well acquainted with our circumstances inspite of all our endeavours to prevent it, its to be feared he will be out earlier than usual the next fair Season with his whole fleet trusting to the superiority of his numbers and may greatly distress the trade of this Coast and Port.

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(87) Garrison Charge. July 1734. Rs. 10325/1/7.

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(88) Despatches from England 1734-37.

(Pub. Desp.from Eng. Vol. 39) P.11-28

General letter to Fort St. George dated January 31,1735.

Para 24.

It would afford us a much greater pleasure that you are upon such good terms with the country Government but our readiness to assist the Seeddees on the Bombay side of India must on all occasions be improved and the great charge we are at in protecting the trade in those seas against Angrias Pyracys, might be urged in our favour.. . . -

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(89) Pub. Dept. Diary No. 8 - 1734-35.

Bombay Castle Friday 11th April 1735. P. 112

. . . The president acquaints the Board that Sceddee Saut had by message represent ed to him that he had received advice that Sambajee Angria was preparing to attack the Forts of Govalcote and by land Anjenvell and intended also to proceed with his fleet to block them up Desiring we would order our vessels down thither to convoy some recruits he is now about to send and to be off the port of Anjenvell to protect those forts from the enemys' attempts by sea, as the same time he also expresses the want of a further supply of money and stocks, the people in those forts being uneasy for want of their pay and the places bare of ammunition. . .

It is agreed so far to Comply with sceddee Sauts request but that we acquaint him we are unwilling to put our Honble Masters to any further expense on their accounts till we see some progress made or atleast some prospect of their being in a condition to clear off part of their present debt.

Capt. Robert Macneale represents to the Board that when he was a prisoner with Angria he did by the orders of the then President Convey the best intelligence he could get of their designs and finding a favourable opportunity did at last procure his own and the other prisoners ransom for a small sum of money. But that he had been at the expenses of upwards of Five hundred Rupees for which he had never been considered.

It is agreed to allow Capt. Macneale five hundred rupees and the President is desired to pay the same.

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(90) Bombay Castle Saturday 12th April 1735. P, 115.

Sceddee Saut sent a message to the President acuainting him that his people absolutely refused to embark for Anjenvell without part of their pay and some provisions being sent with them which being communicated to the rest of the council. It was judged of too dangerous consequence to risque the safety of the sceddees Southern forts by refusing them a further supyly and it was therefore agreed to le them have four thousand rupees in money and fifty morahs of Batty, less than which would not have passified their people.

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(91) Bombay Castle Wednesday 16th April 1735, P. 116.

Sailed the Neptune frigate, King George and Princess Carolina galleys with a Sceddee ship for Anjenvell.

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(92) Tellicherry Consultations 1735-36. Sunday 19 Oct. 1735 P. 11

The Chief lays before the Board Three letters received from Captn. John Rawlinson of the Cumberland Galley importing, that near Bassalore he was attacked by three of Angrias Garbs, and Six Gallivats but finding it impossible to withstand so superior a force, he run his vessel ashore and quitted her. The Enemy as he conceives has taken away about half her cargo, and are retired.

That it is not in our power to afford Capt. Rawlinson the assistance he desires, for as the only sea force we have consists in our Two gallivats are in no wise capable of encountering with three of Anrias Grabs and six Gallivats...

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(93) Tellicherry Nov. 17th 1735. P. 35

On the 19th ulti, the chief received a Letter from Capt. John Rawlinson of the Cumberland Galley, setting forth his being drove ashore near Bassalore, by three Grabs and six Gallivats belonging to Angria...

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(94) Pub. Dept. Diary No. 8 : 1734-35.

Bombay Castle December 1735. P. 283

Being advised that Sambajee Angria and Kem Saunt have come to terms of peace and intend to join their fleets we do not think it prudent to venture less than four of onr vessels to cruize off the enemy ports.

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(95) Tellicherry Consultations. Saturday 3, January 1736. P. 42.

Four of Bombay cruizers being now here.... the Commanders.... allege their instructions were to fall down as low as Gereah and if Angrias vessels were not there, to proceed in pursuit of them even as far as this port....

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(96) Pub. Dept. Diary 9 A. 1736.

Bombay Castle Thursday 8th January 1735-36. P. 3.

The President acquints the Board that he had this morning received the melancholly news of our Hon'ble Masters ship Derby being taken about twelve days ago by five of Sambajee Angrias Grabs and carried into Southerndrook but he has no other particulars of the Action than that all her Masts were carried away and several of her people killed. As it is possible that a light Boat may overtake the departed ships before they leave the coast IT IS DIRECTED that a short letter be immediately to advice our Hon. Master this unhappy disaster and that a Boat be despatched with it to proceed as far as Anjengo if she does not over take the ship sooner.

The President also acquaints the Board that he had ordered our vessels up from the southward with as possible expedition to put a countenance on our Affairs and protect the trade to the Northward which will be more immediately exposed to the enemys depredations.

The president observes to Board that by the fatal loss of the Derby we shall not have Treasure sufficient to provide a loading coffee at Moche,...

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(97) Bombay Castle, Thursday 15th January 1735/36. P. 21,

This day Mr Christopher Burrows third mate, Mr. Benja. Hall Purser. Robert Oswin Midshipman and John Key Quarter Master lately belonging to the Ship Derby arrived here from Southerndrtook on parole to return and brought us a letter from Capt. Anselone &ca igving an account of their engagement with the Enemy which is as follows :—

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs.

......Arrived at Johanna and sailed the 13th October the 26th December at five in the morn (17° 50' North latitude about sixteen leagues from ashore) fell in with four Gallivats and five Grabs belonging to Angria they attacked us by six o' clock in the morn having so little wind all day that our ship would neither stay Veer, they took care we should not bring any Guns to bear on them but what we gott off our stern Ports which we kept close firmly by eight O' clock' they destroyed most of our rigging at ten (and?) the mizen mast by the board, at one shott away the main mast at the same time received two double headed shott between wind and weather abast which was secured found two foot water in the (t) and still proved leaky, soon after they lodged two double headed shott in the foremast, continued on in our engagement till four or five O' clock in the afternoon then thought it invain to proceed so submitted.

Seven of our men were killed, five more their legg shott off and many others wounded.

There is 115 of us now prisoners with Angria he seems to insist on peace or no (release?) for us, which we leave to your Honours disposition if convenient to restore us who are

Your Honrs obliged and obedient servant

Jan. 10th 1735/6.

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(98) Saturday 17 Jan. 1736. P. 50.

This day by boat express came to hand a letter from the Honble President & Council of Bombay of the 8th Inst. giving us the Melancholy account of the capture of our Honble Masters ship Derby by five of Sambajee Angrias Grabs and carried into Southerndrook that all her masts were carried away, and several of her people killed. . . .

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(99) Tellicherry Cons. 24 Jan. 1735-36. P. 59.

It is impossible for us to express our Concern and Surprise at the Melancholy news of the Capture of the Derby by five of Angrias grabs

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(100) Pub. Dept. Diary 9A/1736.
Bombay Castle Monday 26th January 1735-36. P. 40.

To,
Capt. Abraham Anselone,
Messrs. Cuddon & Chrisr Burrows.

Sirs,

We have received your letter giving us the disagreeable Account of your Surrendering the Ship Derby and the Honble Compa (nys) estate on board her, with your own and peoples liberty to our enemy Angria, we are the most Concerned at this fatal misfortune as we cannot but think it was occasioned by very great mismanagement and neglect and consequently might have prevented but we will not add to your affliction by aggravating the Cause of it,

We can say nothing as to coming to terms of peace with the enemy, who makes such proposals as may be received with honour and gives Security for the performance of them We shall consider whether to accept of them. In the meantime we shall take such measures as we think will tend most to the publick good

Messrs. Burrows, Hall and Oswin return to you

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(101) Bombay Castle Saturday 31st Jan. 1735-36. P 53.

(Angrias 4 grabs & 14 Gallivats sighted off Versova "Standing to the Northward". Neptune Princess Carolina & 8 gallivats with proper detachment on board ordered to proceed n quest of them as far as Surat Bar as feared that the enemy might make prize of any merchant ship that may be there.)

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(102) Diary and consultation book 1736.

Fort St. George Saturday the 21st February 1736 P. 44

General letter No. 23 from the President and Council Bombay dated 15th January giving us an account of the unfortunate loss of the Derby taken by Angria and desiring we will send all the force we can possibly Spare to the relief of Tellicherry where they daily expect to be attacked by the Carnatick Rajah.

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103) Pub. Dept. Diary 9-B /1736.

Bombay Castle. May 1736. P. 364

The President acquiants the Board that two days since he received a letter from Captain De Souza Captain of Choul advising him that one Mowa Punt was arrived there with full powers from Sambajee Angria to treat with us for making peace and had desired him to send down Capt. Inchbird to hear what proposals he had to make intimating that this might prove a favourable opportunity for getting away our people prisoners with Angria. Tho we have little hopes of coming to an accomodation yet as our complying so farr may be attended with the release of our prisoners who we believe Sambajee may be tired of keeping IT IS AGREED that Capt. Inchbird be sent on this Service as soon as our Vessels return from Northward.

(104) Bombay Castle Friday 14 May 1736 P. 374.

The President communicates to the Board a letter he received last night from Capt. Inchbird who on discoursing with Sambajees Vakeel found his intended offers for making peace were with design to get Master of Colabbo expecting we shall not assist Monajee in order to prevent the success of that undertaking desiring that we will send a person down to Gereah promising also if we come to terms of peace to deliver up the ships and prisoners, But as such a condiscention would bring us into contempt with our neighbours and having little hopes that he would long continue in peace with us after he had gained the present point when he would have it in his power more than ever to molest us, The President has drawn out the answer ordering Capt. Inchbird to acquaint Sambajee's Vakeel that we cannot agree to any such conditions But if his master is so desirous of a peace as he pretends that he first release all the prisoners of our Nation as a mark of his sincerity when we shall be ready to hear and agree to any resonable terms for making peace which is Approved by the Board.

(105) Pub. Dept. Diary 9-C/1736

Bombay Castle May 1736. P. 415.

The President observes to the Board that our present Marine force will not we apprehend be sufficient to look after the enemy & protect the trade, as Sambajee will have at least ten Grabs the next season and he is furnished with Stores and ammunition of all kinds compleatly to fitt them and his late success will no doubt encourage him to attack whatever vessels he may meet, The Britannia is already broke up and the three Galleys so much upon the decay that we can't depend upon their service. . . .

It is unanimously agreed that a new Grab of the dimensions before specified be immediately set about......

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(106) Bombay Castle September 1736 P. 547-48.

'The President communicates to the Board a letter he received last night from Sambaje Angria acquainting him that to show his desire of making peace he had sent fifteen of our people to Choul, that he had sent Moro Punt to offer what he had further to say on this subject and desired Captain Inchbird might be sent down to Gereah to conclude the treaty.

Which being considered of It is observed that his sending fifteen of the Common Sailors to Choul is but a slight mark of his sincerity and as we cannot think of making a peace while our prisoners are in his hands it will be needless for Moro Punt to come hither. Nor can we condescened so far as to send Capt. Inchbird to Gereah as such a concession would expose us to the contempt of all our neighbours as Sambajee would immediately spread a report that the English had sent to beg a peace.

However as so great a number of our unhappy (t) countrymen are in a deplorable state of captivity we would (take ?) steps that could be taken with credit for their release & method that appears the most likely to obtain the enemy on his releasing the prisoners which we have reason to believe he will agree to And therefore the President is desired to write to Sambajee (in answer to his lre). that if he is really desirous of coming to terms of peace with us we will agree upon a cessation of arms for six months upon his delivering our prisoners when he will have time and opportunity to send proper person hither with such proposals as he thinks fitt to offer, To which we will give due attention and accept of what appear consistent with the honour and credit of the English nation.

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(107) Bombay Castle Friday 1st October 1736. P. 533.

The President communicates to the Board a letter he has drawn up in answer to Sambajee Angria and is approved, and as his messenger Moro Punt is at Choul the sending Captain Inchbird to discourse with him may forward the release of our prisoners......

It is therefore agreed that Captain Inchbird repair to Chaul......

(108) Bombay Castle Tuesday 12th October 1736. P. 590.

The President Communicates to the Board sundry letters he had received from Captain Inchbird at Choul who thinks nothing can be done towards the release of the Prisoners unless we consent to his going down in one fleet to Gereah but as we apprehend that such a condescention wou'd bring us into contempt with our neighbours, and that if Angria refuses to deliver up the prisoners on the Presidents signing a cessation of arms, he cannot have any sincere intention to do so, on the bare hopes of commencing a treaty but that he has a design in some manner to deceive us we cannot agree thereto and 'its therefore Directed that he return forthwith and that one of the galleys in port be sent to bring him away.

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(109) Pub. Dept. Diary 9-D/1736

Bombay Castle Saturday 16th October 1736. P. 606.

(t).... The release of Prisoners provided we consent to his going down to Gereah Sambajee Messenger having given up the fifteen men who came with him to Choul and Agreed to go down himself in the same vessel with Capt. Inchbird. As the only objection to a compliance is the ill use Sambajee might make of such a condiscention, but considering that Moro Punt wou'd not venture himself on board one ofo ur vessels were not his intentions sincere & that we think there is a prospect of obtaining the release of the unhappy prisoners the several members of the Board Agreed that Captain Inchbird should go down to Gereah, except Mr. Braddyu who conceives it both impolitick and unreputable to Agree any further concessions than what already made by offering a cessation of Arms. However the President in his letter to Sambajee will take care not to put it in his power to report that the motion for a peace came from us first and Captain Inchbird will be directed not to hearken to any offers till the prisoners are delivered to him on board and then to insist on the restoring the ships and cargoes and such other Articles as we should not be sorry Sambajee wou'd comply with tho we are sure he never will; so that we don't apprehend it will be in his power to gain any advantage by our agreeing to send down Captain Inchbird to the fleet.

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(110) Despatches from England.

General letter to Fort. St. George.

Pub. Desp. from Eng. Vol. 41 Dated 3 November 1736. P. 133.

Para 3.

By the Godolphin and Nassau we received your advices of the 13th & 31st Jan. and the Carolina brought us a melancholy account of the ship Derbys Capture by Angria, however by the ships bound to that side of India, we have sent such Directions and assistance that we (hope) will tend in the most affectual manner To humble the Enemy and prevent the like dreadful depredesions in future.

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(111) P. 114.

Para 6·

From thence the Carlmington will proceed to Bombay and be stationed there till the Easterly monsoon is over to guard the Mallabar Coast, and to go upon such expeditions against angria as shall be judged necessary, and upon this occasion we have appointed Capt. Charles Massey . . . . ordering him to be commodore of the Fleet that may be sent out against the Common Enemy

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(112) Para 7.

And the better to supply Bombay with Men and stores, we shall order the Grafton to proceed first for that side of India and in case Angria should be grown very powerful, we have empowered the President and Council in conjunction with the commodore to detain the said ship to cruize with him the whole or any part of the Easterly Monsoon.

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(113) Pub. Dept. Diary 9-D/1736.

Bombay Castle Tuesday 23rd November 1736 P. 704.

Inported the Prince of Wales, King George, Princess Carolina, Victoria, Rose and Neptune from off Gereah having on board all the English that were prisoners with Angria (Except three who entered his service) their release having been obtained by Capt. James Inchbird's management.

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(114) Bombay Castle Friday 26th November 1736. P. 705.

The President acquaints the Board that on the return of our Cruizers from the Soward Captain Inchbird had informed him that an Embassadour from the Carnatick Rajah was with Sambajee Angria (who?) he supposes may have been sollіciting him for assistance in his expedition against the Mallabars by convoying & protecting his Army and provisions and Captain Lewis had informed him that the day after our fleet left Gereah they received intelligence by a boat that five of Sambajees Grabs and ten gallivats were gone out and they believed stood to the southward and As by our last advices from Tellicherry find that some of our Garrison people were assisting in the seize of a Fort in the Canarees possession Called Nellesaron some distance from Tellicherry, the arrival of the Canaree Army under the convoy of Sambajees Grabs might be attended with due consequences and the President orders for sending the Victoria to meet and come up with the Defence not reaching our fleet till after they had left Gereah and received advices that five of Angrias grabs were gone to the southward, the commander did not judge it safe to venture the Victoria down the coast alone. The President therefore now proposes to the Board to send four of our cruizers forthwith in quest of the Enemy and to protect our people and settlement at Tellicherry in case they shall find it necessary . . . .

மகாமகோபாத்யாய, டாக்டர்
உ. வே. சாமிநாதையர் நூல் நிலையம்
அடையாறு, சென்னை-20.

(115) Tellicherry Consultations 1736-37.

Tellicherry 4 Nov. 1736. P. 37.

Para 10th

They (Canarees) are also to give full satisfaction for what was seized by them from the Cumberland Galley, Capt. Rawlinson, forced ashore by Angria near Barsalore, and likewise for what taken from the Bombay Merchant Capt. Keam forced ashore by the Sevajees near Mangalore . . .

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(116) Leters to Tellicherry 1736-38.

Mangalore 25th November 1736 P. 11.

The Portuguese Factor sets out shortly for Goa.....Another Messenger is gone to Angria, it is said to promise him a Banksall at Onore, if he will assist them with his grabs....

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(117) Mangalore 30th November 1736. P. 11.

On the 28th I addressed the Chief Advising him of Angrias fleet passing to the S'ward Since when we have advice of Malo's sending them a courteous Message with Two hundred Bales of Rice, and other Refreshment inviting their people ashore to agree on convoying Rice by sea to Pongoy, what answer Angria people gave we don't know . . .

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(118) Tellicherry Consultations 1736-37.

Tuesday 30th November 1736. P. 48.

The chief received a letter from Mr Lynch of the 28th from Mangalore informing him of the appearance of Five Grabs and seven Gallivats belonging to Angria at that place and that he had sent notice thereof to our vessels directions were instantly sent to Mr. Rout in command of them to lye secured in Veleaseron or Billiapatam rivers, untill further directions since our Force, was in no wise capable of contending with the above...

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(119) Letters to Tellicherry 1736-38.

Mangalore, 4 Dec. 1736. P. 12.

Angrias Fleet is gone to the N'ward with a Muscat vessel said to have many Horses in her, and a Canaree Padeary-

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(120) Tellicherry Consultations 1736-37.

Tuesday 7 December 1736. P. 50.

By a Letter from Mr. Lynch of the 5th and one from Captn. Priest of the King George Galley to the chief, we have the pleasing news of our Cruizers having taken off Manglore

one of Angrias Fighting Grabs, and a prize he had Acquired, and that two of our Galleys were the proceeding night in quest of two more Grabs near Muliky, whose success was not known at the time the above Letter came away.

Despatched orders to our Gallivats to their former station for preventing any supplies being carried to the Canarees Army, as Angrias vessels were retired.

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(121) Pub. Dept. Diary 9D-1736.

Bombay Castle. December 1736. P. 714-15

(Inchbird submitted an account of the transaction entered into for obtaining the release of the prisoners at Gereah. He also submitted statement of expenses incurred by him.)

The account of his expenses while at Choul & at Gereah on board the fleet, as also of presents among Sambajees people being presented to the Board and Examined the amount thereof Rupees One Thousand eight hundred sixteen and a half is ordered to be paid arising as follows :—

Capt. Inchbird's own expenses	...	385-2-0
Capt. Lewis's extra expenses in entertaining Sambajees people when on board him at Gereah	... ...	200-0-0
Capt. Sandiland's -do-	... ...	151-0-0
		736-2-0
Presents given among Sambajee's Chief Braminees, subedars seepoys &ca amounting to.	... ...	1080-0-0
		1816-2-0

And the Portuguese captain of Choul having with great readiness afforded his assistance and been very serviceable in forwarding the release of our prisoners by which he has actually been at the expense of about 600/- besides lending two of his shybars to go down with our fleet to Gereah and Dieting the fifteen people who came up with Moro Punt for near a month, his brother and officer who were sent down to Gereah with Captain Inchbird have also been at some trouble and expense, And as by an handsome acknowledgement of this civilty of the Portuguese we may expect the like upon any occasion hereafter It is Agreed that we order this expenses they have been at to be reimbursed.

Capt. Inchbird also gives an Account of the money advanced him in Decembr 1740 when he was sent to endeavour to fix Manajee Angria in Colabbo (wherein he succeeded) his expenses on which occasion were Rupees One Thousand four hundred ninety two, two quarters and ninety raes. But as Manajee has been debted for the whole sum of four thousand Rupees then advanced. It is directed that the amount of Capt. Inchbird's expenses as above be carried from his account to the head of charges extra-ordinary.

(Gratuity recommended for Inchbird on account his fine services.)

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(122) Bombay Castle December 1736. P. 739-40

...Our cruisers had met with the Enemys fleet at a place call'd Boccanore a little to the north ward of Mangalore and had had the good fortune to take one grab two others with much difficulty got into a river behind a Fort where our vessels could not follow them and the other two escaped and got into Gereah.

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(123) December 1736. P. 745.

(The Crew of "Derby" was examined by the board] in order to fix the responsibility for its capture)

There appears sufficient reason to belive that the Captain purposely delayed the time in the Passage, hoping as we suppose to have the advantage of a country voyage, and by this examination he has not at all cleared up his conduct to our satisfaction......It is directed that Copys of the several depositions be sent to our Hon'ble Masters for their information.

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(124) Bombay Castle Friday 24th December 1736. P. 755.

Imported the King George, Princess Carolina Rose and Neptune from their cruize to the southward bringing in one of Angrias Grabs taken by them with 120 prisoners -Also a small vessel they rescued from the enemy.

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(125) Friday 24th December 1736 P. 756-57

Our Cruizers Importing this morning from the southward bringing in one of Angria Grabs with a vessel belonging to the sons of Mahmud Ally inhabitant of Surat whom they have rescued from the enemy..........

Ordered that the two Subedars taken iu Angrias Grab be confined without Irons and that they have full allowance of Provisions and that the rest of the prisoners be put in Irons and employed on the works with such an allowance of Provisions as is necessary for their subsistence

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(126) Letters to Tellicherry.

Bombay Castle 21st Jan. 1736/37.

P. 20.

Our Cruizers having been so successfull as to take one of Angrias Grabs near Manglore, we believe he will be cautious of venturing his Grabs to the S'ward of his Ports this season but should be send them we hope it would give us a very good opportunity of meeting with them as our vessels are now divided into two fleets.

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(127) Pub. Dept. Diary 10 A. : 1737

Bombay Castle, Friday 11th February 1736/7. P. 44-45.

The President lays before the Board part of a letter from Monsr. Dumas, the French Generaal at Pondicherry to Govr. Benyon (which Governor Benyon had sent him) relating to Angria being a proposal to concert the proper measures between our Nations and their for his destruction & tho we have little hopes that the same will take Effect, It is agreed to write a letter to the President and Council of Fort St. George giving them our sentiments of the Power and Strength of Angria, & what Force may be judged necessary to accomplish the work with the Difficulties and objections that occur to us against the undertaking when if the French think proper to make any further progress, we can lay the same before our Hon. Masters, and leave the whole to be settled by the respective powers at Home.

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(128) Bombay Castle Saturday 12th March 1736/7. P. 100.

Sailed the Britannia Frigate, Princess Carolina & Rose Gallies to Cruize some time off the Enemys port of Geriah, & then proceed to Tellicherry.

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(129) Bombay Castle, 4th April 1737 P. 147-51.

The President acquaints the Board that having with the officers of the Military, been round the town in order to know what condition it is in for a defence in case of being attacked they were unanimously of opinion that should an enemy come against it, it would be exposed in great hazard through the number of coconut trees standing very near it, among which great numbers of man might lodge, and with little difficulty secure themselves in such a manner as not to be annoyed by the guns from the Town wall. We cannot be certain that the enemy will not force a passage upon the island and attack the town, and therefore we think its safety ought in time to be provided for, at least by cutting down all such trees as stand within pointblank shott of the wall, which is reckoned one hundred and twenty yards, and thinning them for such a further distance as shall be found necessary, and by a survey made by the Fazendars and Matras it is computed that about three thousand two hundred trees may be cut down, which for the reasons before mentioned it is agreed be forthwith done, and that we take a proper opportunity to proportion the loss.

The President then communicates to the Board the substance of sundry letters he had received from the Generall of the North and the Comrs of other Forts in the hands of the Portugueze requesting assistace of men and ammunition to all which he had answered to the following effect, that the enemy being so near our own doors we are obliged to provide for our safety and that we have not more men and ammunition than will be necessary for our defence in case we should be attacked, otherwise he should have readily assisted them as far as he could Spare, and they could pay for, which the Board approves.

And the President further acquaints the Board that yesterday He received a letter from Sceddee Balal, the Commanding Officer at Underi, wherein he says he has certain advice that Sambaji Angria was preparing to invade this island with seven grabs and thirty gallivats and if his advice was true they might be expected about this time, whereupon the President immediately gave notice to Captain Williamson to put his ship in a proper posture, and the said Captain now presents the following letter to the Board :—

Hon'ble Sirs & c.

Hearing that your Honour &c. has received certain advice that Angrias fleet is expected here every day, and that your Honr. has some thoughts of sending the "Decker" out with what other force you can make to frustrate his designs, this is to acquaint your Honr. &c. that I am now ready with the said ship to obey your Honrs &c. commands, but hope you will consider that the said ship is sent out as a ship for trade in the Hon'ble Companys service, and is by charter Party obliged to defend herself against any ships or vessels that shall attack or molest her in her said voyage, but I do not apprehend she is to be fitted out as a Man-of-war to seek an enemy without some security to the owners to make good what damages may thereby accrue either to the ship furniture or stores, which I hope your Honr. &c. will consider of, and as you have a precedent of the "Fordwich" at Bengall, I hope the owners may have the same security she had which will oblige me very readily to obey your commands, being with great respect.

Your Honrs &c.
Bombay April 4th 1737. Most obdient Humble Servant,
Edward Williamson.

Upon which it is observed that by the Charter Party the Company are entitled to the use of the ship both in trade and warfare, and we could produce instances to prove that the same has been practiced and never before objected to, wherefore we cannot consent to what the Captain desires; but as it is reasonable that the Hon'ble Company should be at the charge of what ammunition may be expended on this occasion, it is agreed that the Secretary, in answer to the Captains letter, signify the same in writng, leaving any damage the ship may receive to be adjusted between the Hon' ble Company and the owners in England.

And as we have not vessels of the Hon'ble Companys at present here able to cope with such a fleet as it is reported to enemy designs to send, the President on this occassion offers the ships "Carolina" and "Fame" belonging to himself and others, to be employed as shall be found necessary, the Hon'ble Company putting on board such stores and ammunition as may be wanted, and making good any damage either of the ships may receive which being so reasonable the Board unanimously accepts the offer.

As we hourly expect the "Prince of Wales" Galley from Surat, ordered that the ships proceed as soon as possible without the mouth of the harbour, and if they discover the enemys fleet that they immediately attack them, to prevent their landing any force upon the island, and should the "Prince of Wales" Galley appear or the enemy stand towards her, that our ships make the best of their way to her relief.

Ordered that the "Prince of Wales", Galley likewise join them, and that they lie near the enemy to the mouth of the harbour to observe such signals as shall be made from the fortl

Pursuant to the Hon'ble Companys orders in their 47th Para. of the 2nd July 1736. It is directed that the Accomptant prepare and lay before the Board an account of the severa, sums outstanding both at this place and the subordinate Factorys, expressing in proper columns how they arose, from whom due, upon what account, and when they ought to be discharged.

John. Horne
Geo. Percivall
Geo Taylor
Chas. Whitehill.

(130) Bombay Castle Friday 8th April 1737. P. 162.

And having reason to believe that the Report of Sambajee Angria's design to come to the Northward with the fleet is without foundation, It is agreed that the Decker &ca. be ordered to return into Port .....

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(131) Pub. Dept. Diary 10- B.

Bombay Castle Friday 8th July 1737. P. 286-88.

The President.... lying before them an Abstract of our Forces Military and Marine which are as follows :—

MILITARY		
Europeans (including all officer)	449.	
Topasses ...	817.	
Sepoys ...	943.	
	2209.	2209.
MARRINERS		
Europeans with other officers at present on the Island.	299.	
At Mocho.	115.	
	414.	414.
	In all men	2623.

He then desires the opinion of the Gentlemen present whether with the above Forces and the assistance of the three European Ships it will be prudent to undertake anything against the common enemy Angria by Land, if not whether we can with Hopes of Success attempt to destroy the Grabs in his ports....

The Gentlemen unanimously Agree that the Safety of the Island ought to be first considered and not one of them are of opinion, That with the Force we can venture to send anything can be attempted against Angria by land with hopes of success, as from the best Information we have been able to obtain the Enemy has constantly in Pay Fifteen or Sixteen thousand Men and can upon a very short warning raise six thousand More, and as we could not expect to undertake any such expedition without the enemy gaining intelligence of our design, he would have time to make application to Sou Rajah who can (& in such case wou'd send a large number of Men to his assistance) For these reasons It is therefore thought convenient to lay aside all thoughts of making an expedition by land against the Enemy.

The motion " whether the destroying the Enemy's Grabs in his own Ports cou'd not be Effected " being next taken into consideration & the opinion of the Gentlemen asked thereupon Captain Walkar Captain Inchbird, and some of the Commanders of the cruizers, who have been in the River of Gereah, and are acquainted with the situation of the Fort inform the Board that when the Enemys Grabs are in the River they are constantly hauled up into a Bay quite round the Fort, which forms a Half moon, and that they lie close to two Lines of Guns

near the water side and a new Tower lately Built, which entirely commands the River and Bay where the Grabs lie, That in Dark Nights there are lights constantly burning upon the River and a carefull and strict watch kept by the Enemy and whatever vessel or Boat goes into the river must pass so close by their Fortifications that the said Gentlemen apprehend it is not possible for them to do it undiscovered From whence it is believed that the making such an attempt would prove ineffectual and it is therefore Dropt.

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(132) Bombay castle Thursday 1st Sept. 1737. P. 363-64.

(The President received a letter, on 30th August, from the sceddees officer at Underi advising that Sambajee Angria had fitted and sent out part of his Fleet to interecept the vessels expected from Mocho).

It is therefore agreed the Wilmington, Britannia, and Princess Carolina be sent out as soon as they are ready, to cruize the latitude of about Eighteen and an half and about forty to fifty fathom water, which is in the tract that vessels from Mocho generally come.

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(133) Bombay Castle Thursday 15th September 1737. P. 382.

Imported the Wilmington, Britannia and Princess Carolina having met with nothing in their cruize.

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(134) Bombay Castle Monday 19th September 1737 P. 393-94.

(The Monsoon being over, the President proposed to the Council to employ the ships in such a way as would prevent Angria from mischief otherwise).

It will be impossible for any other trading ships or vessels to go up and down the coast Angrias fleet have often endeavoured to push out while our vessels have been lying before his Ports.

[It was agreed to send the Britannia, king George and Prince of wales Galleys to lie off the Enemy's ports and watch the motion of its fleet].

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(135) Bombay Castle Tuesday 11th October 1737. P. 419.

The President aquaints the board that having recd. Advice that fifteen of Sambajee's Gallivats and Fourteen of Monajee's were cruizing to the Northward, & had Intercepted some Boats bound to this Island with Grain, & being apprehensive they wou'd prevent our receiving the expected Supply he had ordered the Britannia frigate to cruize between Damaun & Bassein in order to protect the vessels bound hither & now Communicates to the Board his Instructions to the Commander which are Approved.

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(136) Bombay Castle December 1737 P. 517.

The President observes to the Board that by the end of this month our cruizers off Gereah will be obliged to come away for want of wood and water, he therefore proposes to send the two expected in by tonight or tomorrow morning with the Princess Carolina to relieve them.

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(137) Tellicherry Consultations 1737–38.

Sunday 17th March 1737–38.

.....Angria...is said to have taken lately off Onore our Brigantine and one small ship belonging to the Dutch Co. as they were proceeding in consort with another Dutch ship for withdrawing there Factory at Mocha.

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(138) Pub. Dept. Diary 11–A/1738.

Bombay Castle March 1737–38. P. 111.

Extraordinary Chas. in the war with Angria.	For the Chas. of the war agt. Angria in 1718 and the yearly addition of half our Marine chas (till 1735). carried to this Head. 142751–2–15,

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(139) Bombay Castle May 1738. P. 200–203.

Translate of Sambajee Angrias letter to the Honble John Horne Esqr. Presidt. and Govr. of Bombay Dated the 4th of Month Moharram Gentoo Stile answering to the 13th April 1738.

I should be glad if this my writing to your Excelly. wou'd procure me the pleasure of your correspondence.

For these twentyfive years past, we have (been) continually upon unfriendly terms, in the mean time it pleased God, that the ship from England shou'd fall into my hands, and the people on board, Men and women becoming my prisoners at Discretion on (that ?) account, your Excy. wrote me four or five times requiring my setting of people at Liberty, on the footing of beginning a friendly Correspondence between both partys and especially your Excy. wrote me by Capt. (t) to this purpose, with all the assurances of your word & oath of (t) a firm friendship attending to which consideration and with a view to accommodate the Differences that have so long (existed ?) between us, As your Excy's. Letter was concerning the release of your people, or those of them that were not of the most consequence out of my regard then to what you wrote me thereupon and to your promises and word and oath I came to a resolution of releasing the prisoners.

Things being on this footing and my Fleet gone now on a cruize In breach of your word and promise your Excy. made a prize of one of my Grabs which was an action not to be expected from an European Nation, thus to violate their word, or give such an ill example. It being much beneath your Excy. Greatness all which yonr Excy. must have been made sensible off ! Since God at the same time show'd the fruit of so bad a work, permitting the blowing up of one of your Grabs; your Excy. cannot help the opinion that this accident of Fire to your Grab was a return for your Breach of word. And this is manifest to all the world.

Afterwards with relation to my people who remained prisoners at your Excy's. Discretion I ought to have written or might have written for their release, which I did not I had before given their liberty to your people as well of the Europe as Bengall ship, agreeable to your promise and trusting to your word, Thinking thereby to do you pleasure, And as I hoped a return of the like Nature from your Excy. I did not request by writing nor was it fitting then I shou'd.

As I then comply'd with your Excy's pleasure in all points, I hope in future with the Favour of God, to have another the like occasion when I may expect that your Excy. will write me again in the same manner and I may answer you in my own terms to do you pleasure And in that Expectation I have not written you in all this time.

Some person of repute and subject to this state have however prevailed on me to write your Excy. upon whose accot. I send you this! For as to the Prisoners that are with your Excy. From. the instant of their capture I considered them as dead and consider them as such still. But if your Excy. remembering your promise to word sworn to, should renew your treaty of Friendship and consent to the release of these prisoners. It is what I do not .expect and with the favour of God, what will be, will be in the opening of the monsoon, I shall enlarge no farther and In hopes of your Friendship I remain &c.

The President's answer dated the 5th May 1738.

I received your Lre. of the 4th of the month of Moharram (13 April 1738) with double there of, To which I answer as requisite. :—

But I must not keep silence as to that point in which you most falsely accuse me of a Breach of my word and oath in any respect, which would ill become the Chief of an European Nation in these parts. You ought to remember the release of the prisoners was a preliminary upon which I insisted, as I was obliged to do, before I could receive any overtures of a treaty of peace, And when then they were released it was no fault of mine that you wou'd not offer any reasonable or just proposals to build a peace upon, and I am still ready and disposed to comply with my word and promise to that effect and made at that time, now or at any time that you will either admit or propose any reasonable Terms.

The inference you drew from the accident all blowing up of a Grab of ours does not deserve attention.

As to your indirect Menances, I shall only declare that I make no accot. of them. Trusting that God will not fail of duly chastising those that maintain an unjust warr against the rights and laws of all Nations that respect Public Faith and the General Good of mankind.

The Prisoners in the meantime are Treated with all Humanity according to their degree and their release will come at a proper time.

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(140) Pub. Dept. Diary 11-B/1739.

Bombay Castle Sun. 25 Sept. 1738. P. 262.

(It was decided to employ the English Fleet) In Such a manner as may be most likely to destroy or distress the Enemy or at least to prevent his doing any mischief the ensuing season.

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(141) Bombay Castle September 1738. P. 368.

...And as the people of the cruizers may want encouragement to behave with spirit and vigour against the Enemy. It is agreed to give directions to the Commodore to promise the officers and seamen of such ship or vessel who shall take or destroy any grab of the Enemys, Two months pay Extraordinary and that they will not fail to reward the Comr. according to his conduct and Behaviour And it is also agreed that the promise of Two Thousand Rupees for every fighting Grab taken in Battle be confirmed, the President offering to give in Part thereof Six hundred Rupees and Messrs. Waters and Stonestreet each two hundred, and the remaining one Thousand it is agreed to pay out of the Hon'ble Company's Treasury, as we believe they will not be displeased with such an expense over and above the Reward they have been pleased to promise.

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(142) Bombay Castle October 1738. P. 392-3.

...The President acquainting the Board that he has good advice that Sambajee has actually fitted and mann'd Nine Grabs and Thirty Gallivats now laying in Gereah, which it is said accordingly an agreement Sambajee has made with Sou Rajah and Badjee Row to be employed against Colabbo and the Portuguese places while the Forces of the other distress them by land...

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(143) Off Gereah 7th October 1738. P. 428-433.

Letter of Bagwell to the President. [Extract]

[On 30th he was informed by Sceddee at Daboul that Angria was fitting out 9 grabs and 22 gallivats at Gereah, to be employed against his brother Monajee. On 2nd]

Sent the Britannia and three Gallivats to go as close to Gereah harbour as they could, not to be under the Command of their guns from the fort to see any of their grabs or gallivats were afloat.

(The Commanders on return informed him that some of the grabs were haul'd upon the shore. But most of the Grabs and Gallivats were out. All the Captains then jointly delibarated and it was)

Unanimously agreed to make the best of our way to Vingurla rocks, where it was said the Anglesea was cast away and we thought it probable to catch some of his vessels upon that wreck if any of them were out.......

When we were abreast of Gereah Fort he saluted us with Eleven Guns but took no notice of him nor so much as show'd our colours.

(On 4th a party was sent to the Kempsaunts fort. He informed) It was not yet afloat, but that he intended this season to fit out nine Grabs and 30 Gallivats and attack the Bombay Fleet wherever he met them.

7th Oct. 1738.

Ship Resolution off Gereah Fort. Six in the evening.

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(144) Bombay Castle Friday 13 October 1738. P. 434–435.

Reply of the President to Commodore Bagwell.

... we are glad you are got to your station and that Angria's Fleet are in Port, where we doubt not your best Endeavours to keep him or if he should be bold enough to push out to give a good accot. of his Fleet as you are obliged to lie so far as three miles off shore, it seems very poossible for the Enemy to get out in a dark night undiscovered.........

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(145) Bombay Castle Thursday 9th November 1738. P. 490–1.

Received a letter from Comr. Bagwell dated the 5th of November (as entered hereafter) giving an account that on the 3rd in the night the Dolphin and Dulbadull Gallivats being at some distance from the Fleet a Number of the Enemy's row'd out and boarded the latter when the Master Nathaniel Templeman bravely blew her up rathr than suffer her to fall into the enemy's hands.

Ordered that an answer be drawn out thereto approved Mr. Templeman's conduct and that the Comr. sent up a List of such who have perished in the action that we may make some provisions for their family.

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(146) Letter of Comr. Bagwell [Extract] P. 515–18

To

The President

.... as to Angrias Gallivats being to the Northward I donot wonder at it being but about fifteen in Number for I really believe he have above twice that number her and I take it every one that has arrived to be a rogue belongs to him now....

At Ten in the morning I called a consultation of all the Captains and it was their opinion we ought not to lie at anchor for that we gave the enemy advantage thereby by which our Gallivats and Boats were liable to be took or destroyed and ourselves also in danger for what wou'd the Enemy value Four or Five Hundred Men or a few Boats to destroy us, as they are at home to recruit, several other reasons were mentioned, so agreed to weigh with the Landwind and to keep always under sale and as near to his port as possible...

Nov. 5th 1738.

Ship Resolution off Gereah Port about Four miles.

(On 10th November the President wrote to Comr. Bagwell praising him for his vigilence).

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(147) Bombay Castle Sunday 36 November 1738. P. 556.

(The President received a letter from the Sceddees Officer to the effect that on 16th inst. Angrias Fleet of seven grabs and 8 gallivats appeared off that Port and stood to the southward, and the next afternoon)

Our Fleet anchor'd in sight, To whom he sent advice of the Enemy, where upon our Fleet immediately stood after them and that the 22nd he heard several Guns fired which he supposed might be an Engagement between the two fleets.

(The president, in absence of Bagwell, took steps to blockade Gheria.)

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(148) Bombay Castle Thursday 14th December 1738. P. 580-81.

The President wrote the following to "Sambajee Rajah and Savajee Sunchurr Kellidare of the Malwans Fort Sundarook."

Your Governor of Sundarook Fort Savajee Sanchurr has wrote me a letter (as he intimates) by your Excy's. order concerning an English ship driven by stress of weather ashore in your dominions....

The Proposals made on your part for the release of these shipwreck & people are that I shou'd deliver up a Grab and her people Belonging to Sambajee Angria who is stiled Your vassal and that a peace shou'd be settled betwixt our Government.

This is the first time that I have heard of Sambajee Angria, who is a servant of your state. He always called himself to us a servant of the Sou Rajahs, Your Excy. will not I hope expouse the party of one who is openly usurping the power and command of the whole coast to the Ruin and Destruction of his Neighbours, whose common interest is plainly to curb and keep him down....

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(149) Despatches from England 1737-40.

General letter to Fort St. George Dated 20th Dec. 1738. Perlynn. (Public Despatches from England Vol. 44 pages 257-58).

5. The ship Prince William, Captain Thomas Longworth, is ordered to relieve the ship Resolution, in guarding the Mallabar Coast against Angria piracys, we having positively enjoined that the said ship be detained for that purpose, in case a peace with Angria is not concluded....

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(150) Pub. Dept, Diary 12-A/1739.

Bombay Castle, 9 January 1738-39 P. 23.

(On 7th The President received a letter from the Sceddees reporting an engagement between the Bombay fleet and the fleet of Sambajee Angria)

and that the same came confirmed to him by other hands – without the recitall of any particulars to be depended on. It is then remarked that the Comr. himself has omitted forwarding a written information of this action, concerning which it is therefore agreed to dispatch him a letter by an Express boat requing full advice as well thereof, as of the time He may judge his water and provisions may hold out to...

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(151) Presidents letter to Comr. Bagwell dated 9-1-1738-39. P. 30.

Sir,

We have received advices from several parts that your fleet has had an encounter with Angrias vessels, which we might have expected immediate account of from you, as importing us so much to know the particulars thereof; we dispatch then this boat express to you to be rerurned us immediately with an information of past transactions and the state of the fleet, with a particular calculate of the time you judge your water and provisions may hold out to.

We direct and order you to seize and send up all boats and vessels you may meet with belonging to the Karnatak Raja or his subjects, except such as are bound to the port furnished with a pass in force from this Presidency.

We are,
Sir,
Your loving Friends.

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(152) Bombay Castle 1738/39. P. 39.

To
Commodore George Begwell.
Sir,

Since my last to you I have not received any of yours and I dispatch this on purpose to acquaint yon I have recd. advice that four of Sambajee's Grabs and five Gallivats are come up to Southerndrook which if true I recommend to your consideration, whether or no as soon as our expected Fleet from Tellicherry joins you, it may not be requisite for you with the cruizers under your command to remove to southerndrook, and block the Enemy up there which you can more effectually and easily do than at Gereah and on receiving advice of your having so done I propose to send the Bombketch and Prahm with two Mortars and our Bombardier to endeavour to destroy the Enemys Grabs iu their Port with shells and Corkasses which I am told it will nct be difficult to effect, therefore on (receipt) of your answer I shall take my resolutions accordingly...

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(153) Bombay Castle Saturday 17th February 1738/39. P. 117

On information that a part of Sambajee's fleet were to the Northward, the Britannia Rose & Coralina went out after them; commodroe Bagwell appearing in the offing with the rest of the fleet under his convoy, the two former joined him & the latter returned into Port.

(154) Bombay Castle March 1738-39 P. 177.

Expenses incurred by Commodore Bagwell during six months' cruize and Convoy.

Provisions for his Table		741-1-0
Presents to Sceddee	10-0-0	
Presents to Kempsaunt	8-2-0	
	18-2-0	18-2-0
		759-3-0

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(155) (It was decided to Send an "Ambassador", with some presents, to) the Sou Rajah for obtaining a friendly correspondence with that court which appears hitherto to have been entirely neglected.

Accordingly, Captain Gorden was deputed.

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(156) Pub. Dept. Diary 12-B.

Bombay Castle May 1739. P. 304-5.

(It was agreed to release the Prisoners of Sambajee Angria for the reason given below and Captain Inchbird was directed to put the matter in proper light before Sambajee Angria.)

1. Expence of Maintaining them exceeds the value of the labour and service they are put to on the Public works.
2. Release may induce Sambajee Angria to a like return of our people now actually prisoners with him or in case of future Captures.
3. This friendly advance... may look like an overture or Disposition to receive Proposals of Peace and enter on Treaty towards it.

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(157) Bombay Castle May 1739. P. 323.

A LIST OF DEBTS OUTSTANDING THE 21st MAY 1739.

Item 3. Extraordinary charges in the war with Angria....	For chas. in the war with Agria in 1718 and the yearly addition since of half our Marine Chas. carried to this head till the 31st July 1735.	1427521-2-15
Item 5. Conajee Angria	For 2 vessels loading of Pepper lead and Wax computed worth Rs. 38081/1/59 taken by his grabs off Carwar the 4th Nov. 1712. Since which coming to Articles with us he obliged himself to make good the whole.	8326-3-78

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(158) Bombay Castle, the 8th June 1739. P. 356–59.

English Embassy to Chimaji Appa, General of the Marathas at Bassein.

To

Captain James Inchbird,

Sir,

Chimaji, the Maratha General, having applied very urgently for a person to be deputed to them...

You are by experience so well versed in the nature, customs, and manners of the gentoo governments round us that I need add no instructions on those heads...and for your general guidance in the management of your conferences with Chimaji or those authorized to treat with you on his or their part, you will find them contained in the following articles :—

× × × × ×

2nd :—We will not suffer the Portuguese to attack them from any part of this island; therefore it will be needless for the Marathas to erect any work near the passes, as such can be of no other use than to give us jealousy; and they must be sensible we have no sort of intention to violate the friendship which we openly profess a desire of maintaining.

3rd :—That as the real end of our holding Bombay is to circulate a free trade round us, so we wish to have some favour showed us in the duties on the rivers, which will encourage the resort of merchants, and prove thereby of more utility to the Marathas than can arise to them by heavy impositions.

× × × × ×

5th :—That our force now maintained, as well by land as sea, is merely intended for our preservation; and, therefore, on having a suitable security of a friendly disposition from the part of the Marathas we shall in no wise molest their navigation, but contrary wise afford a becoming assistance to them therein, to which end the waters leading to their river will be kept free. But since Angria under a borrowed name may attempt passing Mahim river and aim to injure us thereby, we hope no other vessels than those employed in trade will pass that way, as those of war may easily enter between this Island and Karanja, and which we desire may be observed.

6th :—That such persons as have fled hither from the Marathas countries have now leave, and shall hereafter be permitted to return, and which may be depended on.

7th :—That as Chimaji Appa may surmise we have attempted by our messenger to his master to establish matters on a footing in prejudice of him (Chimaji), I now commit to you copy of my letter sent from hence.

× × × × ×

9th :—Should tribute be demanded, you may reply that the trade of our island has been so reduced by the bordering troubles, and the heavy expense in supporting it with provisions, &c., brought from distant countries (when denied by the Marathas), as renders us unable to submit to such an hardship, and which Chimaji must be thoroughly sensible of.

10th :—If we are accused with assisting the Sceddee and Portuguese heretofore in prejudice of the Marathas, you may reply that what we did then was on a supposal that the destruction of either might tend to injure us; but on a further knowledge had of the Marathas, considering the welfare of our dominions will be always consulted by them, and we consequently on good footing with them, we have for some time observed a becoming neutrality.

11th :—If we should be required to assist in reducing Manaji, Sambaji and the Sceddees you may reply that Manaji being at present in good terms with us, we cannot justify the entering into any measures against him, nor would it become us to molest the Sceddees, as they are the immediate subjects of the Mogul, through whom we enjoy, at our several settlements, very advantageous privileges. But Sambaji, whilst he continues an enemy to us, will be annoyed as much as possible by the fleet we have for a long time been obliged to maintain in the protection of our trade against his attempts...

Stephen Law.

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(159) Tuesday 11th September 1739. P. 583–84.

[The President informed the Board that he had received from the "Mallwan Government" a 'Proposal of Friendship' and a proposal for.]

raising a Force to attack him (Sambaji Angria) by land whilst they hoped our Fleett wou'd be down on the opening of the Monsoon and distress him to the seaward and ac jointly with them against the common enemy.

[The Board was conscious of the fact that the 'Mallwan' would]

Equally infest the Trade, were they as powerful as Angria as they now actually pester the Carnatick coast by making prize of all the small craft that falls in their way.

[It was finally decided to send Mancojee, the former messenger to that government with a letter from the President]

containing general assurance of a Forwardness to cultivate friendly measures, referring the Particulars to be conferred upon, and reported by the said messenger for our final conclusion.

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(160) Pub. Dept. Diary 12-C 1739.

Bombay Castle Friday 28th September 1739. P. 600–1.

The President acquaints the Board that the letter agreed to be sent down to Sambajee Angria from Captain James Inchbird as noted in consultation of the 15th May last accompanying the released Prisoners had Produced the Return of a civil answer and professions of willingness to enter upon amicable measures, and establish a Peace with this government, which he desires a person may be sent to confer with him upon, But as there is no letter from him to the President, It is agreed that a proper person or Persons be appointed on a Messege to him as from Captain Inchbird with a civil Answer to his letter and sufficient encouragement and assurance of such proposals meeting with a favourable reception at our Hands...Ordered that Captain Inchbird expressly mentions, that no suspence of Hostilities is implied by any Beginning of a Treaty, untill the same is concluded or the Truce be previously agreed on both sides.

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(161) Bombay Castle Tuesday 2nd October 1739. P. 618.

(The Messenger of Sambaji earnestly requested Capt. Inchbird not to blockade the Port of Sambajee while the negotiations war being conducted. But the President replied)

We cou'd not in prudence suspend our operations till the Peace was concluded. [Mr. Rigby was appointed to negotiate the terms etc. of the treaty and was given the necessary powers.]

And debating on the Manner of treating and conditions to be insisted upon the President orders the several letters from our Honble Masters to be laid before the Board, when on a review of their Latest orders and Directions, we find it not only positively enjoined to promote all measures leading to procure terms of peace and friendship with all powers round us in general, but Particularly notice is taken in the 18th Paragraph of their commands of the 21st July 1738 of the late President and council appearing determined not to make a Tryal of setting a peace with Sambajee Angria ..It is agreed that Mr. Rigby be commissioned to manage this Dependency with a suitable Latitude to his Instructions to improve the present occasion, and act according to conjuctures...Ordered that the Power and Proper Instructions be prepared and delivered him forthwith and that He Proceed on board the fleet designed to the Southward, in quality of Commandant in chief with the Prerogatives and authority thereunto annexed, agreeable to our Honble Masters Directions in such case.

(Promise of Gratuity on taking enemy vessel renewed) P. 630.

(162) Bombay Castle, Wednesday 10 October 1739. P. 635-42.

Instructions to Rigby Esq. [Substance]

Supdt. of Marine, Bombay.

(Mr. Rigby was given full authority to negotiate with Sambajee Angria. The President issued lengthy instructions for his guidance]

1. He was to choose his squadron.
2. He was to have full command over his sqadron as well as on the Marine force of the residency
3. He was to go down to Gherea or even beyond it if necessary.
4. The operations etc. were to be planned by him.
5. He had to keep three despatch boats for intercourse with Bombay.
6. On his arrival at Gherea, he was to observe the following directions in case Sambajee Angre made overtures for peace :—

(A) "In obedience to the wishes of the Honble Masters to come to terms and end war with Angria, to come to terms with him on any reasonable proposals."

(B) Re: the terms and conditions

"To insist on restitutions and satisfaction for the Damage and Injuries sustained by our Nation during the time he had exercised his Pyracy on our Trade and Navigation. This preliminary we leave to your Discretion to make a proper use of in the course of your Negotiations by insisting upon or receding from in Part or the whole.

(C) To obtain " a sufficient security to warrant the conclusion of one agreeable to the Rules of common prudence and safety in treating with such an enemy."

(D) " The passage to which being opened our interests may be nearly settled on the same plan as you treated with the Marathas. The articles to be stipulated for on our Part being no more than are generally included in a Treaty of Friendship, such as the Freedom of our own national Commerce and Navigation in these seas without Pretension to protect Foreigners the mutual Liberty and Trade in either Dominion the custom whereof to be fixed at a reasonable rate, and the common good offices established by the law of Nations between governments in a state of Peace."

(E) To try to find out whether he was threatened by the Dutch and hence wanted to enter into a treaty. As such a treaty would be entered into only with a view to lessen one enemy, such a treaty " without real and substantial security being given, cannot be had the least Dependance upon, when that Motive or Dread subsists no longer. "

If it was found that the Dutch intended to lead an expedition against him " and you judge from their strength and force that on joining ours, a decisive blow might be given him, in the Destruction of his Chief Hold at Gherea, or of his Fleet, we should think it the most eligible Party to persue, otherwise whilst He is apprehensive of our jointly exerting on Forces to destroy him, It will still be a good occasion to press for and insist upon a satisfactory security for his just performance of articles, which we do not see can be given in any other manner than depositing a competent sum of money and giving such Hostages as shall be judged sufficient."

" If matters are not finally agreed and settled before the arrival of the Dutch Fleet, you are then to join your Force to theirs." " Upon such a footing and upon such terms as you shall judge the most Honourable and advantageous to our employers."

" In case, that you find the Dutch have no armament on foot, as is expected, we still apprehend that some security ought to be settled and agreed upon previous to our any conclusion of peace."

He was to insist on a deposit, as a pledge, of a sum not less than one hundred thousand Rupees. " Otherwise of giving Hostages shou'd be yielded to, we must depend on your examination of their competency."

" On your finding that after all sufficient suretyship cannot be obtained, we wou'd not have you entirely break off the Nagotiations, but keep it in Hand, till... you receive our definite orders being well assured that whenever we are disposed to make a Peace with him on his bare word, It will always be in time not to fear the proposals being rejected.

If the Malwans, who are in a state of war with him, "make their application to you we commit entirely to your Management and Discretion the making a proper use of their offers of alliance or Friendship as you shall judge most serviceable to the Interest of our Honble Master and the success of your Design; Giving you likewise the same latitude with Regard to Kempsaunt who is in actual Peace and Friendship with this Government:—...

10th October 1739.

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(163) Bombay Castle Thursday 11 October 1739. P. 643.

Britannia frigate (with Rigby) Prince william, the Neptune Prize, King George Galley, The Tryal Sloop and 3 Gallivats sailed on their expedition to the southward.

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(164) Tellicherry consultations. P. 38.

Friday 26th Oct. 1739.

Last night the Chief recd. a letter by a small Express boat from Charles Rigby Esqr., dated the 17th Instant from on Board the Britannia Grab before Gereah with the rest of the Fleet under his command the occasion of which was to advice him if we had any certain advices whether the Dutch would go against Angria this season, but we having none that we can depend upon Mr. Wake this morning despatched the boat to Cochin with a letter to Ezekiel Raby the Dutch Company's broker there, requesting of him to advice accordingly assuring him of its being kept a secret.

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(165) Pub. Dept. Diary 12-C.

Bombay Castle Friday 26th October 1839. P. 645-6.

The President acquaints the Board that Two Messengers sent as from Capt. Inchbird to Sambajee Angria (Consul 28th Sept. last) were returned in company with two others sent to himself by Sambajee Angria with a letter from him...that on talking with them they made such wild extravagent proposals, As that we should not navigate these seas without taking their passes or pay them 2 crores or two hundred lacks of Rupees annually for the entire liberty of our trade and commerce upon this coast and on the whole finding by their Discourse, they had Nothing material to urge He had dismissed them with a civil answer to Sambajee Angria, In which he refers him entirely to Mr. Rigby.

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(166) Sambajee Angria's letter to the President dated the 21st Rajab (Gentoo stile) answering to 10th October 1739. P. 651-52.

Essjje Naique Sivallcar and Mira Kaun returning hither have certified me of your Excellencys good intentions your Generocity and good conduct all which gave me great content and satisfaction, in the Thought that the Prudent ever proceed successfully. With regard to Friendship and Peace, I have no other view but the Desire of them equally with your Excellency.

In Time Past, Treaties have been set on Foot for their Procurement, but without any Effect, And in case of an Agreement being now established between your Excellency and Me, The Fame of it will be published in all Parts to the great profit and Advantage of both Parties I esteem nothing more than your Excellencys Friendship.

I have communicated to Gopall Havaldarr and Adamjee the Persons sent by your Excellency my sentiment in Regard to Peace and now return them in Company with Sambajee Raw Rane and Bapujee Mahadeo, who will represent to your Excellency the necessary, & your Excellency on consideration had thereof will please to send hither a Person of Trust hither to conferr and settle an agreement, The terms of which being adjusted I will return him to your Excellency with a Person of character to ratify the articles of such agreement, about which I shall here write no further knowing your Excellencys Discretion, and hope you will continue me your Affection.

I offer herewith to your Excellency by the Hands of said Sambajee Raw, Bapujea Mahadeo, Essjeè Naique Sivallcar and Mira Kaun one Piece of Atlass and one of Kincob which I desire your Excellency's Friendly acceptance of and the return of your answer.

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(167) The President's reply. P. 652–53.

Bombay Castle 28th Oct. 1839.

I received in due time your letter dated the 21st of the Month Rajab (Gentoo stile) the contents whereof being explained to me, gave me great satisfaction observing your expressions of friendship, and of an Inclination to put an end to a war which has lasted so long; And in order to a Beginning of the Treaty, you have been pleased to send up two persons, on your part called Sambajee Raw and Bapujee Mahadeo, to whom I have given hearing, and understood their Representations; But they don't appear to have sufficient Instructions to treat effectually upon the matter of an agreement, having made such extrarodinary and unreasonable Proposals, as cou'd not be presumed to be suggested by a real sincere Dispositon to settle and conclude a firm Peace, and Agreement between our governments, They therefore now return to your Presence and if you preserve in a real Desire and willingness to settle Terms of Peace and good correspondence between our governments, The worshipfull Charles Rigby Esqr. who is now actually commandant in chief of our Fleet has my full powers to treat and conclude on my part to whom therefore you may freely propose what is convenienent and fit, in all Matters relating to our Governments He having authority to settle the Interests of our Nation with you and I accordingly referr myself entirely to that gentleman.

I received with a friendly sense your Present and desire of you the same favourable acceptance of ten yards of crimson velvet and that you will continue your good correspondence.

P. 660–62.

Letter of Mr. Rigby, dated 27th Oct. 1739 was received by the President. Therein, Mr. Rigby writes that on 24th he saw 5 grabs & several gallivats of the enemy and gave chase but failed to capture them. On 31st, the President, at the request of Mr. Rigby, dispatched Victoria to join him at Rajapore.

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(168) Tellicherry Consultations Wednesday 31st Oct. 1739.

The Express boat despatched to Cochin on the 26th returned this day with an answer to the letter the Chief then wrote to Ezekiel Raby who advises that the Commodore and Council there have not yet received any Answer from Batavia in relation to what they wrote thither in respect to their going against Angria but they are making preparations as if they were actually to proceed against him this season.

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(169) Pub. Dept. Diary 12-C.

Bombay Castle 1st Nov. 1739. P. 669-70.

This evening receiving Intelligence that a part of Sambajee Angria's Fleet were seen of this Island by the Carolina & Prince of Wales stationed off the Fort ... ordered the Prince of Wales, Carolina & Neptune Prize to join the Victoria & Rose galley & accompany them to Rajapore.

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(170) Bombay Castle Sunday 2nd Dec. 1739. P. 787-90.

Received the Certain News of the Ann Grab returning from Persia & belonging to Mr. Geekie being taken off Diu Head by that Part of Angrias fleet which stretched up to the Northward, after Mr. Rigby gave them a chase as is noted in his letter to the Board of the 27th Oct. Her cargo supposed to be very rich consisting of copper, King, some treasure & a Freight of Pearls. ...

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(171) Bombay Castle Thursday 6 Dec. 1739. P. 799.

On having notice that seven grabs belonging to Sambajee Angria were got to the Northward, and apprehending for the safety of the Harvesting field at the Barr In case of their making any attempts upon it. The President ordered the Prince William and Naptune Prize to Proceed out of Port immediately to the Northward as far as Surat Barr.

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(172) Bombay Castle Tuesday 11 Dec. 1739. P. 802.

The President then lays before the Board Translate of a letter wrote him by Sambajee Angria in his usual strain, and sent with our two Messengers now returned, who report that he was much elated with the success of his Depredations this season, in taking the Anne Grab, and several small vessels (some of which were richly laden) to the Southward. Debating on the answer proper to be returned thereto, It is agreed to suspend giving any for some time, till we see what is become of our missing vessels. And ordered that his letter follow this consultation. It is likewise observed that there is no talk or confirmation of the Dutch enterprizing any thing against him this season, which generally adds to his Insolence.

Sambajee Angria's letter to the President Dated the 7th of the Month Ramzan answering the 28th Nov. 1739 Received the 5th December following :—

I have noticed the contents of your Excellency's Letter sent with Adamjee Coorteah with overtures of Peace and acquainting me that Mr. Charles Rigby had full powers on the arrival of his fleet at my Barr to treat of a peace with me, and that your Excellency would abide by whatever agreement was made with him. Adamjee arrived here and Mr. Rigby came also with your fleet to the Barr. And in Persuance of your Excellency's intimation, I sent him a person of confidence with my instructions, as also Adamjee to talk with him about a Peace. On their return they told me that Mr. Rigby should say, It was true he had such powers to treat, But as my fleet being out might have taken a vessel, He could not let her be carried in before his Face without his retaking her, that therefore He would retreat from the Barr, and could not, as it was, conclude any agreement with me. That I should send a gallivat to recall my Fleet into Port, and If I did not He wou'd go in quest of them. I sent him to this a plain reply, that my Fleet being out, ought not to obstruct the Treaty, for if they took an English vessel, I would without fail return it together with the entire lading, In which He might credit me, But this proposal He wou'd not give way to, and sent to tell me that He was going with his fleet to fight mine and that if He was safe he wou'd return in seven days and renew the Treaty. And five days after there happened such a storm, as I cannot express, I have now waited fifteen or twenty days for him, but as He does not appear I suppose He is gone to Bombay And my Fleet by the mercy of God arrived safe in Port, and if yet Mr. Rigby returns we will make a Peace as shall be convenient, But as there is now no such matter in Hand I return your people who will deliver you this letter personally.

On my side there has been no failure And if your Excellency yet cares for making a Peace, I would have you understand I seek for Nothing more than your Friendship so that it depends upon your Excellency, and on my being assured of your Desire I will give you a proper answer However as I have already known your prudence, I made no doubt of having friendship established between us. But if God will not have it so, what can Men help it ? And if your Excellency has a desire of settling a Peace send me without fail an answer to this letter.

I received the Piece of velvet you sent me on the Terms of Friendship, & desire your affection and good correspondence And here conclude.

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(173) Pub. Dept. Diary 13-A.

Bombay Castle Wednesday 3 Jan. 1739/40 P. 9.

The President desiring the opinion of the Board whether it may not be now time to return some answer and in what Tenour to Sambajee's letter entered after consultation of the 11th ultimo, which he proposes should be by Expostulations for the seizure of the Anne Grab requiring at least the Release of the European taken in her as a Preliminary to the Peace he expresses such a Disposition to which the Board concurs to and approves, being all well assured that no further Benefit can be expected from this or any answer then a Trial of the Pacifick Inclinations he pretends to.

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(174) Bombay Castle 11th January 1739/40. P. 36-37.

Account Prize money and salvage on taking Sambajee Angria's Grab and retaking two grabs from him and the Malwans in December 1736 and January 1736/37 due to sundry Persons belonging to the vessels and amounting to Rupees one hundredthirteen two quarters and thirty Raes.

Account Salvage on Rice Boats retaken from Sambajee Angria's Gallivats 23rd Novr. 1737 due to sundry persons belonging to the vessels and amounting to Rupees Ninety and eighty Raes.

Account current with the owners of Rice Retaken from Sambajee Angria's Gallivats 23 of Novr. 1737 the Balance paid into the Treasury on their behalf being Rupees Three thousand and four one quarter and sixty Raes.

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(175) Friday Feb. 1739/40 P. 102.

Received by a Boat from the Southward the news that Sambajee Angrias Fleet had fallen in with the Portuguese Fleet convoying up to Goa their Provision of Rice from Mangulore, attacked had taken the same a few vessels only escaping, among those taken we are informed there were two fine grabs which besides so seasonable a supply of grain will greatly strengthen his force and credit.

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(176) Thursday 14th February 1739/40. P. 121-122.

This evening a part of Sambajee's Fleet appeared off the Port consisting the as could be discerned of five grabs and as many Gallivats, making directly towards the Port, upon which the Prince William Prince of Wales and Rose Galley got under way and made a stretch to meet them being joined by the Neptune's Prize in station of the Port which movement being perceived by the Enemy they stood off and were out of sight by next morning.

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(177) Monday 18th Feb. 1740. P. 123.

Sambajee Angria's Fleet appears again off the Island and has taken a few fishing Boats, and a small merchants vessel from Surat off of Versovah a little to the northward of our Port.

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(178) Tellicherry Consultations. Feb. 1739/40 P. 99.

Boats and small vessels are frequently taken by Angria & other Piratical Gallivats between Mount Dilly and Manglore.

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(179) Pub. Dept. Diary 13-A.

Bombay Castle Wednesday 20th Feb. 1740. P. 137.

(Ship " Putteney " in company with others well manned and duly fitted) will make up a sufficient force to proceed out and meet the Enemy who continues still off our Port with 5 grabs and about as many gallivats.

(180) Thursday 21st Feb. 1740. P. 138.

Sambajee Angrias Fleet continue their cruize off our Port and our vessels the Neptune's Prize, Salamander Bombketch, Trial sloop, the Putteney, and five of our largest gallivats being now filled and manned proceed out of Port in quest of them.

The Enemy kept in sight of the Port till perceiving the movement of our Fleet they stood away to the southward.

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(181) Bombay Castle Saturday 1st March 1740. P. 156.

Wrote a letter to Tellicherry......

We likewise advise them of Sambajee Angria's having two Fleets at Sea, & as it is probable one of them may act to the southward, they are directed to give the needful caution & advice to the shipping there.

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(182) Wednesday 26 March 1740. 208–9.

This morning received intelligence that Sambajee Angria was making Preparations of vessels and men with which it was reported that he designed to fall either upon Anjenvel, Choul or (t) which last is esteemed the most probable whereupon wrote instantly (t) to the Chief and Factor's (t) the Secretary Pattamar (t) intention to detain the Neptune Prize (now appearing in Mahim offing, to strengthen our Marine force here, and obstruct the Enemys Measures (t) Designes against the Coast. They are not therefore to depend on any Reinforcements of the Northern Convoy from hence, being otherwise (t) sufficien ly secure. It is especially recommended to them to secure the (t) down of our timber Boats as any Disappointment in that Artcle would be of very ill consequerce.

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(183) Sunday 30 March 1740, P. 209–211

(An extraordinary meeting was to be held by the President who had received news, the previous evening, of Sambajee Angria's attack on Colaba. The meeting was called to consider of " the most efficacious measures to be taken in the present Conjucture.")

Sambajee Angria was actually come up in person to the Northward with 2 grabs and fifty eight gallivats which served for the transport of his men, whilst another Body of his Troops marched overland through the skirts of the Sceddees country who it seems gave them free passage. Sambajee Angria was himself landed at Colabbo with his forces with little or no opposition, all the Forts and strong places being surrendered to him in consequence of the Private intelligence he had managed with Monaji's officers ; only Colabbo itself and one small out post depending on it, still held out for Monajee. But that Sambajee having raised Batterys against the Place it was much to be feared that from the Treachery of the Besiezed and their Inclination to Sambajee, the place would soon fall into his power, if Monajee's hands were not immediately strengthened by succours from hence or from the Morattas.

மகாமகோபாத்தியாய
டாக்டர் உ. வே. சாமிநாதையர்
நூல் நிலையம்,
சென்னை - 600090.

The President had thereupon without loss of time provisionally wrote Monajee an Encouraging letter to give him Hopes of Relief from hence, since which he had received one in a humble strain from Monajee, acknowledging his past Misconduct and praying immediate succours. And as our Marine Force is entirely out of Port on other service, he had instantly at all Events prepared the Loans of the Merchant vessels in port to be equipped out of hand on any Expedition this Board may resolve upon on this occasion.

Consideration being had of Sambajee's present attempt, the Board are of opinion that the success of it would be attended with very ill consequences to the Island in proportion to the great Increase of Power, Men, Revenue and vessels, which would enable him to be so much a more mischievous Neighbour than Monajee (allowing their Inclination to Piracy and Robbery to be equal) that it would oblige the Honourable Company to increase their Marine Force (the expense of which is already intolerable) to secure in any Measure the Navigation of the Coast or even our Harbour itself from Insults as well as provided for the other indispensible occasions of this presidency. It is agreed therefore that all possible Means be used towards frustrating the success of Sambajees Expedition.

That the Truimph Prahm be drawn off our Passes with what men can be spared from there (as for the moment we have not to fear any surprize from the Morattas whose Forces are sufficiently diverted up country) and together with the Halifax a country ship futteh Doulett Grab, and the Robert Galley, with two gallivats for tenders be fitted out with all possible expedition for the Relief of Colabbo by sea, under the command of Captain Inchbird as being best versed in the conduct of such matters, with whom orders may be likewise lodged for the commanders of our vessels to the southward or on convey service, to be sent to them on their appearing in the offing for their joining the fleet before Colabbo.

It is agreed likewise that for Formsake Notice be given of this our intended step to the Moratta government who we are assured will be well pleased therewith on account of the Ill Terms they are upon with Sambajee of whose power of sea they have always expressed a great jealously and Desire of seeing reduced.

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(184) (Instructions to Inchbird and the commanders of the Co.'s ships Prince William and the Warwick.)

P. 212-13.

To

Captain James Inchbird

Sir,

The Attempt of Sambajee Angria on Collabbo having engaged us to send immediate succour to that place, you are now appointed to the command in chief of the Expedition, and Equipment against him in the absence of Captain Thomas Langworth, who being by our Honourable Masters especially appointed commodore, you are on his arrival to deferr the command in chief to him; and as we repose great Trust in your knowledge and Experience have given Instructions to the Commodore to consult and act in concert with you on all occasions.

By the best Intelligence we can get the Enemy has Fifty eight gallivats and two grabs, his number of troops uncertain, though we suppose he has brought up with him the choice of his Men on this Enterprize; to oppose whom we now send out with you all the sea Force we could get together, upon which we send Bombardier Mr. Joseph Smith with what shells carcasses and other Ammunition have been judged necessary, with all which under your command, you are to proceed instantly wind and weather permitting to Colabbo; where you will endeavour to obstruct by all Means the success of Sambajee Angrias attempt; doing your utmost to annoy and destroy his men and vessels; using your best skill & art to come at them, so as to turn sink or damage them as much as possible.

You are on your arrival before Colabbo if you can by any Means, to send a letter ashore to Monajee, and let him know you are come to his Assistance, and as time & occasion shall serve, make such Treaty and obtain such security from him as you shall judge the most for our Interest. This negotiation we entirely commit to your Management. At the same time as you are not acquainted with the Baseness and Treachery of these people, you will naturally guard against it in any shape or Disguise, especially considering that it is not impossible but sambajee Angria may have even such a dangerous intelligence within the place as it may be necessary to be well precautioned against.

As our information concerning the Force Sambajee Angria has with him is not entirely clear, we would have you procure the best Intelligence you can of it, to govern your Measures of Attacking by, and to provide for the security of our vessels.

As not only commodore Longworth with the vessels under his command are instantly expected back from the service of convoy to the Rose Galley but the warwick Captain Shuter from the Southward the two letters enclosed and delivered you are to be sent by your advice Boats to them as they may appear in your offing, they containing orders to join and assist you with all the force they have. The command of the vessels devolving in course to the commodore or Captain of such ship as may come to your assistance.

Bombay Castle, March 30th 1740.

[Similar Instructions issued to Commodore Thomas Longworth and Richard Shuter.]

30th March 1740. 4 p m. P. 215.

The President went on Board in person the vessels designed for the Expedition to Colabbo as well as to hasten the preparation.

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(185) Monday 31st March 1740. P. 216.

This morning sailed the Trumph Prahu Halifax Robert Galley, Grab Futteh Daulat & 2 gallivats on expedition to Colabbo.

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(186) Pub. Dept. Diary 13-B 1740.
Wednesday 2 April 1740. P. 218-9.

The President acquaints the Board that he has certain Advice that Sambajee Angria's coming, upto Colabbo was in concert with some of Monajee's own officers that he had

accordingly got possession of the Fortress of Alybog, where he had Established his head quarters and would have infallibly got Colabbo into his hands at the first Insult (Assault ?) had not our Fleet dispatched out of Port the 31st ultimo appeared in that critical juncture of Colabbo, and received (revived ?) the spirits Monajee's Party, but that Sambajee Angria had wrote him (The President) a most Insolent letter thereon, translate of which is now laid before the Board and ordered to follow this consultation.

The same being read the President proposes answering him as follows: " That though he is pleased to use the Expression of Friendship so often, we had often experienced that his actions were contrary to his profession of it, and to all civil policy; for that he had not only lately sent his Fleet to cruize upon our vessels, but had actually taken a small vessel (the Anne grab) which he had plundered, and kept the people under a rigorous confinement, ' though on the President's coming to the government, he had released those Prisoners which belonged to him, with humane and civil treatment, which was far different from what he practised. That as to Monajee Angria he was in Possession of the Neighbouring countrys and afforded us atleast better terms of subsistence on this Island than we had at present Room to hope for from him. That for the rest, Power was given from above, for the common welfare of mankind and whenever he would use his to that End we should be ready to embrace his Friendship. That as to his Fleet and Forces which he boats of he often had occasions enough to try their strength with ours had he had a stomach to it, but he chose rather to employ them on the harmless Traders, who were pursuing their commerce, and for the protection of whom we solely kept our Fleet up " which answer is approved of.

The President then goes on to acquaint the Board that he has information that the Morattas are actually drawing troops together to march to the Relief of Monajee by Land, Though it is said with all that they have an Eye upon Caranjah, which they consider as annexed to their conquests over the Portuguese, and that in the mean time Colabbo itself is much streightened for water, their usual supply from Alybog being Cut off so that they have none but what they must bring in Boats from Cundree or Bombay for the use of their Garrison and people in Colabbo, whence the President instantly expects fuller advice from Captain Inchbird.

[Letter of Sambajee (referred above) to the President].

The Inhabitants and officers of Colabbo giving me a free Passage, I landed, obtained the victory, and raised my Batterys against Colabbo.

Whilst there still subsisted a negotiation of Peace between your Excellency and me, I was surprized that your Excellency should succour the party at Colabbo with four ships and ammunitions of war and as your Excellency was no stranger to the Circumstances of Colabbo and we were on the point of coming to an agreement, it did not become your Excellency as a Merchant to send any Assistance to Colabbo.

The Accident that happened to the Deputy Governor (Mr. Rigby) when he came down to settle a peace with me was the Reason that it was not concluded and ratified, though I remained in Hope by the Grace of God that it would in Time be settled; and your Excellency being wise and discreet I cannot account how you came to act in this manner. I had heard

your Excellency was wise and discreet (although there have been other Governors) but what your Excellency now does is not well done, and not withstanding the Assistance your Excellency has given, I shall with Gods permission speedily bring this Affair to a conclusion without being stopped or hindered by your succours, and your Excellency wants my friendship in future, you must order the withdrawing your Assistance and furnish Colabbo with no Helps; and if you do not come into this be it as your Excellency pleases. God has given me both ships and men, and if occasion should serve for me to go to Bombay, I may wait on you there. I expect an answer shortly.

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(187) Bombay Castle Thursday 3rd April 1740 P. 225.

Arrived from Colabbo three of Monajee's Gallivats in quest of water for supplying the Garrison there,

By whom received Advices from the Fleet that Sambajee's two Grabs on sight of our vessels had made off to the southward; and his gallivats were hauled up to Creek under cover of his Guns, and where the water was too shoall to admit of our vessels getting at them. That Monajee expressed great joy at the coming of our succours and Captain Inchbird finding there could be nothing effectually done for him unless sending him a mortar ashore with a gunner and a few of the people, I complied with his Desire, and that sundry shells had been thrown into the Enemy's Fort and Batterys with good success.

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(188) Bombay Castle Saturday 5th April 1740. P. 226-227.

Summary of letters of Inchird to the President.

[He had been obliged to supply Monajee Angria with a mortar. The Bombardier (Joseph) and the Gunners mate (Waters) both were on the shore to assist in the management of their Artillery. The Commodore had joinod him with his division on the 3rd. He was still uncertatin of the designs of the Morattas and wanted information on that point for his guidance. Monajee has enough powder in his Magazine but was in want of money. Sambajee had a strong party within Colabbo.] "That in the Danger the Place then was it would be highly expedient to send a Body of our sepoys to throw into it and especially to help garrison a small outpost called Sergia Trus being a post of the utmost Importance to the preservation of Colabbo itself."

[On the receipt of this letter the Board resolved to help Manajee and spare no pains for] "preventing so great an Evil as Colabbo falling into Sambajee's hands."

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(189) Bombay Castle April 1740. P. 228.

The President acquaints the Bord likewise that he has received a Reply to his Answer to Sambajee written in a Modester Tone, and signifying only that what was passed and if we would withdraw our Fleet and not supply Monajee Angria with any succours he would make Restitution of the Anne Grab and her cargo, or pay for it desiring likewise that we would send

four or five persons of Distinction to adjust all Matters with his...It is agreed that a favourable answer be given to his overtures, Intimating with all that it would have been a greater argument of his sincerity had he released the Grab in question previous to his proposals of Peace; and as we had no person here proper to send to him on such a Negotiations, we desire that he would depute a proper Person on his part here, when we whould readily embrace any reasonable offers that he would make us.

This reply will it is presumed serve at once to keep as fair with such an Enemy as he ought to expect and at the same time guard against his Amusing us with a false pretext.

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(190) Bombay Castle 5th April 1740. P. 229–232.

Letter to Captain Inchbird from the President.

....The furnishing Monajee Angria with the loan of a Mortar on shoar we should readily approve of, but cannot help some anxiety and Diffidence afrer so much Treachery and Baseness as ws have experienced at his hands, and think therefore the more caution is used the better, we rely therefore entirely on your thorough knowledge of these people and guarding against them. We find you ventured Mr. Smith and Waters on shoar at a time; whose security from any Accident or Detention considering their usefulness and Importance, we recommend to you by all Means to provide for.

As yet we can give you no certain Information of the Morattas Movements, or Forwardness to assist Monajee Angria; we learn it is true that they are Equipping a Number of Gallivats with some Troops but that it is to get possession of Caranjah and not directly designed for the Relief of Colabbo. The President has sent over a Man to the Morattas to sound their Intentions and excite them by a view of their own Interest to send succours there and not depend entirely on us who have it is true a Interest to oppose Sambajee's Designs, but not more than they. As soon as we get a certain Information of their Designs and Motions we shall directly send you advice....

The Accession of Colabbo to Sambajee Angria, a faithless and declared enemy, would we think be attended with such ill consequences to the Island, that we are entirely for preventing this dangerous Revolution, and as you write us that a few men might be of service to defend the place, we now send you two hundred sepoys with their officers, with what stores and ammunition you write may be wanting. The Disposition of all which, together with the Terms of their security, we leave entirely to you and as you may want a small sum of money for proper Expenses, we send you supply of one thousand Rupees.

As to the Fort of Sugar Truise, the Importance of which you represent so strongly, we should not be against your throwing such Men into it as may be maintained it against the Enemy, but we are afraid of hazarding either Mr.Smith Mr.Waters or indeed any Europeans even within Monajee's power; though if you think the place is so tenable, and of such essential necessity to preserve, with so small a garrison, you may take your measures at Discretion for Fortyfying it with what people you can spare; Getting from Monajee such security or Hostages for the freedom of their Persons &ca as you shall think necessary.

We observe by yours that Monajee does not at present appear in a condition to contribute any money for the payment of these charges of Assisting him but you will as occasion serves endeavour to make best Terms of Satisfaction for our Honourable Masters his circumstances will admit of.

Sambajee Angria has made some overtures to us for Recalling our Fleet, which we shall give a plausible answer to and keep him in Hand till we see what Advantage can be made of him. or what course the Morattas will take in this Affair, thia we acquaint you of, to anticipate any jealousy or fear of Monajee's that we shall betray or abandon him, in case of his Hearing that we are Negotiating with Sambajee.

There is a Report that Sambajee has sent up for Nine grabs, which we mention to you for precaution, without warranting the Truth of it...

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(191) Bombay Castle Sunday 6th April 1740. P. 235.

Received certain Information that the Morattas had got together some forces, with which they proposed seizing Caranjah and Elephanta for themselves, at present in Monajee's possession and Chimnajee himself with Badjeroa's son is Marching with a Body of Men by land against Sambajee Angria, who is encamped against Colabbo so that he must be every way straightened.

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(192) Bombay Castle Monday 7th April 1740. P. 236.

This morning discreed from the Fort a Number of vessels belonging to the Morattas, standing from Salsette towards Caranjah where they landed their Men and took possession of the Fort with little or no Resistance, so that they are now in possession of that whole Island.

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(193) Bombay Caste Monday 7 April 1740, P. 236.

Captain Inchbird in a letter of 6th sent by Board writes the President that the Morattas under Chimnajee's command are coming down on the Back of Sambajee who will be infallibly destroyed if he stands the consequences as his Power and Forces with him are so much inferior. At the same time it is much to be feared that Chimnaji being so near Choul with his army may think it a fair occasion to seize it immediately without waisting the Delays and Issues of a Negotiation, & the place is in a defenceless condition for want of Men and money; Monajee Angria having received a Reinforcement from Caranjah, declined admitting our Sepoys sent for that purpose, so that he is in doubt whether it will be best to send them back or keep them. The Morattas have already taken a Frontier place called Pallcee in their way to Allybog, where Sambajee is encamped and pretends to fortify.

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(194) **Bombay Castle Tuesday 8 April 1740.** **236-37.**

The President received a letter from a commanding officer of the Morattas notifying his having taken possession of Caranjah, and Intending to do the like instantly by Elephanta. In confirmity to which he sent a few Men who seized that Island, finding no resistance from Monajee's people, and set out Demolishing a Fort Monajee had built on one of the Hills.

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(195) Bombay Castle Tuesday 8 April 1740 P. 237.

Received Advices from Collabbo that the Moratta Army was actually arrived before the Place and the Vanguard had a skirmish with Sambajee Angria's people, in which the Mora ttas had greatly the advantage. Sambajee Angria finding his Retreat in Danger of being out eff both by Sea and Iand has recourse to Making overtures of Peace to Monajee Angria, who finding the Morattas under colour of Assisting him had already seized Caranjah and Elephanta to their own use and were besides Masters of some Out Forts that commanded a great part of his country, is now afraid of losing all and is the readier to hearken to his Brother's proposals and forget in their present common distress the quarrel that is between them; And accordingly severall of their Relations and Bramins keep open an Intercourse betwixt the Camp and Colabbo, and a Treaty is set on Foot, where in it is proposed that Sambajee Angria shall have Frank Passage (t) of Colabbo, and Monajee Angria will connive at and favour his Retreat but not admit him into the Fort, where he dare not Trust him.

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(196) **Bombay Castle Friday 11 April 1740.** P. 253-60.

Letter of Inchbird, from Colabbo, of 10th April.

Honble Sir,

This is to acknowledge the Receipt of three of your Honr's 6th, 7th and 8th Instant. I dispatched John De Souza Ferras to Choul, have advice from thence that the Governor of Choul does correspond with Sambajee where his stores and Necessarys are Ianded by small gallivats and sent upto Allybog, which in present Scituation we cannot help and keep in Sambajee's gallivats too.

In regard to Sambajee's grabs I have no Notion that he will send them up, without your Honr. reduces the Fleet to such a Number as he thinks he can be able to encounter.

Nanaboy the Badjerow's son is come with his fleets to Ursula and encamped about a league to the Northward of Allybog. Yesterday morning engaged Sambajee, took one of his Pallasaded Batteries with two guns, killed about sixty men, and took Toolajee Angria and twelve or fifteen prisoners. We have a report from Sambajee's People that they lost about two hundred Men, which has so mortified Sambajee that he is in the uttermost confusion and sent a Man over the sands to Monajee pressing him for a conference for them and their country's safety, & their Father's credit, in having in my opinion a just Motion, that if both him and Monajee do not strike up a Agreement, they both will lose all. Monajee on his part tells him he must deliver up Harne Fort Sagraghr &c his gallivats that are in the River and all

that he has in his possission, and make the best of his way to save himself, otherwise by the Morattas steps they have taken in taking Palla, Caranjah &c, he fears all will fall into their Hands but however I have come to the knowledge that Monajee had offered Sambajee or at least promised that if he will deliver up that he had in his Hands, he will let him pass with his gallivats. Sambajee's answer so far complys that if Monajee will come to him and agree with his or at least to his Terms, he will deliver up to him all that he has in his Hands, but he will not comply with that, he is resolved to conquer or die. But however as they are both villains in course they are not to be trusted. As soon as Monajee received Sambajee's Messenger, he insisted upon our fiiring no more shells from the Mortar, which chagreened me little but I have all along observed that Monajee has had a jealously and great Difference in us from the Beginning; and should not have trusted the Mortar in the Fort if he could have made use of it any where else and did not take that step untill I had formed sure measures to myself of having it out of the Fort Whenever I should insist upon it.

Sambajee and Monajee now lays quiet, pettying one another and by what I can discover Monajee will favour the other as far as is consistent with his own safety without making the Morattas and English his declared Enemys. Those proceedings have put me upon thinking how to circumvent their measures; so far as to effect the Destruction of Sambajees, as I shall be very cautious from any Proposals that shall be made from the Morattas without they procure your Honrs. orders.

As I think it would be a great piece of service to destroy Sambajees gallivats, I contrived a letter to Nanaboy, urged him to attack that Battery that protectes the gallivats, under the favour of which I had formed a scheme in setting of them on fire. Last night Nanaboy's answer was that as they was all Moarttas, in the Night he could not distinguish the one from the another but that he would make an attack to day—which I expected he would in—the morning, but as yet see no Appearance of it, but hourly expect it.

My reason for not making an attempt upon Sambajee's Gallivats before, was from the scituation, and the apprehensions of our Meeting with too great a loss, which could be done by none but by Europeans, In the first place, Sambajee has five hundred Fire Armed Man to defend his gallivats and a stone Battery with a Pallasade round it, two Grabs and a Botellah besides his gallivats which his people could not be dislodged of untill they had set fire to the vessels. In the next place a very ugly Barr which we could not pass but at high water; and on the south side he had two hundred sepoys with two guns watching our Motions on the south side of the River; and lastly it was putting too great a confidence in Monajee, as he should then lay between them both, but if the Morattas attacks that Battery, it is my opinion Monajee will take care what step he takes and be cautious how he makes both of us his Enemys,

I have...All I could wish to see before the Prahm Captain Woodburne and our sepoys leave us, is to see Sambajee Gallivats and the vessels at the Battery in Flames which in my opinion ought not to be undertook till Allybog is heartily attackt by Morattas, for the above reasons, and then I Judge the Europe ship, Prince of Wales Robert Galley Grab and sloop will be a sufficient blockade and force against the worst but if the Morattas does not attack it to day or tomorrow, it is my opinion we had better send the Prahm and sepoys away for fear the Morattas should apply to us for the use of them.

This morning Monajee sent off one of his council which is one of his Favourites he—— entertained at Choule, who I had my Fling at; in regard to his masters ill conduct towards the English, observing that Ingratitude seldom goes unrewarded, telling him that I did not speak out of Malice, truly weighing his Master's circumstances now I pityed him; his Errand was the great Distress his Master was in between the Morattas and his Brother, fearing between the obstinacy of one of the power and Over Reaching of the other they shall lose all; upon which he begged my advice and to lay in oblivian all that is past. I told him the Distress he was in he might thank himself for; for had his master kept honest Terms with the English, Sambajee would not have presumed to have taken this step; Before he parted he engaged me to intercede with your Honr. to be a mediatour between Monajee and Chimnajee to restore him what they had taken from him, to use his subject with moderation. and that they will treat him as a Distressed man that he has called to his succour concerning which now he writes your. Honr and requests that three gallivats may have water and Necessarys.

I soon discovered the councellour came off to me to sound me and feel how we stood affected to their agreement with Sambajae. I told him Monajee was the best judge how far he could trust Sambajee, he recommended that his master does seriously consider how readily your Honr. Sent to his Assistance and that Sambajee is ours and his declared Enemy and that he takes into his consideration and let me know in what manner or how he proposes to repay the Expenses your Honr. has been at for his Protection. and that he does immediately send the Mortar on Board without trifling or Delays....

Monajee's Chitnese with his other councellour being this day arrived at Colabbo, came off to visit me this afternoon much upon the same Errand as the former, representing the unfriendly steps of the Morattas taking their Forts, Caranjah &c, Hoisting their Colour on it and that they are greatly afraid that they intend to keep them; pressing me to engage your Honr. in their interest that you will in proper time desire of Chimnajee to do the fair thing by them. I told them they must take care to do the fair and Honourable thing by us, pay off their old account, and pay the extraordinary expense of this Expeditious Armament, which they acknowledge has saved their Masters life and his all... They promised the late Agreement, & this Expense should be taken into consideration and paid as soon as they are able.

I find they are terribly afraid the Morattas will grasp all, and seems to be rid of the fear of Sambajee, but I think I can read in their Faces that the two Brothers have or are making some sort of agreement, I told them to be cautious how they treated their friends in regard to under hand Dealings.

I am surprized at Nanaboy's Delays in not attacking the Battery as he promised me, as I really believe had they pushed for Allybog immediately at their first success, they would have carried all before them and we have gained our point....

Colabbo.
April 10th 1740.

Hon. Sir,

P. 260-63.

I received the Commodore's Answer who has confirmed our consultation for the Hallifax & Prahms going in the sepoy and Launch but thinks our three vessels, the Grab the Robert

Galley, and sloop not a sufficient force, should Attempt be made by Sambajees grab especially since the two Brothers seem to have accommodated their Differences between themselves; the Prahm will be a Trouble to us, should Sambajee's grab make any Attempt, as the other ships must have formed the Line wherever she laid, nor durst not leave her for any Advantage that offered, another thing, there would be some Difficulty in Getting her to Bombay should it blow very hard, and will be out of the way should our friends importune. us for her as to captain Woodburn's ship she is of good Force and he a good brisk hand, but the tenth day of the Month has begun not to make him a little uneasy in regard to his voyage...... ......It is true we have had nothing to encounter with but shoall water, which has saved Monajee from his Brother's Rage. But I think I foresee this rash step of Sambajee's Delays may prove the Ruin of them both. I have been pestered yesterday and all the day with Monajee councellors and Impertinency, throwing himself upon your Honr. for your Interest with Chimnajee to restore the Forts to his possession he has taken from him under a pretence of Friendship in their Distress and is so idle to importune us to oblige the Morattas to a Restoration, to which I put a immediate stop, and tell them if they have your Honr's good offices it will be more than they deserve; however as they presume hard for advice, I told them it was my opinion their suspension of Arms and publice Interecourse with Sambajee for these two Days, the number of people going to and fro to each other with Provisions, water and I believed Ammunition, carrying him into Colabbo by numbers, must give the Morattas a Handle against whatever they might think of us.

I have kept this letter open till Midnight to get the last Resolution between Monajee and Sambajee, which they assure me is that they have bound Sambajee to these terms, that he is to put all that he has taken from Monajee into his possession, between this and the Friday Nights, if not punctually complied with at Sunrise they commence Hostilitys, and have given me leave to assure your Honr. it is Monajee's fixt Resolution

Nana has wrote twice to me to desire a Meeting that he will come with fire hundred horse to any part of the shoar I shall think most convinient. upon which I sent Omaji to pay him a compliment by whom he sent a message that I must not refuse him a meeting, if it is but for half an hour at the water side, and said that his uncle Chimnaje he expected in two Days at farthest with a greater force, by which their designs is easily conjuctured....

James Inchbird.

Colabbo

April 10th 1740.

P. S. Nana has sent me word he has three thousand Horse and but fifteen hundred Foot, that it was true he has promised to attack the Battery but when he came to consider of it he found he had not enough to spare for that undertaking, and that the Horse could be of no service to him.

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(197) Bombay Castle Saturday 19th April 1740. P. 268.

Returned from before Colabbo our Honourable Masters ship the Warwick, the Prince of Wales Galley, the Futteh Doullet Grab, & Salemander Bombketch, also the Trial & London sloops with Capt. Inchbird.

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(198) Bombay Castle Saturday 19th April 1740. P. 276.

From Colabbo received the news that Monajee Angria had connived at Sambajee's Escape from the Morattas who got off with his gallivats plying close in shoar. Our vessels exchanged shott with some of theirs, but without effect on either side.

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(199) Bombay Castle Friday 16 May 1740, P. 305-6.

The President then lays before the Board a letter received from Captain J. Inchbird which is read, and ordered to be entered after this consultation, and hereon takes occasion to acquaint the Board that by Captain Inchbird's Report and other concurrent Advices the Morattas are so jealous of Sambajee's power and so many Hostilitys have already past between them, that they are bent upon Reducing him and will in all Propability attack him as soon as a proper season will allow of the Entering upon action; Chimnajee having at present retreated with his Forces up country to secure his Family Interest and succession on Badjeerao's death. They have been likewise very pressing to gain a declaration of our Intentions in case of their Attacking Sambajee Angria whether we will assist them with our Fleet or not. The President therefor desires to know the opinion and Resolution of this Board in such case' that on application from the Moratta Govt. he may be furnished with a proper answer.

Consideration had of which, the Board are unanimously of opinion that in our present scituation and state of war with Sambajee Angria and the little prospect there is of bringing him to any reasonable terms of Peace, we cannot do better than embrace the Moratta Party, and assist them in any Expedition against him, so far as our Forces will permit us, and that no new charge be incurred, as the same force would be independently of this Alliance employed against the Enemy. We are sensible that such a discreet use may be made of this Assistance, so as to oblige these Neighbours for the Time at least, at the same time that we contribute to the Humbling or weakening a resolute bold enemy, and in the mean time we may benefit by such Events as their enmity may present us; For it is certain we should have many ill consequences to dread from their union, and no good ones from our Refusal to act in concert with the Morattas against Angria, Agreed therefore that in case of the Morattas pressing us to join with them against the common Enemy, a favourable answer be given by the President to their proposals, containing an assurance of a reasonable concurrence with them, as far as our scituation and affairs will permit us.

Letter of Inchbird to the President. P. 330-39.

Honble Sir,

Since my last of the 10th Inst. I have had two conferences with Chimnajee Appa, one yesterday and one to-day; the first mostly of our Friendship and Trade, in which he gave me all the opportunity I could wish for I began with the very great expence the company was at in our Marine Force for the Protection of Trade in generall of this coast, particularly against Connajee Angria, the Peace that he made with Governor Boone, his Treatment of the Sou Rajah's Agent that was then the third person between us, the advantages he made of it by taking the English ship that trusted too much to his Treaty by

discharging their Europeans to lessen their expenses and so trace down to the present time the material Actions and Expenses that attended them, set forth the risque that atended the fair Dealers, both to the southward and to the Northward and Sanganians on that coast and Gulph...that nothing can pass without a Convoy, which had rendered Trade in Generall to so low an Ebb that the merchants of late years was at so great an Expense, the risque so high, that they hardly no where to send a new Rupee to get an old one, and to deal plainly and truly with him, I told him the governor and council had often Informations and reports of their ill Designs even against Bombay Island although he had entered into Terms of Friendship with us, observing the Common Treatment which consists most in tricks and in Delivering one another gives room from the above Information and Reports to suspect their sincerity, although I know it was not for their interest to lose the English Trade, and that it was out of their power to get the Riches out of that place as they might be sensible and could easily be embarked besides the vast Expenses of Treasures and Blood before they could come at it....

Appa was very attentive to all I said, and said he was very sorry that our complaints were so just as they appeared to him, adding the loss of our Fleet and that it was highly prudent and necessary to build other vessels to be ready the next season against Sambajee Angria's Fleet, as the loss of ours had augmented or added to his Pride (He) made solemn Promises to do all he could to encourage this trade and good (t) and says as to both Angrias they were both Pyrates and Robbers, senseless, impolitick Fellows, telling me Monajee had still 350 of Sambajee's men reported the rudeness of his Behaviour in his Tent, and that if he had not interfered he and his people had suffered, observing if he had been cut off, the world would have cast Reflections that he called him into his tent to murder him; observing that the Badjerow was to have decided the keeping or delivering him Pollay Meragurr and Curranjah... says that Curranjah he shall never have, he having no right it, and as to the others it shall be in his Breast whether he ever has them or no, but at least not till he has paid him his debt, and further experience of his Behaviour towards his Brother. I told him to reclaim either of them it was labour invain and that they was past all cure, and that your Honr. did not care what was become of them. He said if he pushed against Monajee it might increase our suspecions of him in regard to Bombay, which he again assured me was his sincere intention to preserve as a sincere Friend in his interest and that it was his interest so to do. Ending the discourse of Monajee & entering upon a long discourse of Sambajee Angria sounded him how we stood affected to a peace with him, telling me that Vissu Punt was in the Camp, who asked him upon what terms Sambajee can gain him Friendship, observing to him that Sambajee by his late disappointment is sensible must be on the wrong side, and that cannot hold out against so potent an Enemy and that he did not doubt but his master would take it into his Head to Come to some terms, if not the terms he shall propose. I told him that the English were a body of Merchants that wanted peace with all the world if they could have it upon honourable terms, and that he khew Sambajee was not to be trusted, He again assured me of his Firm Friendship. and that should Sambajee should come to his terms, should likewise be so with the English, that upon Breaking with them, he broke with him, telling me he would demand all the country to the Northward Penn Nagotan on the North side of that River, the Port of Antegereah, and that his passes should be as much Validity that they gave the Merchants as his own. These Terms he was sure Sambajee would die before he would accept of them there-

fore desired that I would enforce his Intentions and have our Fleet ready Bomb vessels &c. the Beginning of next season & that he with his Force would be down and take his Forts and Country, and that he would join with us in Destroying all these pyrates that molested trade, and do all that lay in his power for the protection of the fair Dealer and to make Trade flourish and that in two months he should have all his officers together and then would consult the Measures and write your Honr. assuring me that he was Sincere & that it should be this first step.

Monajee Angria since his last folly has not been with——who I expect will leave him in Disgust; his Chitnese since that has been also with me, sounding and trying me if your Honr. will stand by him, or how I should approve of an alliance with Sceddees, Portuguese and him against the Morattas, which caused many Reflection, within my self at his folly, told him I thought it a difficult Matter for him to ensure either of them and that his only way to gain this was to pay off his old score generously to return what he had taken from our Merchants, settled and pay the last expense the Company was at for Defending him against his brother, that when all this was squared, then it would be a proper time to propose this Matter and not before; but that if they took my advice, they had better got this Differences adjusted amicably by the interest of the Rajah's Chitnese who was an eye-witness and all Actions hitherto and if he could not effect it the Rajah was master of all and should best judge between them. I did not like their subject, set Omajee to work upon the Chitnese that they might propose their scheme, but not before all Accounts was adjusted and balanced creditably, which wrought so much upon those short sighted people, and they sent to me to have a House ready at Bombay for the Chitnese and Monajee's people to adjust their accounts; which promise they have again renewed ..

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(200) Pub. Dept. Diary 13-C.

Bombay Castle August 1740. P.449-50.

The President thinks it necessary to acquaint the Board that he has certain Intelligence that Sambajee Angria is preparing and Increasing his sea Force for some Enterprize or other, and that it behoves to take under serious consideration the state of our Maring Force and whether as it is, it will be sufficient to watch the Emeny Motions and answer all the Exigencys and occasions the service will require after the opening of the season, until the arrival of the commodore ship ... desires Captain Freeman may be called in, & examined as to his opinion and the grounds for it,

Captain Freemen being accordingly called in and interrogated, confirms the above Declaration and withdraws.

The President then sums up the number of vessels to be any ways depended upon and are, the Rose Galley Prince of Wales Neptunes Prize, the new grab, the salamander Bombketch, the Trial and London sloop with the gallivats.

Expenses for Building a Grab; Rs. 2617-1-0. P. 411.

(201) Diary & Consultation Book 1740.

Fort St. George Monday the 29th September 1740. P. 175.

Generall letter No. 94 from the President and council of Bombay of the 3rd instant read, in answer to our several from us of the 20th June & 2nd & 9th july; ... that they are under continual suspense and alarms from the preparations making by Sambajee Angria....

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(202) Public Dept. Diary 13-C.

Bombay Castle Oct. 1740. P. 521.

Translate of Sou Rajah's letter to the President received by the messenger Oct. the 8th 1740.

I am to inform you that on a Disunion between the valiant Monajee Angria and Sambjee I was Induced on a knowledge had of the formers Merit to preserve him in his Possession of Colabbo who aquiants me of the Assistance and Favours you have bestowed on him, and with which I am extremele pleased. On the first advice given me of a Sambajee's late attempt against the other. I dispatched my Secretary Givajee Canderow, but on his arrival the said Sambajee retired thence being struck with fear.

Monajee is my faithful servant and therefore shall not want my protection, whether against Sambajee, or any other that may presume to molest him, and as you are his neighbour I hope you will continue to favour him on all occassions...

Reply to Sahuraja Styled Maharajh,

Bombay Castle October 9th 1740. P. 522.

Sambajee Angria persisting to disturb our Navigation, as well as others trading in these seas, we have been compelled to maintain a considerable Force for protecting us against his Attempts; ever being disposed on our parts to concert Terms of Friendship with him, but his well known profidy has hitherto prevented a conclusiou we so much desire. When I arrived here, we had many of his people prisoners to whom Liberty was granted with marks of courtsy exercised to them; yet not withstanding this he now detains with him giving severe Treatment three English Men taken last year in & small grab; but as your Majesty is his sovereign, and are pleased to honour us with your Favour, I hope through your goodness to see their Release effected, which will lay us under a high obligation.

It gives us great pleasure that your Majesty approves of the aid we bestowed on Monajee Angria for Preserving his Fortress against the attacks of Sambajee...

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(203) Bombay Castle Monday 27th Oct. 1740. P. 547.

The President then proposes to the Board that as our Enemy (Sambajee) Angria is at present gone up to Sou Rajah it may be (that) his fleet will put to sea...

Royal Guardian ordered to be ready for all eventuality.

Expenses for building a new grab Rs. 3369-1-12 P. 561.

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(204) Bombay Castle Sunday 2Nov. 1740. P. 568.

From Onore dated Oct. 1740 that twelve of Angrias Gallivats have lain at the River's Mouth for Some Days past; and severall grabs are shortly expected to carry away the masts they have in readiness.

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(205) Bombay Castle Thursday 11th November 1740. 578-79.

The President informs the Board that by Intelligence he has received Sambajee Angria some Days since returned to Geriah from the Sou Rajah's Court, which it is said he left precipitantly and without the ceremony of taking Leave and has given orders for the Equipment of his Fleet with all possible Expedition, designed as it is suggested to attempt the Reduction of Colabbo or some other places to the Northward. This advice comes also in some Measure corroborated from Captain Inchbird in a Letter to him (which is read to the Board) and as we are uncertain of his Intentions, but that it may be with a view to surprize Choul, or if it should not the Holding the Fortress there in a condition capable to oppose and frustrate any attempt, will be the most prudent Recourse is then had to the Captain Inchbird's letter wherein he says one hundred and fifty men with those now there are in all probability sufficient for their defence...

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(206) Bombay Castle Thursday 13th Nov. 1740. 592-93.

(Captain Fielder Freeman Commander of the Montague was advised by the President that Angria had returned to Geriah and was preparing to put out to sea) for making an attempt as it is suggested on Colabbo, Choul, or some other place to the Northward, we must recommend to you to hold yourself in a readiness to encounter his Fleet should they appear this way; the Neptune's Prize will shortly join you, as also the Trial sloop on her return from Choul, which vessels from this small Draught of water may be of great Service towards affecting his destruction if he ventures in shoar; But here we must caution you to keep a strict watch to prevent his Fleet passing you and thereby Exposing this Island to his Insults from the seaward, which he may be emboldened in from a knowledge of the absence of our main Force on the service of Choul.

The greatest circumspection must be observed while his fleet are abroad to prevent any sudden design he may attempt to put in Execution and as the Commanders of our Cruizers are well acquainted with his conduct & Management we recommend to you consult them on any Emergency. We doubt not of your Exerting yourself should any occasion offer for destroying the Enemy which we can assure you will be esteemed an acceptable piece of service, and greatly recommend to our Honble Masters future.

Reply to above. P. 593-4.

I received your letter dated the 13th Instant; and be assured of our being in the strictest manner prepared for the Reception of the Enemy, as likewise our utmost Diligence in the Hindering of the Enemy's passage by Night or by Day. I do assure your Honours it shall be my entire study as well the rest of the Fleet to prevent the enemy making any Descent in view of us. And I do at present so design the disposal of the Fleet as to prevent any thing

passing us by Night and the better to enable me so to do (if your Honours think proper) is to send me three Gallivats without Detachments; which in reality will answer the same purport as larger vessels, that is to say, the alarming the other part of the Fleet should the Enemy attempt anything between the main and cannaree with their small Craft. The rest of my fleet will be so disposed on as to guard the rest of the Harbour so as no vessel to pass or repass, I am with all due respect.

Ship Montague Nov. 13, 1740. Freeman.

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(207) Bombay Castle Tuesday 18th Nov. 1740 P. 607.

To

Captain Freeman,

Com. Montague,

Sir,

We have advice that Sambajee's Fleet has been seen off Rajapore, but cannot depend on its certainty; however should you find that the Fleet have waters and provisions for fifteen days complete, we think that it will be much the most suitable that the whole repairs off Kennery in (Shch) a station as may enable you to see any vessels making towards this Island or reparing towards Choul or Colabbo, and by anchoring at a convenient distance from Kennery aforesaid, you may with the seawind fetch either way, which ought to be regarded.

If you should not have water and provisions for the precited fifteen days, then let the vessels repair into Port Forthwith and may lie near the middle ground ready to Push out as expedition is of utmost consequence for preventing the designs of our enemy.

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(208) Bombay Castle Wednesday 19 November 1740. P. 608.

The Montague, Restoration Grab, Prince of Wales Galley, & Neptune's Prize with the Trial sloop came into Port, being in want of Provision.

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(209) Bombay Castle Thursday 20 Nov. 1840. P. 608-9.

(The Board is advised about the movement of Sambajee).

...That certain it is, his Fleet were actually ready to put out, but what Rout they would take, is variously reported; from one quarter it is said they would come to the Northward to attack Colabbo, and from another his vessels would be divided some to the southward and a part were to cruize to the Northward and this very morning he had information the whole were to endeavour the Intercepting our vessels shortly expected from Surat. That on this Advice he instantly consulted the Commander what Division might be made to fully secure any Event, namely the preventing any attempt on Choul or Colabbo, and securing our Northern convoy, and they give as their opinion the Restoration grab Prince of Wales and Neptune's Prize are sufficient to remain in station off the Port & the Montague with the Trial sloop to proceed in aid to the other vessels with equall security. But as the keeping this resolution secret for the present is highly necessary he proposes ordering the whole number of

vessels now in Port to their former station, and that tomorrow Evening orders be sent for the two prenamed vessels to leave the rest in the Night and make the best of their way to Gundavie, where by the Time they can arrive the others will also, and the chief and Factors at Surat to be informed of this Designation, and should the vessel have left the place to send immediate direction for their remaining at Gundaive till joined by those now appointed; which the Board also estimating the most prudent and safest disposition has the unanimous approval.

A letter is then framed and signed to Surat, with the orders to be given Captain Freeman (which are entered after this consultation) though ordered to be dated and sent off tomorrow.

To

Captain Fielder, Freeman.

Com. of the Montague.

Sir,

By the intelligence we have received it is likely our Enemy Sambajee Angria's Fleet is now abroad, at least it is so far certain that they were in Readiness and designed shortly to put out. The Providing for safety of the Bombketch &ca. vessels with the Boats under their convoy against any attempts should be proved to the Northward being a service indispensibly necessary, we send this with direction that your ship with the Trial sloop do in the Night separate from the Fleet and make the best of your way to Gundavie, where we presume you will find our vessels waiting for some Timber Boats, whom you are to join and return in company with them to this port; But on meeting with a disappointment there, you are to go on to Surat Barr, and should they not be sailed from thence, we recommend to you to expedite as much as possible their departure and for prevention of any accident while there, or any unnecessary Delay of Time we possitively direct that neither you or any other of the Commanders do go on Shoar or leave your respective vessels, and on no account part company.

Bombay Castle

Nov. 21. 1740.

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(210) Tellicherry Consultations. Monday 15th Dec. 1740 P. 61.

Received a letter from Mr, Thomas Purnell at Onore dated the 9th Instant..... He also wrote that six of Angria's Grabs and Nine Gallivats had been for some days cruizing off there.

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(211) Tellicherry Con. 16 December 1740. P. 62.

We have just now received certain advice that Sambajee Angria's Fleet was cruizing four days ago off the port of Onore...

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(212) Pub. Dept. Diary 13-C.

Bombay Castle Monday 29th Dec. 1740. P. 664.

...Sambajee Angria who has this season actually had eight Grabs and a number of Gallivats at a port of whom attacked and took the Resolution belonging to Surat....

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(213) Bombay Castle Tuesday 30th Dec. 1740. P. 666-68.

The President opens the morning with communicating a letter he had received from one Shierman late Master of the Anne Grab, and now a Prisoner in Geriah which carrys this Purport. That Sambajee's Grabs who had been divided in their last cruize were returned into Port. One of them with the ship Resolution and the other with the Information of their (being attacked) by our Cruizers, which obliged them to quit a vessel they had made prize this Advice had greatly exasperated him and (he ordered) to equip another grab who they lay ashore repairing——to such lascars as would enter into her——with the nine grabs and...

The President then goes on to observe that though this Intelligence may in the End only prove a Bravado of the Enemy yet, it ought not to be so far disposed as to cause any Neglect in us even to provide against the worst that can be apprehended, so far as lies in our power, It is true that were the three vessels now in Port equale to the like number as we formerly had, they would in all human appearance be sufficient to the whole of what the Enemy designs, but then it remains to consider how to arrange for the security of the departing shipping to Europe as well as those expected from thence, who for ought we know may have come the inward passage and in such case will fall into the Northward. That supposing our Force at Surat to be actually arrived they alone will be unable to furnish a competency to secure even the entrance of our own Harbour, much less providing for the coast and her upon desire the Members will fully weight all circumstances and give their opinions what Disposition appears the most eligible to be pursued from (regarding) above Representation.

The whole of which being debated, it is observed that besides leaving the coast destitute of any Force at a time the Enemys is so active and our Honourable Masters ship Princess Louisa with only three or four private ones from Bengal in her Company are now on their way from Tellicherry, were we to order the three Cruizers after seeing the Europe Ships a proper (distance) to return, they would of necessity be obliged to engage whatsoever they might meet with whoever great the odds might be against them, It is proposed Royall Guardin (who can with speed be got ready) be ordered to consort (with) our Cruizers to proceed and cruize in a proper station to meet and secure (the) expected ships untill the 15th of next month; and in the Interim orders be sent express to Surat that the convoy leave that place by the 9th or to prevent any Disappointment should those from Cambay not arrive by that time, the Rose and Trial sloop are to depart to make the best of their way, who may then proceed with the Montague untill she joins the Royall Guardian, and these ships afterwards go on to the coast, the only Inconvenience that can attend this is the Retarding their departure in Time to save their Passage should the Royall Guardian call both to Onoree and Angengo. But as can by other means hereafter provide for the Transport of what Pepper lying at the former Place, and they at the latter being in no considerable amount, their remaining on Hand Small time longer cannot be of——for Embracing the Monsoon to proceed round the cape.

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(214) Bombay Castle Wednesday 31st Dec. 1740. P. 669-70.

To

Captain Henry Hoadly.

of the Royall Guardian.

Sir,

As Sambajee Angria is prepared to appear abroad with nine grabs and severall Gallivats, we have thought proper to appoint your ship on a cruize in conjunction with the Prince of

Wales Galley and Neptune's Prize grabs, the severall commanders of whom having Instructions to follow your orders. You and they are accordingly hereby directed to sail hence wind and wheather permitting towards Geriah with a view to (convoy) our Hon. Masters two ships that may probably have (arrived) as also the Princess Louisa——Captain Pinson who— left Tellicherry the 15th instant.-----repair to the sand lying to the westward, or direct your course in whatever manner may be thought most eligible for answering the Intent of your (Commission) which is the security of the ships aforesaid that they may fall in on the coast——Europe, as also the Princess Louisa and the Trade in her Company. And as the commanders are presumed to be well acquainted with the Nature of the Enemy and otherwise, we desire you will duly consult them for the Benefit of the [Hon. Master's] service.

Our vessels by having been so long afloat we are afraid will not by able to reach the Enemy should they be seen, however we do not doubt but you will do all you can for subduing them.

As your timely departure for Europe is of great moment, we (hope) the Montague attended by our vessels now gone to Surat shall be off Dabull by 15th next month, at which time you with your Consorts are to be there for meeting them, when you will have our orders for your proceeding down the Coast for Taking in the Remainder of your Lading.

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(215) Pub. Dept. Diary 14–A/1741.

Bombay Castle Tuesday 6th January 1740–41. P. 1–2.

The President acquaints the Board that by severall concurring Reports our Enemy Sambajee was abroad with Eight Grabs, who were came up so high as Southern drook and least he should proceed to the Northward It is necessary in such case to think how we may secure our vessels expected from Surat, Namely the Rose, Trial sloop and London sloop. Salamander Bombketch with 4 large gallivats for which in our present scituation there appears no other expedient than this, a large Portuguese ship of warr It is presumed by this Time at Damaun on her way thithorto the Com. whereof the President wil write requesting him, should he be at Damaun to remain there till joined by our vessels from Surat....

Ordered that a letter to the Chief and Factors at Surat be immediately prepared, giving them Notice of this resolution. Also those for the Comr. of the Portuguese ship and an order to Captain of our vessels that on joining the ship he follow such singnals as may be made by her.

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(216) Bombay Castle Wednesday 7th Jan. 1740–41. P. 3–4.

Honble Sir & Sirs,

Pursuant to your order I sailed with the Galleys to the Southward and on Friday morning off Ante geriah got sight of Sambajee Angrias Fleet of eight grabs and twelve gallivats they had the wind——of us and kept close in shore standing to the Northward.

Towards noon it was calm : When the sea breeze came in we stood towards them as near as we could but before night they got in shore and out of sight. I believe they got into some place to the Northward of Ante geriah. I hen consulted your Commanders what to do, and it was their opinion that Angria was looking with his Fleet for the Begal ships hearing they had sailed for Goa. we agreed to stand off in the night to see if we could in the morning join the Bagallers, and (defeat) his design. In the morning we saw the Bengall Fleet in the Northward and the Enemy's Fleet close in shoar. We used our endeavours to join the ships which we did in the afternoon and told them we have seen the Enemy. We kept company with the ships that Night and in the morning saw some of the Fleet belonging to the enemy as we judged.

I received a letter from Captain Pinson where in he says he does not think himself (confident) the ships under his convoy of equal force to engage such, great a Force as the Enemy,' so demanded that we would see him in safety off Bombay. Upon the receipt of which I called a consultation of the Commander of the Honble company cruizers and we all agreed, that it was best to see them safe off from Bombay which I believe I have done, and hope your Honour &ca. council will approve of it.

We shall now proceed down-again to watch the Enemy's Motion and endeavour to take or destroy him if we can pursuant to your orders.

Ship Royall Guardian
in sight of Kennery. Henry Hoadly.
Jan. 6th 1740/41.

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(217) Bombay Castle Tuesday 13th Jan. 1740-41. P. 10.

(A vessel captured from Sambajee Angria was to be valued by two persons). 1/3 of the whole to Captors, one of the parts of the owners and the other of the captors. And a third whereof to be made good to the latter and divided among them for their encouragement, with which the masters (will) acquisce and is what our Honble Masters have also expressed the sentiments on as being the most equitable.

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(218) Bombay Castle Wednesday 4 March 1740-41. P. 145.

Letter from Tellicherry.

...They have been informed the commodore of Cochin was going against the King of Travancore with Five thousand Men in Six large Ships, & that there were few more preparing for an Expedition against Angris with Bomb &ca.

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(219) Bombay Castle Friday 20 March 1740/41. P. 162-3.

The President acquaints the Board that some days since receiving intelligence, Sambajee Angria on the appearance of the three cruizers now to the southward off his Port of Geriah, he equipped nine grabs with seventeen gallivats in order to attack them, but our vessels being drove away by a hard gale of wind put a slip to that design, the Enemy however kept the whole in readiness to] put our but which way they would take their Rout was

uncertain some imagining against the Sceddees and others, his Brother Monajee at Colabbo, that be it which it would, he conceiving it to be our Interest to frustrate his attempts immediately signified to Captain Blake, to prepare his ship, who joined with the Bombay and Trial sloop and such other vessels as we could on an emergency drow together would be sufficient, which is approved, and as the intimation to Capt. Blake has hitherto been only verbal agreed that the same be duly noticed in writing and signed by the whole Board.

Letter to Capt. Blake of the Hallifax. P. 171–172.

Saturday 21st March 1740/41.

Sir,

The President some days ago having received Intelligence of Sambajee's coming with his whole Fleet against Colabbo intimated to you the necessity there was for the clearing and getting your ship in a readiness to join those we might be able to equip; in order to prevent the Enemy's designs upon that Place, In such a posture your ship is to continue, untill on a greater certainty we can give our orders for your further proceedings...

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(220) Bombay Castle Monday 23rd March 1740/41. P. 172–174.

The President acquaints the Board that he had purposely summoned the meeting to communicate the intelligence he had received of our Enemy Sambajee Angria's movements, who it is said intended to push out about this time with his nine grabs mentioned at the last consultation to be in readiness; that as our Honble Masters ship Godolphin with severall others from different parts may be expected to be upon the Coast, He had heen led to consider as farr as possible how to frustrate any attempts he might be aiming to put in execution, observing we have now two European Ships in Bort, the Bombay Grab and Trial sloop, the season is certainly late and therefore he should be very unwilling to employ either of the ships lest their Departure should be too long delayed, but then the providing in some measure for the protection of the coast is indispensibly incumbent on us and as one expedient he proposed, that by reserving our Resolution for the Hallifav calling at Onore and filling her with Pepper at Anjengo her stay would be the shorter on the coast and thereby we might venture to appoint her on service for a few days, But as our Honble Masters have this season sent out Capt. Blake nominated for commodore, It is agreed to have his opinion and Advice herein and having recourse to our Honble Masters orders, we find when Captain Massey côme out in that stafion he should be consulted in all maritime affairs, and to take place as third at the Board tho' this indeed was altered on the appointment of Mr. Rigby as Superintendent but on his demise we presume it be their intentions the former order should again subsist.

Captain Blake being then called in...

It is by all agreed that the ship Hallifax joined with the new grab and Trial sloop with proper detachments on Board are fully sufficient.

Directed then that as soon as those vessels can be equipped they proceed out on a Cruize but in order to man the new Grab we must of necessily apply to Capt. Brown for some of his people who being called in, a request is made to him to spare as farr as thirty, which he readily acquiesces with and is told that in their room a number of Lascars will be put on board

to cary on the work of the ship. That the vessel be ordered to range between kennery and Dunda Rajapore untill the 2nd of next month unless the Godolphin should meet them, when they are immediately to return with her into Port.

A commission having been drawn one appointing Capt. Blake Commodore, it is signed to be presented him...

It is then observed that the three vessels now on station to the Southward are by their orders to return hither by the last of the month, but as they are victualled for a longer time, it is moved that we prolonged their cruize untill the 15th of next, as by the means we may reasonably hope to prevent the enemy doing mischief to the Northward or Southward and give us some reputation among our Neighbours when they see we are capable of having two such Fleets at the same time abroad, either of which sufficient to annoy the Enemy, which is therefore agreed to.

Delivered Commodore Blake the following sailing order.

To

Commodore John Blake in the Hallifax.

Sir,

In consequence of our Honble Masters Commands you are appointed Commodore of the whole marine force of the Presidency and to that end you have received a Commission under the date empowering you to act in said station.

The motives Intelligence influencing our resolution for ordering you out on the present service will be needless to repeat here as yourself has been already consulted and concurred in the Expediency. You are therefore wind and weather permitting to weigh anchor in company with the Bombay Frigate and Trial Sloop, previously seeing that those vessels be in every respect prepared and fitted to your own approval, and proceed on a cruize between the Island of Kennery and Dunda Rajapore...

You must not unless unavoidably delay your return longer than the 2nd of month.

The Commanders of the Cruizers have orders to obey all such as they receive from you...

You may in our names also promise a gratuity of 2000/- Rupees for every Grab of the enemy taken or destroyed for the encouragement of the people in the fleet over and above the two months' pay extraordinary to be given by the Honble company....

Bombay Castle
the 23rd March 1740/1.

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(221) Bombay Castle Friday 3 April 1741. P. 183.

Returned the Hallifax, Bombay Grab & Trial Sloop from the Cruize, & in their Company a Dinghey which they had met Coming from Geriah.

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(22) Bombay Castle Friday 3rd April 1741. P. 183.

The President acquaints the Board that the Intelligence of our Enemy Angrias Designs to appear abroad again and even coming to the Northward still subsisting, He

conceives it will be necessary that the vessels now in Port be held in readiness, the Nottingham in particular having taken in most of her charge we may upon any emergency value ourselves on her contenance and Assistance, who with the other Cruizers are sufficient to oppose him and the Hallifax may be going on with the receiving her cotton, to which the Board concurrs.

P. 194–5.

Blowing hard near Geriah, Neptune's Prize is damaged and proceeds to Goa for repairs.

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(223) Bombay Castle Sunday 5th April 1741. P. 194–5.

... a meeting to communicate the advice of Sambajees movements, from some hands it is said he was out with six grabs and seven gallivats, and from others only 5 grabs one having sprung or lost a mast returned which last news is to be depended upon, as a Boat who arrived last night saw and passed them, when they were standing to the Northward, that as severall ships are expected, it behoves us as farr as possible to prevent any accident be falling them ..

It is agreed that the first of the Europe ships that can be prepared be appointed with the Bombay Grab on a cruize to the North–west–ward which is the most likely tract to meet him should he come to the Northward, as well as secure any ships bound hither who generally endeavour to fall in with the Land thereabouts and that their stay be limited to the 12 instant.

Monday 6th April 1741. P. 195–7.

To

Capt. Thomas Browne,

Commander of the Nottingham.

Sir,

Having received intelligence that our Enemy Sambajee Angria's Fleet is abroad to the number of 5 grabs and 7 or more gallivats intending to come to the Northward we have thought it necessary as severall ships and vessels are expected at this Port, to appoint your ship, who was the first that could be prepared on the service hereunder mentioned.

The ship being clear and furnished with every thing necessary for defence, you are hereby ordered to weigh anchor attended by the Bombay Grab the only vessel we can send, as you are sensible the crew of the sloop has been taken to man the grab, proceed 15 or 20 leagues to the North-west-ward and from thence to such other place as you and the commander of the grab shall esteem the best for securing a safe import to the expected ships, and should you by Boats or otherwise have information of the Enemy's being to the Northward you are in course to pursue him and as farr as in your power frustrate his designs, but contrarywise should you hear he is to the Southward we apprehend the expected shipping will come sufficiently consorted or if they put off the tract you are stationed in is the most likely place for them to fall in . . .

You may continue of the Cruize untill the 12th Instant unless we receive advices that may give us reason to conceive your longer absence unnecessary.

Besides the gratuity of two Months pay which our Honble Masters have directed to be divided among the Captors of any grabs belonging to Angria we on our part promise an additional one of two thousand Rupees...

Bombay Castle April 6th, 1741.

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(224) Public Dept. Diary 14/B/1741.

Bombay Castle Friday 15 May 1741. P. 262-72.

(Letter of Samuel Walkar who was on deputation to the Sceddees).

....From all the enquiry I have been capable of making I cannot learn there has been any agreement made between the Sceddees and Sambajee of attacking this place or any part of the Morattas Dominions.

About four months ago Sambajee wrote to the Sceddee at the time the Morattas took possession of Choul representing the Friendship which had formerly subsisted betwixt them, and setting for the bad consequences which attended their disunion, which would be the ruin of both if not prevented by a timely accommodation, and desired their assistance in putting him in possession of Colabbo, and in return he would give them the amount of the Rents and revenue of the country taken from them since the Morattas wars commenced and in future to allow them the half of the produce of these countries but does not choose to deliver up the Fortifications. The Sceddees it seems refused to assist him against Monajee but promised a neutrallity and represented to Sambajee the impossibility of his accomplishig his designs upon that Place and if he moved dispossessing his brothor, the consequence would be that place with the country to the Northward would fall into a superior powers hands. The Sceddees demanded from Sambajee his complying with the Agreement made by Sceddee Satt which was that Sambajee should deliver a sum of money for the Rents and Revenues of the country taken from the Sceddees in time Past, and the half of the Province in future, they gave him to understand that tho' they were now in a low condition, yet they were capable of annoying his country and that altho' they had lost Sceddee Satt; yet they had not lost his spirit, and that in case he did not comply with the Treaty he had made they wou'd endeavour to oblige him.

It is said that Sambajee has really given Rupees 12000/- and Promised in future to give them the half of the Produce of their country agreeable to the Treaty he made with Sceddee Satt.

This is the best information I can get for the present, tho' it does not seem to be reconcilable, that Sambajee should condescend to pay to the Sceddee, without having his own end for so doing, thus far it is reasonable to believe that the Sceddees will not be so imprudent at to fall into any measure with Sambajee against the Interest of the English or the Morattas which would put and end to the peace made with the Morattas, by which they enjoy half the produce of their country laying to the Northward conquered by Morattas, that part of their country conquered by Sambajee, not being to be compared with the other in value, were they to assist Sambajee in dispossessing of Monajee of Colabbo they could not expect to enjoy better terms than they now have from Monajee, which is half of the pooduce of their country of Revanse and other parts lying in Penn River, that they have had a Treaty is certain, which is still continued and what it may produce it must be left to time to discover...

May 1 th 1741. Samuel Walker.

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(225) Bombay Castle Friday 26 June 1741. P. 333.

The superintendent of the Marine presents an account sale of one third part of the Cargoe and Valuation of the Ketch retaken from Sambajee Angria by our cruizers amounting to Rupees 5315-0-15 which in consultation of the 15th January last was agreed should be divided among the Captors, where to is annexed the particular proportions due to each rank of people according to the established custom hitherto observed, tho' no Rule appears on the consultations for the same, The account is ordered to follow this that on occasion reference may be had thereto for guidance in future...

...Severall of persons whereever in actions may possibly be dead and others returned home or left the service in which case by our Honble Masters directions, provided they have no legal heirs or Attorneys here the amount of such persons Estates must be paid into their cash, for them to satisfy the claimants.

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(226) Public Dept. Diary 14-C/1741

Bombay Castle Thursday 10th September 1741. P. 491-493.

The President...goes on to repeat the intelligence received some time since but now confirmed by Mr. Southcott late commander of the Resolution, who was taken by Angria the last season, and returned from Geriah two days ago, Of our Enemy Sambajee Angria having sustained a considerable loss by Fire, in so much that many of his people had left him on the appearance of his poverty, he taking no prize of consequence but the Resolution last season proved a severe mortification, as the amount of her was certainly vastly short of his expences, and provided he could be hindered in acquiring anything considerable the present year, it might have a good effect, and would infallibly greatly distress him, the blocking him up in harbour would undoubtedly the most effectual method but on this occasion perusing a letter from Commodore Bagwell dated 5th November 1738, we find, that he in the Ship Resolution joined with the Victoria, King George, Princess Carolina & three large gallivats were by the commanders judged unequall to such a design and indeed by what information we have obtained is it not practicable; from this state of the matter it occurs to us that provided two Fleets could be equipped to cruize in different stations it might be the most likely method to meet and encounter the enemy's vessels or at least prevent his doing much mischief, but that each division aught to consist of three good vessels. A List of the vessels belonging to this place with the nature of their Guns and Number of Effective Men on board, being laid on the Table (as entered here after) it appears that without reckoning the prince of Wales who by a report after Consultation the 12th June last and now agin read, she cannot bo deemed fit to be trusted at sea but in fair and moderate whether, which cannot be depended upon & in the end might prove the loss of so many people, there will then only remain the Europe ship Onslow, Restoration, Bombay and Neptune's Prize Grabs, Rose Galley and Trail sloop fitt for service to the southward...

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(227) Bombay Castle Saturday 26th September 1741 P. 541-42.

Translate of Sambajee Angria's letter to the President dated the 17th September 1741 and received 26th.

It is sometime since I heard from you, which is not right because I have a satisfaction in receiving your letters.

Thirty years has past in a war between us and great mischiefs ensued to the Publick. I have therefore write you 4 or 5 letters and you did appoint your 2nd to settle a peace, but while he went from the port in pursuit of my Fleet, he met with an accident. However I wrote you after that time by a salt Boat, and did not receive a reply thereto. Altho' I have no prospect of advantage from yr. Friendship, yet as we are Neighbours and ye publick would benefitted thereby I do now write you my sentiments and if you are as desirous as I am to establish a good understanding, send me a capable person and provided we can accomodate, I shall appoint one from me of character to attend you, this is from my heart, & your entire concurrence will be advantage, but if you are not desired thereto 'its well. God is great, and he will favour whom he pleases, however you in prudence ought to take the best part, I shall only add that I desire your Friendship and Affection,

Answer of the President.

I have received your Letter of 17th September and am on my part desirous, that after the Prosecution of a war of great extent, we do come to a friendly accomodation Our servt. Ambajee accordingly waits on you for receiving your ultimate proposals towards the end proposed. You will naturally consider the damage done us & from thence make such offers of satisfaction as shall be reasonable and consistent, and since on my arrival here, I readily, and without being asked, released all your people, so I hope and depend you will not hesitate in setting all ours at Liberty forthwith, in token of your friendly Intentions.

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(228) Bombay Castle Friday 16 October 1741. P. 589.

The Person sent with the Presidents letter to Sambajee Angria being come back with a reply, the same is now read and ordered to follow this consultation. He professes indeed a desire of adjusting a Peace with the Honble Company But as that seems alone calculated for the better prosecuting his design of wresting Colabbo from his Brother, upon which Account, he had actually equipped between fifty to sixty Gallivats and endeavoured to get the consent of the Sou Rajah, who would listen to no such thing, It is agreed that this be made a standing exception in any Treaty with him, who otherwise would have it more in his power to execute evil designs upon us; And that the President return him a civil answer to his Letter, but hint the release of the Prisoners, would be a proof of his good intentions, as well as hope for some retaliation, for the injuries done us. On enquiry then of the man, concerning the Force Sambajee may have at Geriah, He informs us, that he had eight grabs completely fitted, and two more on shore, with Men sufficient to put them and that it was confidentially reported, He would give his fleet orders to attack any two of our vessels but no more.

Letter of Sambajee, received on 13th Oct. 1741. P. 594–595.

I have seen your Letter observing the contents and what has been signified to me by your messenger Amadgy Corlia.

A war has long been maintained between us and, 'tis my desire that a peace be established for the Publick welfare.

I ought to have sent capable and Intelligent people to you, but as your's is so, I have told him what is necessary, if you are willing to adjust a peace write me so by the person I now send, and afterwards, I shall appoint others versed in things to proceed to you, and then on your sending able men with your sealed agreement each of us must observe the same.

You desire the release of the people I have in Prison, which is of small Importance on your sending your men hither, they may proceed up with them. I am willing to be in Friendship with you and if God pleases this will be effected. I leave Amadgy Corlia to relate every thing I wait for your answer and desire your affection.

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(229) Tellicherry Consultations November 1741. P. 47.

...Lately Angria's vessels had been cruizing and taken severall vessels between Mangalore and Mount Dilly...

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(230) Tellicherry Consul. 12 December 1741. P. 51.

The chief received this day a letter from the Portuguese Factor at Mangalore Dated the 19th instant N. S. wherein he gives an account that Angria Some few Days past with Seven Grabs and thirteen Gallivats attacked a French ship off Onore In her passage from Goa to Myhie and took her after a Defence from seven in the Morning till six in the Evening. From Accounts we have had of this ship from the French, she mounted fifty guns had two hundred European soldiers and Marines on board and was one of Monsr. La Bourdonnai's squadron. The ship was very deeply loaded with Rice, wheat, Flower and Arrack and had on board three or four hundred slaves purchased at Goa, for the French Islands. There was likewise on Board a large quantity of Gun powder, Ball and Cannon for their settlement at Myhie.

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(231) Pub. Dept. Diary 15-A/1742.

Bombay Castle Saturday 2 January 1741/42.

The President opens this meeting with communicating to the Board the Certain Advise he reced of Sambajee Angria's having Nine grabs and a number of Gallivats completely equipped for any (t) that his late success might prompt him to (t) And here upon asks their opinion, whether it would under this scituation be most eligible to reverse our Resolution sending the Rose Galley to Combroon; especially too when commander has represented her to be in such a bad plight as to be unable to bear any uncommon weather and with this consideration he had endeavoured to send either the Martha or Futteh Doulat, which proved impracticable through the formers having a cargo ready for her and the exhorbitant Demands that were made for the latter...

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(232) Bombay Castle, 2 Jan. 1741/42 P. 12.

Learning that the Express Boat which carried our last advices to Tellicherry was taken by Sambajee Angria, a Duplicate of the said letters sent...

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and Janry. the former amounting to Rupees nineteen thousand five hundred eighty six one quarter and thirty eight raes and the latter three thousand one hundred forty three and one quarter and eighty six raes.

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(252) Bombay Castle, December 1735. P. 291.

...and he also acquaints the Board that a few days since he reced. a letter from Monajee Angria advising that the Sou Rajah had sent him a commission appointing him Govr. of the District of Colabbo with as full powers as his father and Brothers enjoyed, and at the same time the Sou Rajah ordered him to supply his brother Sambajee with grain for the subsistance of his possessions to the southward which orders he says he is obliged to comply with and in return Sambajee is to deliver up to Monajee two Grabs that formerly belonged to the Colabbo fleet so that the hopes we had formed of making an advantage of the quarrel between the two brothers are thus put to an end.

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(253) Bombay Castle Saturday 31st Jan. 1735/36. P. 53.

(Angrias 4 Grabs and 14 Gallivats sighted off versova standing to the North ward Neptune Princess Carolina and 8 gallivats with proper detachment on board ordered to proceed in quest of them as far as Surat Bar as feared that the enemy might make prize of the merchant ship that may be there. ,

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(254) Pub. Dept. Diary 9-A.

Bombay Castle Friday 13th February 1735/36. P. 77.

Our Cruizers having brought in five Gallivats belonging to Monajee Angria which they took to the northward without their making any resistance and Monajee having wrote to the President desiring the restitution of them IT IS AGREED to return them and the President desired to write a letter to him upon this occasion.

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(255) Bombay Castle February 1735/36. P. 88.

(Com. of the Narcissus informed the President that, on the Saturday last in the morning in his passage down from Surat he saw 4 grabs and 20 gallivats laying at Anchor between st. Johns and Tarapore which he took to be Angrias, and that he had the day before heard a great many Guns fired which he believed might have been an engagement between the said grabs and some ship. Neptune, Carolina and other gallivats were then sent in quest.)

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(256) Pub. Dept. Diary 10/B.1737. Aug. 1737. P. 310.

(Monajee Angria sent some men to Bombay to purchase Gallivats but the Islanders were forbidden by a Proclamation to sell Gallivats etc. to foreigners).

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(257) Bombay Castle Tuesday 11th Octobar 1737. P. 419.

The President acquaints the Board that having recd. Advice that fifteen of Sambajee's Gallivats and Fourteen of Monajee's were cruizing to the Northward, and had intercepted some

Boats bound to this Island with Grain, and being apprehensive they wou'd prevent our receiving the expected supply he had ordered the Britannia Frigate to cruize between Damaun and Bassein in order to protect the vessels bound hither and now communicate to the Board his instructions to the Commander which are Approved.

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(258) Bombay Castle Wed. 23 Nov. 1737. P, 486-87.

(Angria's Grabs seen off Rajaporee, standing to the Northward.)

And having received Notice that Monajee has fitted out his Grabs with design to cruize upon the fair Trader, who will thereby greatly distress this Port, we cannot but look upon him on the same Light as the common Enemy, and therefore the President proposes to give orders to our cruizer to endeavour to destroy such of his vessels as they may meet with which is unanimously agreed to.

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(259) Bombay Castle December 1737. P. 502-503.

The President acquaints the Board that on Friday last Monajee Angria's Grabs carried a vessel into Colabbo, which he is advised came from Gombroan and is loaded by the Hon. Company's Servants, that a little while before the said Grabs carried in two Dingys and four fishing Boats, these and severall other acts of Pyracy committed by him too well convince us that he is determined to tread in the steps of his predecessors and 'tho he has not yet actually taken any vessels belonging to this Island, yet if we permit him to make prize of such as are bound hither the consequences of onr Trade will be just the same, and the Northern Boats who take our Pass and pay a Tonnage Duty for the same are no doubt entitled to our protection especially as in the Tract his vessels usually cruize they can meet with no vessels but what are bound hither, the President also observing to the board that Monajee's Grabs being now gone to the Northward he thinks it will be a good opportunity to endeavour to destory or bring them in here, for which service he proposes forthwith to send out the King George and Victoria and to return by the 21st instant to go down with the Heathcote and relieve the Fleet to the Southward and that in the meantime the Bombketch sloop and four Gallivats lie off the North of the Harbour to Intercept Monajees Grabs on their pushing for Colabbo, which for the reasons aforegiven is unanimously Approved of.....

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(260) Bombay Castle Dec. 1737. P. 520.

Monajee Angria ... has hitherto taken none (vessels) belonging to this Island or any of the Company's other Settlements.

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(261) Pub. Dept. Diary 11-B October 1738. P. 391.

(Monajee Angria's Gallivats a few days before had carried into Colabbo a Botella which was on its way to Bombay with Grain & other provision. Since this would deterr the Northern traders from venturing hither when they find they run so great a risque, it was agreed that the new Prahm and three Gallivats be ordered to lie at the Mouth of the Harbour between Cunaree and the Reef to prevent Monajee from molesting vessels bound hither.)

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(262) Bombay Castle Tuesday 7 Oct. 1738. P. 439.

In the evening the Britannia Frigate Sailed on a Cruize to the Northward, to prevent Monajee's or the Morattas. Gallivats giving molestations to our own Trade or the vessels bound hither.

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(263) Pub. Dept. Diary 12–A/1739.

Bombay Castle Thursday 18th January 1738/39. P. 37–38.

The President then acquaints the Board with the faithless procedure of Monajee Angria who having some time since seized two vessels bound hither loaden with Grain and Provisions which the Island is in apparent want of, off Mahim Barr within our Jurisdiction on Notice of which he sent Monajees Deputy here off with a verball remonstrance to his master against so plain a Insult and Breach of Peace and Treaty with us, since which and before receipt of an answer from him, He has taken two vessels belonging to Surat factory with English pass and colours and Frighted by Monckajee Nowrojee's vakeel and Sevajee Daramsett upon nformation of which the President Instantly wrote him an Expostulation and reclaimed these vessels as belonging immediately to the subjects of our government and received for answer an evasive denial of our right to reclaim these vessels, In such a still as leaves no doubt of his ill Intentions to plunder and Pillage our Merchants On all occasions since which the President has ikewise received Intelligence that he actually proceeds to treat some of our subjects taken on board these vessels as Prisoners In their manner obliging them to carry stones for the Publick wroks whence It is yet more evident That there is no longer dependence to be had on his Engagements and Treaty Solemnly entr'd upon with his government from which He has received so much Benefit and Protection.

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(264) Bombay Castle Saturday 10th Feb. 1738/39. P. 101.

....Monajee Angria's Gallivats being out to the No'ward & having committed Several acts of Hostality on vessels in their way to & from this Island & several belonging to this Island being bound to Surat, The President Proposes that the Resolution be employed in convoy to them.

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(265) Saturday 24th February 1738/39 P. 131–132.

On the appearance of about Forty Gallivats and Fishing Boats of Monajee's standing over to Caranjah, the Carolina Galley, Victoria, Truimph Prahm, and as many Gallivats as could be spared from the passes were sent over to endeavour to intercept them & Protect Caranjah but came too late to prevent Monajee's landing.

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(266) Sunday 25th.

Three of our small Gallivats attempted to burn some of Monajee's but they all got away except two small ones, which ran ashore, to defend which Monajee drawing down five hundred Men and running up a small Battery on the strand they were called off it not being thought advisable to expose the people for the sake of two inconsiderable Gallivats.

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(267) Monday 26th.

The Truimph Prahm and three small Gallivats in Pen River being insufficient to burn Monajee's Gallivate where they lie, and where the galley and Grab cannot come near enough to give them assistance the Victoria returns into Port to be filled for Mocho and the Truimph and Gallivats are ordered to their stations at the Pams as the springs are come on.

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(268) Tuesday 27th.

As the Carolina Galley alone cannot prevent Monajee's communication with Revanee or Colabbo, she is stationed off the Northern point of Caranjah to keep open our communication with that place, which Monajee's Gallivats have of late intercepted.

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(269) Bombay Castle Monday 5th March 1739. P. 150-153.

The President acquaints the Board that this meeting is purposely held to communicate to them the measures he had immediately taken on intelligence that a number of gallivats were in Pen river, where he was advised they might be either wholly destroyed or at least considerably damaged; upon which he had appointed Captain Inchbird to conduct this attempt with the two Prahms, bombketch, and all the gallivats; which in case of success would greatly weaken him and deprive him of the means of cruising on our boat trade which he has lately much distressed; as well as prevent any use or assistance from his gallivats to the Morathas in their designs upon this land; but that he had expressly cautioned Captain Inchbird not to engage or hazzard our vessels on this attempt without a reasonable prospect of succeeding, and as the effecting such an enterprise is visibly for the welfare and service of the island, the President's measures are approved and agreed to, and the vessels are getting under way accordingly.

The President then communicates to the Board a proposal made him by sundry inhabitants of the island of Caranjah to take possession of and hold the same for the Hon'ble Company; and this proposal being now taken into consideration, it is first observed that this tender comes only from a few private people without authority or powers sufficient to treat of or conclude such a matter, which therefore is no foundation to proceed upon. But admitting that the necessity to be urged from the situation and conveniency of that island together with its surrender from the Portuguese to an enemy, which must inevitably happen gives us a right to seize it for ourselves we apprehend the attempt in our present circumstances is no wise or prudent step to risque or the following reasons:-

It would require the raising at least twelve or fifteen hundred men to dislodge the troops now on Caranjah with Monaji in person. And though it is probable we might carry it through with success, unless opposed by the Morathas, yet as a sufficient force should not be got together to that effect without disarming our passes, and that the President has certain intelligence of a large number of Morathas assembled at Marol, apparently with no good intention, such a step might, and probably would be, attended with bad consequences to our island, as it is reasonable to suspect the Morathas would attack our passes when they find them unguarded.

Nor would our seizure or taking of the island be attended with any such secure maintenance, but that the charges must exceed the revenue so long as the Morathas continue in the neighbourhood, which we are sure our Hon'ble masters would be little inclined to support.

The fort itself in its present condition is entirely untenable, being a large, ruinous fortification, and commanded by a neighbouring eminence, so that a new would be necessary for the preservation of the place, which the Morathas would not fail of attacking, as they consider it as part of the Portuguese domain, and even now avow that Monaji Angria has taken possession of it for them. In which case it would require at least twelve hundred men, with competent ammunition and stores, to garrison it with any hopes of holding it, especially since the Agrias, or salt labourers, who made a body from seven to eight hundred men well armed, and were chiefly depended upon for the defence of the place, are gone over to the enemy; and they indeed were the means of the enemy's introduction.

All which considered, though we cannot but be sensible of the great inconvenience of this new neighbourhood to place, it is agreed that we forbear any attempt of this sort that may either endanger the safety of our own island or involve us in increased charges.

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(270) Monday 12th March 1738/39. P. 159-160.

Caranjah surrendered to Monajee the Garrison being permitted to depart with their Beggage &c And Captain Inchbird returning from thence reports that agreeable to the order given him for destroying Monajee's Gallivats he proceeded on the attempt, the Bombketch and Truimph were stationed at the Northern Most point of the Island, Himself with the Defiance and all our large gallivats to the southward and that they had the good Fortune to bring away eight fighting Gallivats and Thirteen fishing Boats, setting fire to one other gallivat which they cou'd not get off...

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(271) Wednesday 14.

The Britannia proceeded to Choul in convoy of six Boats on whom the garrison of Caranjah enbarked for that place and then to cruize off Colabbo in order to destroy any of Monajee s vessels.

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(272) Monday 19 March 1738/39. P. 161-62.

And on Intercession made by the Mallwan Deputy and Kemp Sawunt's with the President for the release of 16 of the Prisoners taken in Angrias Grab but whose families are residing under their respective jurisdiction... the said prisoners are accordingly ordered to be released.

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(273) Monday 16 April 1739. P. 214.

The President acquaints the Board that Monajee Angria had made some proposals towards renewing the friendly correspondence formerly subsisting betwixt this government and him before the last Rupture, and that he proposed that Captain Inchbird shou'd signify to him

மகாமகோபாத்யாய, டாக்டர்
உ. வே. சாமிநாதையர் நூல் நிலையம்
அடையாறு, சென்னை-20.

that we were ready to admit them on his making Restitution of our Boats, and giving satisfaction for the Damage sustained by our own subjects.

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(274) Bombay Castle Sunday 6th May 1739. P. 277.

Sent eight of the Gallivats taken from Monajee Angria to the passes at Mahim an Sion.

Monday 7th. P. 280.

As we are in some Hopes that Monajee Angria may at length be Brought to hearken to Reason, from some opening given towards an Accomodation; Agreed that we try the Effects of a cessation of that appearance of Enmity, in our vessels stopping up Penn River, and that they be accordingly recalled.

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(275) Pub. Dept. Diary 12--B

Bombay castle Friday 6 July 1739. P. 418–19.

The President then acquaints the Board that in Pursuance of the step resolved upon in council of the 7th May last of withdrawing our vessel from the Mouth of Penn River, in the Hopes of bringing on some overtures of a friendly accomodation with Monackjee Angria, and likewise by our Release of a vessel directly bound to his Port as set forth in the consultation of 1st May Monajee Angria had sent over deputies with Authority to make Proposals, and treat of Terms of agreement, who after several conferences had fully settled every point in Dispute, and the terms were ready to be ratified on each side, when of a sudden they unexpectedly flow off from all the articles they had agreed to, and broke off the treaty abruptly without assigning any Reason for such a Procedure, & took their leaves to return to their Masters for which unaccountable behaviour the President can assign no other Motive than some underhand Management of the Morattas who might be jealous of any union that they thought wou'd tend to oppose their apparent and avowed scheme of getting the whole Dominion of this Coast into their Hands, and Monajee Altho. frequently warned of the chain he is preparing for himself by an implicit obedience to them, has hitherto openly abetted and assisted that growing Power without any Care or Security for his own Interest and Independene.

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(276) July 1739. P.471-72.

(The President received an advice that Monajee had seized and detained at Revanee) 4 Boats and the people sent from hence to Nagotan ..... He alleges they had not his leave or safe conduct to pass that way and insists he will not deliver them up untill his gallivats and Boats (taken on 12th March) shall be returned him.

(It was decided to Ignore this incident but) keep a watchfull eye over his Motions until occasion offers for seeking a proper satisfaction in this matter one way or other

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(277) Pub. Dept. Diary 12-C

Bombay Castle Friday 26th Oct. 1739. P.645.

Sailed the Victoria on Notice of a Grab of Monajee Angria's being designed to push out about the time for Muscat, in order to intercept her.

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(278) Bombay Castle Tuesday 6th Nov. 1739. P. 692

Monajee Angria hoisted his Flag on the Island of Elephanta about half a Mile distance from Butcher's Island having taken possession of the same some days before and fortified it with Redoubt by the water side and a small Fort built on the highest Hill of the two of which the Island is constituted.

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(279) Bombay Castle 29th November 1739. P. 761-89.

The President acquaints the Board that this meeting is summoned expressly to lay before them the sum of his advices concerning the Morathas, as likewise certain letters and proposals from the Viceroy of Goa which he has this instant received.

And the information relating to the Morathas being of the most immediate consequence the President proceeds n acquainting the Board that he has repeated intelligence and from different quarters, yet all agreeing in main, that there is a body of about eight thousand men assembled at Marol, (a place on the continent opposite to the back of the island of Salsette, and a few hours' march from Thana,) and numbers repairing thither to complete an army which is to be under the directions of Konaji Mankar (the same officer who commanded in their successful expedition against Salsette). And it is confidently assured that their designs are against Bombay, towards which, he is likewise informed, that at the island of Versova there are a number of vessels got together, as also at Thana, That Monajee Angria, who is in a state on hostility with us, and his past conduct appears to be wholly subservient to the Morathas and if their obedience, has two grabs and twenty gallivats in readyness, which he at first apprehended were designed for his usual business of cruising, but he has good reasons to suspect their intention is to join and act in concert with the Morathas. That all these preparations were so well known to our inhabitants and given so warm an alarm that some of them had begun to remove the most valuable effects. That he is by these and many concurrent informations advised that these Morathas have certainly formed a project to invade this island, and will without respect of tide attempt the landing such numbers of men as shall answer their purpose, upon which, after mature deliberation with officers and procuring a state of the military and marine troops, he now offers to the consideration of the Board the best and safest expedient that occurs to him, which is to recall the bombketch and the Sloop "Trial" with the gallivats that proceeded but yesterday to the northward in convoy to the small trade, which will strengthen the defence of our rivers, now very slenderly provided for against such a force as the Morathas may bring against us, and desires the gentlemen seriously to weigh the danger of our present situation, and give their advice in the critical conjucture.

The matter then being debated, it is observed, that the scope of the President's representation is to remedy our present situation, which is not sufficiently guarded, in case of such an invasion as we are threatened with, by applying of suitable force such as can be procured to guard in the offing as well as our rivers and bays where the situation may favour a descent, and the Board being unanimous in their opinion, that the Governor may judge and order entirely in the disposition of the forces, And Messrs. Waters, Geekie and Stonestreet proceeding to give their opinion as being desired, think that the recalling the convoy will be of the utmost ill consequence to the trade and welfare of the island, as it will either give up near a hundred vessels to these cruisers everywhere round us that are ready to intercept them, or on their being recalled in company prove such a disappointment to the parties concerned as will strike a general damp and discouragement into the inhabitants, They are moved chiefly to be against this measure for the following reasons, besides the above mentioned consequences. That we have had frequent alarms of this sort without much truth or foundation for them; that every spring there are reports forged and propagated in town of the Morathas designs and preparations, which it is not fair to attend to, as on every such report to put stop to the main springs and business of our island by stopping or calling off the vessels employed in the protection of our trade the ruin of the place is inevitable. But that admitting these reports to be well founded, there still remain means and expedients to supply the place of the vessels proposed to be recalled in an equal degree or near it as follows:-

The " Carolina " and the Galley " Prince of wales " may guard the extent from Bassein to the mouth of our harbour inclusive. " Neptune's Prize " to be called in to strengthen the defence in the rivers. And as the Sloop " Emilia " designed for Ajento must of consequence be detained for want of convoy, she may serve for the like use, Mr. Waters offers the Grab " Adventure ", a vessel of some countenance, to be stationed where necessary, and Galley " Robert ", likewise detained for want of convoy to the southward, may occasionally be employed, till some certainty is obtained concerning the Morathas' notions and designs. And as detachments will be wanted to man these vessels, a hundred men may be drawn off the passes at Sion and put on board them, as they can be easily recalled upon any emergency on the force of the enemy being directed against the passes, And all persons not unemployed in service may be ordered on board to do duty on this emergency; all which may be esteemed a provision (supposing the worst) sufficient to prevent any attempts by sea or in the rivers, without having recourse to the recall of our northern convoy; besides which as the " Prince William " and three of our best gallivats are daily expected from Goa, which they left for this place the nineteenth instant, there is still less reason for taking a step of such evident disadvantage to the place in general.

This being the opinion of Messrs Waters, Geekie and Stonestreet, the President desires it may be taken notice of and observed for his future justification in a matter of this moments and importance, that as he does not warrant the truth and the certainty of the reports now communicated, though there is a great probability of them from their being concurrent and uniform from different hands, so it would be highly imprudent and unjustifiable (after the example of our unfortunate neighbours, who had been often in the same manner deceived by false reports, which at length rendered them insensible of a true one), to omit any means of security or safeguard in our power, when we have no less in trust and charge than the

preservation of the place itself, our Hon'ble Masters' estate upon it, and the general concerns and fortune of the inhabitants, all which ought not to be lightly hazarded or endangered by the disbelief of a report of this nature, although preceded by many false alarms to which our present situation naturally subjects us. That our forces are so drained by the southern fleet, and lastly by this northern convoy, that we have neither men nor vessels in proportion to our need in case of such an invasion as we have reason to apprehend (as may appear from abstracts now laid before the Board). That therefore although it is his opinion that so great a dependency as the safety of the island is not to be put in competition with the benefit on occasions for the northern convoy, and that the same ought to be recalled in company with the trading vessels with all expedition, to strengthen our defence by Waters, yet he is equally sensible with the above gentlemen, of the objections to this step as set forth by them but that in a dilemma where those inconveniences they mention were of one side and the safety of the island on the other, being more immediately his charge and care, he should order the latter as the most momentous in all consideration. That nevertheless in the present uncertainty he should give way to their opinion, and order the best disposition to be made which our present condition would afford without reckoning in the arrival of the "Prince William" with the gallivats which was much an uncertainty to trust to. In which declaration of opinion Mr. Morley also concurs.

The President then communicates to the Board two letters received from the Viceroy of Goa, translate whereof follow this consultation, and the substance of them being deliberated upon, it appears to this Board that the proposal therein made of the capitulations for the surrender of Chaul being left to our discretion and management, and the brass artillery to be appropriate to the payment of the Portuguese debt to our Hon'ble masters might have produced a very good effect besides ensuring so large a sum in the best manner now attainable, had the Viceroy left it in our choice to treat with Bajirao upon the cession of this important place, which we know he long has had an eye upon, and must sooner or later fall into his hands, since it is evident the Portuguese are now thoroughly disabused of the hopes of any timely succours this year from Portugal. Whereas by the construction of his letter on this subject he distinguished in such a manner betwixt the Shahu Raja and Bajirao as might, on our undertaking to treat with the latter, give him a pretext hereafter to disavow our measures and procedure there in. We are sensible that treating with the Shahu Raja directly as matters are circumstanced would be to no purpose, as Bajirao's power is so firmly established, and such a step would give him a jealousy, that we were timing at subverting his interest in these parts which it is at present but prudent and politic to avoid as much as possible; and as the tender of a place of such strength and importance to be delivered to him will be the strongest proof of the reality of our assurance that we have no ambition of extending our possession, or getting garrisons in his country, since we have now undeniably so fair an opportunity, we hope this measure may produce a further condifence and good disposition in the Morathas towards us, or at least leave them not the least pretence for mistrust or complaint, And although the annexing a strong place by the Morathas will greatly increase their power it is better they should have the obligation of it to us (since it must ultimately and soon come into their hands,) than letting Monajee Angria get possession of it, with whom no measures can be taken, or letting the seeddees do get the possession of whom we know is not in a condition to defend it. Agreed therefore that an express boat be

instantly despatched to the Viceroy with letter from the President setting forth the necessity of treating with Bajirao or Chimnaji for the surrender of the fortress of Chaul to them preferable to any other power, and requesting an immediate reply, as no time is now to be lost And in the meantime the secret required in this affair will be duly kept.

Letter of the Viceroy. Goa, 29th November 1739.

After having answered by this ship your Honour's letter of the 23rd October I came now to communicate to your Honour business of so great importance as your Honour will observe on my explanation of it.

The many misfortune which this State has been subjected to, have reduced it to such extremities as your Honour can not be acquainted with, and by repeated strokes it is now brought to the lowest pitch, and lately by an additional unhappy accident in the island of Bardez, owing to greatest mis-management and negligence, our condition is yet rendered worse.

That island has been in the possession of the Bhonslas (Khem Sawant's people) from the month of March last to the great prejudice and incommodiousness to this island of Goa; and waiting till the arrival of the succours from Portugal and the soldiery, that had vacated Bassein in order to recover the country. I with ease retook it. For as soon as my troops marched towards the walls that defend that country the enemies quitted them without making any opposition, and having rebuilt them and repaired the ruin they had made in them, I held that post secure, when through the great negligence of the General posted there in not placing guards on the borders of the rivers that divide the territories of Bicholy and Alomah, the enemy's profiting by this inexcusable neglect got together a bridge of boats and rafts in the narrowest part of the river not only without encountering any opposition, but even without the General having had notice of this movement. They immediately passed a body of three thousand men and one hundred and fifty horse, and encamped on Bardez. And the General being that night without any care of the matter, he of a sudden took a rash resolution, and ordered the enemies to be attacked by four companies of the best soldiers that came from Bassein, but so thinned of their complementary that they consisted only of one hundred and forty men, and not withstanding the inequality of their number to that of their enemy's, they attacked them with a valour that reached to temerity and made a great slaughter, but could not escape from so unequal a combat. A few soldiers only got off with great difficulty and much wounded, And the General on the news of this defeat, quitted the walls immediately with the remainder of his people, leaving the country once more in possession of the enemy, who though victorious were disheartened with the great loss of people they sustained in the battle.

This unforeseen misfortune happened at the same time that one sail ship of this monsoon arrived at the bar of the Aguada having lest Lisbon the 27th April last after seven month's voyage, the 25th instant, in which they suffered a great mortality amongst her crew and the remaining people being almost all down with severe distempers. Her arrival curing me of all hopes of increasing my small forces with the succours of this monsoon.

The reason given me from Lisbon for dispatching only this single ship (besides the news of the two having lost their passage that came out in October and staid at Rau Janos not

having reached Portugal) was that those ships were expected to have arrived in time, and likewise because the last news sent from India in several letters from Bassein were full of the good successes obtained by our arms in Dongrim, Mahim, Shirgaon and Asheri, and gave to understand that the enemy would soon be out of heart for persuing the conquest. This great prejudice resulted from the good news the authors of these letters were pleased to write. That at the Court of Portugal it was supposed these small succours would be sufficient to restore the State from its past losses.

From all which your Honour will infer the great necessity I am in of people for the defence of these islands and the recovery of Bardez, as well as for the procuring the import and convoy for provisions of which there is the greatest scarcity, and will require the manning of vessels, besides which the want of money is not the least considerable point, owing to the extinction of the King's revenues, and the great increase of the excessive expenses of this war. And I having deliberated with my Council on the means of gaining some assistance in this great distress, that the ill may not grow too fast for a remedy, we are come to a resolution of withdrawing our garrisons from the forts of Chaul and Marol, which by my last advices consist of more than eight hundred men; yet this measure, which is likewise most necessary for want of a fund to maintain those places, will have so many difficulties in the execution, that did I not repose the greatest confidence in your favour and the great benevolence I have experienced in your Honour I should have little hopes of drawing from this remedy the advantage proposed, since I am actually without people to man and equip the vessels that will be wanted to transport such a number, which is of the greatest importance.

Neither is it less material to be considered with the utmost attention that I may not part with two forts of so great a consequence without setting on foot some negotiation for their value to obtain terms that may be useful to the revenues of the State, but I am reduced to such straits, that I presume we cannot bear such a delay as would inevitably attend any treaty whatever about them, as the hopes I entertained of receiving succours from Portugal were the principal cause that I have not made any advances in this matter.

The negotiation, which I in my present circumstances would esteem the most convenient, would be to yield the said forts to the Shahu Raja, on the condition of striking up a peace with him, which I do not doubt would be agreeable to him, because if my intelligence is true that he has conceived some displeasure at Bajirao for not putting Bassein into his hands; and for these reasons the accession of such a seaport formed and defended by these two forts cannot but be esteemed very valuable by him, and I do not doubt on those terms he would restore me the territory of Daman, but the delay that would attend this proposal does not allow us in our present circumstances to enter into treaty about it. I am actually at present through the mediation of Narro Ram, first Councillor to Shahu's son, treating open agreement for peace, in which I have only hitherto proposed to him a perpetual cessation of the place of Bassein and all its dependencies, on their granting me Daman with its district, from the revenue of which I have like wise offered him a considerable annual share, on his obliging himself to defend the country from any invasion whatever. But this treaty proceeds very slowly, and my hopes of treaty's comming to any thing are yet but slenderly

grounded, though I am persuaded that if I at the same time have offered him the said places Chaul and Marol, the hopes of treaty would have been much more forwarded, I have communicated to your honour these particulars, as I am in the hopes of great assistance through your favour in this important business to enable me to part with these forts with some utility, and desire to conform myself entirely to your opinion in the execution of the design.

If your nation had any convenience in taking possession of these forts, I would yield them up to none with greater pleasure than to your Honour, but as I understand they can be of no service to you, I am persuaded that it would be superfluous to make you the offer of them; however it is my desire that the resolution of giving them up to any other power or to abandon them should be as much as possible in your Honour's good liking.

The resulting advantages that I ought to prefer to all others in regard to our present circumstances are the immediate resort of our garrisons and amunitions to these islands (of Goa)and using the produce of the fine artillery there is in those forts for the remedy in part of the great want of money this state labours under, and that I may be able to satisfy your Honour the amount it is indebted to you in. I consider too that our garrisons will be hardly withdrawn and, although the forts may be dismantled in a great measure by mines properly disposed, yet not enough, but that Monajee Angria will instantly make a lodgment which will not be only prejudicial to me, but to your Honour, and, therefore I should be very glad to provide another possessor. The sceddee came into my head, who would doubtless be sorry that Manajee Angria should become a nearer neighbour, but I doubt his having forces or abilities to maintain himself in the possession of those forts.

Under the perplexity of these considerations I am resolved to put this business entirely into your Honour's hands, desiring you to accept of the delegation of my powers and those of this state, or to be my procurator for disposing of these forts in the manner that shall appear best to you; taking care in the first place with all possible expedition to hold every thing in readiness to withdraw from the said forts and bring to Bombay the brass ordnance that is in them which I hope your honour will please to receive by way of sale or pledge for the money I owe your Honour, and for what more I have occasion for, to the value of the ordnance, requesting with all, that your Honour will assist me by advancing the freights of the vassels that are to transport these people and munitions, in company with a frigate that will be ready to sail from hence in eight or ten days., and will go directly to receive your orders, and I beg your Honour may have the whole in readiness to go with her to Chaul, and in the same frigate I shall send directions to the Commandant and officers of those forts to deliver them up to your Honour's orders and according to your directions.

Your Honour will see by the enclosed list what ordnance there is both brass and iron, in those forts, besides what was taken from Angria in his attacks on the Fort of Marol. I have already proposed to your Honour my expectations with regard to the brass cannon that your Honour will take them by way of sale or pledge. However I desire that the smaller sized, as far as six-pounders, may be sent down to this city, where they are wanted. As for the iron guns, if it is your Honour's choice that those forts should be abandoned to the first occupant, it would be requisite that they should be all brought away in the said frigate, and

in such vessels as your Honour may furnish towards the transport, and on your pleasing to receive any in sale I should be glad to produce may likewise be applied to the payment of the frigate for those vessels But if this does not stand with your convenience, and the vessels designed for Goa are not able to bring them down hither, they should still be transported to Bombay along with the brass ordnance.

But in case your Honour does not approve of abandoning entirely these forts, and would reserve the delivery of them to some other power, for which it may be necessary to keep the iron guns in them, your Honour may please to dispose of them on such conditions as shall appear to you the most conducive to the advantage of this State.

If it were possible that after withdrawing the brass ordnance and the greatest part of the principal garrison of those forts they could under your Honour's protection, and if necessary under your flag (as you are at peace with Monajee and Bajirao), be maintained, as I suppose they might be strong enough, until by your Honour's mediation it could be brought about for the Shahu Raja to accept of those forts, on setting a firm peace with this State, upon the above declared conditions, of a perpetual cession to be made to him of all that belongs to Bassein, he engaging to leave us Daman and its district free, receiving yearly a considerable annual aknowledgment. This would be the most advantageous negotiation for us in our present condition of the terms of cession of these forts, and if your Honour thinks it can be brought about, I earnestly request it as the great favour, that you will immediately enter upon this treaty, which being effectuated, your Honour will engage the eternal acknowledgement of our nation, for the great benefits the State will owe to you, at which I shall represent to the King my master with such efficiency as they are entitled to from me.

The number of the garrisons now actually in those places is complete eight hundred men with their officers, including one hundred and seven sepoys, and on draughting off five hundred of the best, the remainder might stay, to which the peasants and Bandari's (toddy drawers) bearing arms might be added, which are more than two hundred men. These five hundred or more might maintain the place until this negotiation was concluded. The expense requisite to subsist them appears the greatest difficulty to get over, but the dependency on this negotiation is of so great importance that I would contribute my utmost efforts towards supporting it, and in the meantime I hope from your Honour all the necessary assistance to this end. And as in the course of this negotiation your Honour cannot avoid being at some expense on the people you will send to make the proposal and treat about it, I oblige myself and this State for the entire satisfaction and payment thereof, in the manner and on the conditions your Honour may choose.

Finally I invest your Honour as my procurator in this business with all the authority I myself am possest of, in the great confidence that I have in your discretion, honour and good will, and once more assure and repeat to your Honour that I will hold for good all that your Honour shall esteem, most convenient and advantageous to the State, and beg of you that without waiting for any further commission your Honour will enter on the execution of that measure you shall choose as most conducive to the above purposes, not forgetting that the last mentioned expedient appears the most eligible, with a slavo always to withdrawing the brass ordnance to Bombay and five hundred of the best men of the garrison, which can on no account be disposed with.

I do not write on this occasion to John de Souza Ferras, nor do I choose to communicate this business to him because I solely confide in your Honour, your Council or such persons with whom your Honour may please to confer with on this occasion, as it seems to be of great importance that the secret should be preserved till its final execution.

As my neighbours the Bhonslas are much elated with the prosperous successes, they have had at times, and are not only in good harmony with your Honour, but I am told will pay a great regard to your remonstrance I request that your Honour will without delay give them to understand that you take part in the interests of our State, and that if they continue the war, your Honour, cannot help declaring against them in our favour, considering the alliance that subsists between us, Much have I requested and much do I hope from your Honour's favour, less constrained by my present distress, than persuaded of the good will I am indebted to your Honour for, and for which my nation is so much obliged to you. And I should be extremely glad to have occasion of manifesting my grateful sense of your goodness.

I am &c

THE COUNT OF SANDOMIL.

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(280)

Bombay Castle 1st December 1739. P. 785-89.

The President despatched the following letter to the Viceroy of Goa by express boat agreeable to the Resolution in Council of yesterday:—

May it please your Excellency,

I received your Excellency's two letters of the same date of the 29th November 1739. N. S. and was extremely concerned at the disagreeable news they contained, both in respect to your most unfortunate disappointment of succours expected from Portugal and the loss such a number of your men overpowered by the enemy in their desperate attack at Bardez as your Excellency advises.

It is not now a time to enter upon compliments or expressions, of sentiments, or I should not omit acknowledging at large your Excellency's goodness which leads you to exaggerate my little merit to your nation.

On full consideration of the importance of your proposals of delegating your Excellency's powers in the disposal of the fortresses of Chaul and Marol, I have laid them before my Council, with injunction of the secrecy required, and I have now the honour to communicate to your Excellency the result of our deliberation.

First it was observed with a general concern how great and imminent your straits must be, that oblige your Excellency to part with two forts of so great importance, and we acknowledge with a due sense the confidence your Excellency reposes in us, and your regard shown for the interest of our nation in the offer your Excellency makes us of committing them to our hands for our greater convenience, and leaving to our election the form and advantages of disposing of them at our discretion.

Our good inclination to assist and advance the interests of your nation in all that depends on us, would of itself be a sufficient motive for us to act in this conjucture to the utmost of our power to answer your Excellency's expectations, and agreeably to this disposition we should have come into your Excellency's project, and employed ourselves with all diligence to further the execution of it in the best manner, for promoting your gaining the help expected from it and so necessary in your present emergency.

We should form no objection to the choice of that proposal of your Excellency for us to begin a negotiation with the Shahu Raja for the delivery of those two forts to him, and in the meantime to keep possession of them, until some treaty should be concluded upon by us, as mediators for the peace and preservation of the remains of your territories, on the conditions prescribed by your Excellency, or better if procurable. But our situation is now so dangerous as lays us under a necessity to keep measures with these our new neighbours, who would immediately be alarmed with jealousies (as we before experienced on another occasion) on our application to the Shahn Raja's Court, besides which we have another reason to presume that no negotiation would come to any satisfactory conclusion that any ways traversed Bajirao's interst, who though being out of the Shahu Raja's favour has still a very prevalent faction in that Court, so that such a separate proposal would encounter invincible difficulties and delays.

Your Excellency has no doubt determined prudently that the suffering two forts so important and strong by their situation to fall into Monajee's hands would only increase the forces of that treacherous pickaroon; and the Sceddee is brought too low to be able to undertake the defence of them. So that there remains no choice but the Morathas, whose effects are already so powerful. that the reduction of the whole coast to their obedience seems infalliable, and sooner or later (if your dominions are not reconquered) they cannot fail getting possession of these forts. So that if your Excellency is of opinion that the less disadvantageous composition may be made with this enemy I will readily follow the plan of capitulations laid down by your Excellency. Conforming myself to such measure the most utility may be reaped from in the present conjuction, and upon this I desire your Excellency's determinate answer with all possible expedition. As I cannot for the above reasons set on any negotiation with Bajirao for the cessation of these forts, neither, as your Excellency is well advised, can we undertake the possession and maintenance of them for our nation.

The absence of our fleet and several other reasons have hitherto prevented my taking any precise resolution about a provisional maintenance of those forts, in case of withdrawing the artillery and the best part of the garrisons for the re-inforcement of Goa. But before the arrival of the frigate with your Excellency's order for effectuating this evacuation I hope I shall be able to take the proper measures with respect also to the forwarding and completing the project of withdrawing the garrison and upon which your Excellency depends in your present exigency.

As the purchase of the gallivats for the guard of your rivers, I shall immediately talk about it to Senhor John de Souza Ferras and give him all the encouragement and assistance in it that lies in my power. But I doubt of his being able to procure vessels fit for this service.

All our merchants have free and ample liberty to transport to Goa all sorts of provisions, and from me they shall receive all suitable encouragement for that purpose.

As to what relates to the latter, your Excellency esteems might be of service to your affairs in their present situation, on my writing such a one to the Bhonsalas as you intimate, your Excellency may be disabused of such hopes, on my assurance that we have no such opinion of any of these Indian powers as that they would respect to our interposition in a point where their interest was against it, nor have we any trust or confidence in their friendship beyond their conveniency being served in it. I shall, however, in compliance with your Excellency's request, notify to them what you desire, but without flattering myself with the hopes of any success.

The accounts and vouchers your Excellency requires for the debt due from your state to the Hon'ble Company will be sent to your Excellency by the first occasion.

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(281) Bombay Castle 13th December 1739. P. 814-16.

The President signed the following instructions to Captain James Inchbird on his deputation to Bajirao and Chimnaji:-

To

Captain James Inchbird,

Sir,

Herewith you will receive translation of the Viceroy's letters to me, by which you will observe that the two forts of Chaul and Marol are left entirely to my disposal... ..which I now trust to your conduct and management to carry on in regard to the delivery of these places with the Moratha Government.

You will see by the tenor of these letters what is expected from us by the Portuguese, which you are to consult the good issue of as far as you find it practicable; at the same time you are to make all the merit you can to the Morathas of the preference given to them over the Seeddees, Monajee, or any other nation whatever. You are to remark to them likewise that we cannot give greater proof of the sincerity of our assurance of friendship than putting into their hands so strong a hold, and so fine a seaport, which must prove that we have no views of extending our dominions, or seeking to establish new fortresses in their country, since we voluntarily and manifestly part with so fair an occasion.......

For which service we insist upon nothing for ourselves but the confirmation and Commerce which is likewise advantageous to their own State.

I would have you, then use your best endeavours to gain for the Portuguese the most advantageous capitulation you can, according to the tenor of their own proposals; but if the Morathas will hearken to no terms of pacification you must still take notice that you are to

conclude for their delivery to their order on the best or any conditions you may obtain, The Sceddees we know are not able to maintain possession of them, and the letting Monajee Angria seize them would only increase the power of a faithfless treacherous pirate, and in both cases disoblige these more powerful neighbours, to whom we should give an handle of complaint, without any benefit to ourselves, since we are determined against engaging in the maintenance of more country than what we have at present.

Bombay Castle, the 13th December 1739,

Sir,

Your loving friend,

STEPHEN LAW.

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(282) Bombay Castle Friday 21st Dec. 1739. P. 838.

Monajee Angria Particularly has two grabs newly equipped, with which He will infest the neighbourhood of our Harbour more than ever so that it will require an additional force to secure the Free Resort to and from our Island to the small Trade, which He now cruizes upon in the Face of our Port,

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(283) Bombay Castle March 1740, P. 184-5.

Petition to B'bay Govr. from the Bandarees Bennajee Naique Muccadom Locomogy Segallacar etc. now Inhabitant of Chaul:

.... but to our great misfortune Monajee Angria in March last entered our limits (when the rest of the King's Dominions to the Northward & Goa were invaded) when our Houses were burnt and Trees cut down, which has ever since deprived us of the Means of Subsisting ourselves & Families as Bandarees....

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(284) Pub. Dept. Diary 13-C

Bombay Castle Friday 29 August 1740. P. 474.

Monajee Angria has at length sent over Agents to strike up a Peace, and in order thereto has agreed to pay 7500/-on our Restitution of the Gallivats taken from him at Caranjah (noted the 17th March 1738/39) these advances it is easy to remark it he prevailed upon to make by the Fear he is in of his Brother Sambajee renewing his Attempt upon Colabbo with the opening of the season towards which it is certain that he is preparing the strongest armament he can equip: But as it is certainly our Interest to secure the possessions of Colabbo-merely as he is a weaker enemy, It is agreed to accept of the said sum to be paid into the Honourable Company's cash; to restore him boats and give him Assurances agreeable to our Interest in his safety and protection as far as our Force will allow.

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(285) Pub. Dept. Diary 14-A/1741.

Bombay Castle Thursday 5 Feb. 1740-41. P. 81-2.

Monajee Angria's vessel still continuing off and this morning were seen towing in two Dingys. The Bombketch and Ruparell, Boat was appointed to cruize at the entrance of the Harbour to secure the import of such vessels as might be coming in here.

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(286) Pub. Dept. Diary 14-B.

Bombay Castle Friday 22nd May 1741. P. 278.

In a consultation of the 29th August last, It was agreed to release Monajee Angria's gallivats which were taken at Caranjah in March 1738/39 on his making good the sum of Rupees 7500/- In consequence whereof the following has been received as appears by Entry n the Treasury Account for the past month.

" Restitution from Monajee for Rups. old stamped 6000 Deduct viz:-

For Grapnalls to his Boats pd. Roopjee as they had none		184-1-40
Presents to Monajee's officers.		71-3-40
		256-0-80
Vattan or loss in Exchanging the money for current viz.		
2500 at 4 p. c.	100-0-0	
2500 at 3 p. c.	75-0-0	
743. Q3. V. @ 3½ p. c.	26-0-13	
	201-0-13	201-0-13
		5542-3-7
Add 100 Morahs of Batty recd. into warehouse at Rs 15 pr. Morah.		1500-0-0
Deduct what due from Monajee Angria as it stands on the General Books which in our letter to the Honourable Court of Directors under 20th September 1740 was promised should be accounted for in this manner		2900-0-45
		4142-2-62

(287) Bombay Castle Friday 26 June 1741. P. 334.

...And as the Amount of Rupees 4142-2-62 the Ballance received from Monajee Angria, for the releasement of his gallivats taken at Caranjah was the 22 ultimo ordered to be given among the captors....

(288) Pub. Dept. Diary 16-A/1743.

Bombay Castle 26/28th March 1743. P. 107-9.

The President now relates to the Board that there having arose some difference between the Moratha Governor of Salset and Monajee Angria they have requested of him to adjust matters between them to which purpose each party had sent their Messengers.

This dispute arose about Monajee his fortifying a Moors Mosque in his Territories scituate within Gun Shot of Chaul now in possession of the Morathas from which places they had for some days past fired at each other.

The Morathas alledge that Monajee by former agreement with the Portuguese when Chaul was in their Possession, was obliged not to fortify the said Mosque. On the other hand Monajee asserts that he is under no such obligations, and as the Mosque is in his own Dominions he may fortify it as he thinks proper. These were the principle points of the Dispute though they made many lesser complaints against each other.

The President considering that should these disputes come to an open Rupture the Morathas might possibly subdue Monajee, which would be inconsistent with our Interest had therefore recommended a cessation from all hostilities on both sides and to end all their differences by settling matters upon the same footing they were before these disputes commenced to which purport he had wrote letters to their Principle and dismissed the Messengers.

Ramjee Mahadu (The Salset Governor now at Caranjah) having signified to the President that he should be willing to see some persons from him, which he should esteem an instance of friendship, as he sent a person hither to compliment the President on his arrival he took this opportunity of sending Mr. George Hamilton to him with a compliment and a small present, with all instructing him in the nature of the afore mentioned disputes.

Mr. Hamilton returned the next day after having been treated in the most civil and courteous manner, and reported that Ramajee has repeated his grievances as above mentioned with all acquainting him in a private manner that in case we would assist him in taking Colabbo the Honble Company should if they pleased have a settlement there. To this Mr. Hamilton replied that he was entirely mistaken if he thought the Honble company or their President had any other view than such as we wholly disinterested, for that our entering into their present dispute was for the common good and the only reward we proposed to ourselves was the contributing to the Peace and welfare of our neighbours. Then Ramjee dropped this matter by saying that according to the President's desire in his letter to him he should Cease hostilities if Monajee would do the like, and should take his advice in endeavouring to make an end of their disputes, though should that prove ineffectual he must have recourse to arms, but that first he would send hither and hoped for our assistance if Monajee would not adhere to reason. Thus these affairs rest at present.

(Monajee gives shelter to Salamandar ketch attacked by Tulaji,)

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(289) Bombay Castle Wednesday 27th April 1743. P. 134.

Arrived the Salamandar Ketch from Colabbo with a Grab and five gallivats belonging to Monajee Angria which he sent to see the Ketch safe into this harbour. From Messrs. Bertie and Serman, who were on board the Ketch we are informed that Monajee Angria on seeing the vessel engaged pushed out with some gallivats to her assistance, himself in Person coming on board and besides the ready help afforded the vessel had also on their landing and during their stay treated them with the utmost civility.

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(290) Pub. Dept. Diary 16-B.

Bombay Castle 24 Oct. 1743. P. 324.

(Information is received from Surat that Monajee Angria's gallivats had taken a Boat returning empty from on board the Warwick).

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(291) Pub. Dept. Diary 18-A.

Bombay Castle Tuesday 15th Jan. 1745. P. 54-55.

Monajee Angria having taken several fishing Boats in our waters belonging to the Morathas & sent them into Mahim, the same are ordered to be restored.

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(292) Bombay Castle Friday 19 March 1745. P. 166.

The President acquaints the Board that he has several times wrote to Monajee Angria in order to prevail with him to comply with his promise to the Morathas for sending thither the Prisoners and Boats he had taken from them, but without effect he making many frivolous excuses without any manner of reason, and as the Morathas punctually send hither those they had taken from him and there is no appearance of a compliance on his part, it is proposed to send back to the Morathas the Boats and the People they had taken from Monajee.

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(293) Bombay Castle Friday 29. P. 190-91.

(Manajee's Fleet attacked 'Nancy ketch' and another Ketch, both from Persia & his men boarded them & wounded the chief mate who died of wounds. But on the approch of Neptune's Prize, they abandoned both).

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(294) Pub. Dept. Diary 19-B/1747.

Bombay Castle 2nd Janu. 1746/47. P. 3.

As Monajee Angria's Fleet are become very insolent by stopping and plundering most of the small crafts bound to this Port even in sight of our Flag, notwithstanding the Presidents repeated friendly remonstrances to him, it is agreed that the Commanders of our cruizers have order to bring in any vessel they can meet with belonging to him.

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(295) Bombay Castle 13th March 1747. P. 91.

(On the 7th, a ship of Monajee Angria was Captured by the Bombay Fleet. The President then wrote to Monajee asking him to send some) Proper Person to adjust accounts with the Government for the Several Depredations he had committed on our Merchants when the ship would be released.

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(296) Friday 27th March 1747. P. 96.

(In reply Monajee Angria wrote to the President requesting him to release the ships. It was decided) as our intentions of having her seized was only to hasten payment of his Depredations, on our Merchants, the Balance of which as of account now before us amount to Rs. 1500/- the President will write that on his paying or giving security for that sum his ship will be released.

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(297) Tuesday 7th April 1747. P. 111-12.

Monajee Angria having given a Bond for 1748/-Rupees payable in six months being for the amount of his Depredations on our Merchants as noticed in consultation of the 27th ult it is agreed that that be accepted and the ship released.

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(298) Bombay Castle Thursday 9 April 1747. P. 115.

Sailed the Success galley, the William and fritor Snow Hugh Dowset Master and a Moor grab belonging to Amerodeen for Surat and also a ship belonging to Monajee Angria for Muscatt.

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(299) Bombay Castle 19th June 1747. P. 212-3.

(The President was informed by the Killedar or Chief Officer at Underee that he had) surprised the Fort of Thull which was in the Possession of Monajee Angria for maintaining of which the Killedar desires he may be supplied with four hundred Mussalman sepoys for the space of one month with sundry warlike stores.

(The President turned down this request as in the year 1737 he had) mediated a Peace between the Sceddees and Monajee Angria wherein it was stipulated that the District of Thull should belong to Monajee on certain conditions.

(The President further wrote a letter to Monajee to) assure him that he was entirely unaquainted of the above transaction till after it was actually executed.

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(300) Bombay Castle Monday 28 September 1747. P. 345.

Monajee Angria with several of his gallivats this day at noon took a Frankey within the fishing stakes as he was coming in hither, upon which the Drake ketch was ordered out to retake her; but the wind and Tide being against her she could not get under way.

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(301) Bombay Castle, 30 Sept. 1747. P. 346.

Letter of Monajee Angria dated the 4 Sheval 29th September and 5th Sheval-30th September 1747 written in gentoo and received on 30th September.

After compliments.

I kept my fleet ready at (Underee) in order to seize Upon the Sceddees boats from Surat when one of my officers seized upon her and brought her hither in which there were 41 English some Arabs and others of whom I enquired of all particulars which is wrote on

separate papers herein enclosed as they relate the same to me whom knowing to be your People I show'd them great respect and assisted them with every thing in my Power and would now send them to your Honour but they are much futigued having departed from Sourana 20 days and I keep them to refresh themselves when I will remitt them to your Honour...

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(302) Bombay Castle Tuesday 13th Oct. 1747. P. 367.

(Monajee informs the President that he had retaken Thull from the Seeddees).

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(303) Pub. Dept. Diary 25/1752.

Bombay Castle 31st Oct. 1752. P. 324.

Monajee Angria having been guilty of many Insults to the vessels belonging to the Inhabitants of the Island and in particular lately seized four coming from Muscat, which He Plundered of goods to the Amount of 1590 Rupees. It is resolved to deter him from the like in future to Issue orders to the Commanders of the Honble companys vessels to Treat him as common enemy by taking sinking and destroying his grabs and gallivats or otherwise distress him which we doubt not will soon bring him to reason.

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(304) Friday 1st Dec. 1752. P. 358.

Monajee Angria having agreed to pay the Inhabitants of the island, for what he has at different times plundered them of and not to cruize in sight of land from the distance of Colabbo to Versova or molest any vessel provided with an English pass—Resolved that the order given to the Honble companys cruizers for taking and destroying his grabs and gallivats be Revoked.

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(305) Pub. Dept. Diary 30-A/1757

Bombay Castle Friday 28th Janu. 1757. P. 47.

Monajee Angria having lately begun again to cruize off the Island, and taken and attacked some Dingays, coming into the Port from Cutch and Pore Bunder, alledging that they had not any English pass resolved in order to prevent his giving further Interruption to our trade, that the superintenden t direct the commanders of the Cruizers, to sink burn or destroy any armed vessels they may meet with belonging to him, Cruizing to No,ward of Mundery.

TULAJEE :—1743—1768.

(305) Pub. Dept. Dairy 16–A.

Bombay Castle Friday 22nd April 1743,

By a Boat from Rajahpore we hear the Salamander Ketch has been engaged by some gallivats belonging to Toolajee Angria, which obliged her to seek shelter in Colabbo. Monajee Angria by his vessels having joined her secured her import.

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(306) Tellicherry Consultations. December 1743. P, 49,

......These ships on the 22nd, ultimo (the day after they left Bombay) fell in with seven Grabs and Eight Gallivats of Angrias, and fought there from Eight in the Evening untill Four the next Morning when they left for two hours but then returned and engaged again till twelve at noon when they stood in shore. The commanders think they must have done them a good deal of damage but of five shybars in their company the Enemy carried off three with their Gallivats, as also a Portuguese Ketch, whom the commander the night before had once cleared the Enemy having boarded her; Capt. Misenor had one man's leg shot off. On the 1st instant they saw three grabs and four Gallivats off of Mangulore, whom they chased, but being little wind they got away... ..

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(307) Pub. Dept. Diary 17–A/1744,

Bombay Castle Monday 9th January 1743/4. P. 15–16.

The Bombay and Restoration grabs returned having sailed from Mahim Barr for Surat the 10 December in company with the Neptunes Prize; also the Rose Galley (designed for Scindy) and several Merchants Boats under their convoy where arrived the 14th saw the Boats into the river and went to the coast of Gujarat in company with the Rose in quest of Toolajee Angria's Fleet where it was said to be (cruising). Ou the 17th they made Diew Town and passed the Moratha Fleet. On the 18th . . , . in the afternoon chased six Dyngies but lost them in the night. On the 20th being off Poor Bunder they sent their Pinnace ashore and were informed 7 Grabs and many Gallivats belonging to Toolajee Angria had been there and landed a number of men in order to plunder; 30 whereof were killed and the rest repulsed by the Inhabitants and had sailed five days before to a place called Novee. When the Neptune's Prize was ordered to accompany the Rose to Scindy, and the 2 grabs proceeded to Novee but not finding the Enemy there and hearing the reports of Guns to the Eastward they steered that way. . , of Poorpatan from whence they sailed to Surat and arrived at the Barr the 25th.

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(308) Tellicherry Consultations Monday 26th January 1743–44. P. 74.

Last night the Chief received a letter dated the 10th instant from the Portuguese Factor at Mangulore, advising that a Frigate of theirs had fallen in with seven Grabs and seventeen Gallivats of Angrias, between Onore and Goa with whom they hed engaged two

nights and two days and had all their masts shot away, when our fleet likewise fell in with them soon after which Angrias having received a good deal of damage and two of their Grabs being near sinking made for Gheriah and our fleet with the Portuguese fright proceeded for Goa.

Tellicherry Consultations Monday 23rd Jan, 1743-44.

(Engagement between Angrias fleet consisting of 7 Grabs and 18 Gallivats and French ship off Pidgeon island)

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(309) Pub, Dept, Diary 17-E.1744,

Bombay Castle November 2nd 1744.

Received two letters from Mr. Crommelin at Onore of the 17th and 21 st ultimo .... That it was variously reported Angria and Kemsaunt had formed a design of landing and plundering the Hon'ble company's Banksall. Nine Grabs and Sixteen Gallivats of the formers were actually off that Barr the 17th but bad weather obliged them to return to their own port,

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(310) Bombay Castle, Wednesday 13th December 1744. P. 424,

Sailed the Bombay and Restoration Grabs for Angenwell on advice from the Sceddee of the Enemys Fleet blocking up that Port.

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(311) Bombay Castle Tuesday 18th December 1746, P. 426-27,

Returned the Bombay and Restoration Grabs from Anjengo Friday the 11 at 5 in the evening they saw some grabs at anchor within Dabull Road, and at sunset distinguishing them to be Angria's Fleet consisting of seven sail of Grabs and a number of Gallivats, which got under way and stood out of the Harbour, Dabull fort having fixed warmly upon them as they passed, and when they were clear they made a show of standing to the Southward, but night coming on they lost sight of them. However Captain Hough of the Bombay judging Angria would steer to the Northward in the night time in order to get into Severndrooke, gave order to steer to the Northward with an easy Sail without making any signals or shewing any lights all night. At day break they saw the whole fleet being 7 grabs and 22 Gallivats to whom they gave chase, and they stood to the Northward at half an hour past one P. M. being within Pt. Blank shot of Commodore Grab the Bombay began to engage her, the rest of the Fleet being in windward immediately bore down as if with an intent to board but met with too warm a fire. They continued engaged till five o'clock when they stood to the westward, being in a quarter less 5 fathom foul ground and the Enemy close under Severndrooke Fort. During this engagement we received no other damage than in Sails and Rigging but no doubt the enemy must have suffered considerably. The Enemy fleet being got in port Captain Hough made a show of standing to the Northward but as the night came on he gave orders to steer to the Southward and on seven o'clock next morning anchored in Dabull Road where the Sceddees came on board them and made hearty acknowledgements to

them for having drove the Enemy away. At noon they perceived 2 Grabs and some Gallivats to the westward when they weighed and stood after them, and made them to be Angrias, standing as they thought, for Ghèriah, but at such a distance that they had no hopes of coming up with them before night . . ,

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(312) Bombay Castle Tuesday 18th December 1744. P. 428-29.

The President acquaints the Board that he has conferred with the messenger from Toolajee Angria, who after some discourse declared he had no power, to conclude peace on other terms than as specified in the letter he had delivered, although he (Angria) might listen to other proposals, if a Gentleman or two were sent to confer with him at Gheriah, but that the Messenger was very desirous of coming to a cessation of hostilities for two months and could propose none but Monajee Angris to be security for Angrias faithfully keeping such Terms of Peace as might hereafter be agreed upon.

After fully considering the Affair it appears to us that Angria's real intentions are only to amuze us in Terms of Peace till such time as he can make himself Master of Anjenwell now besieged by him, which belongs to the Sceddee and is the only port between this place and Goa that any of our vessels can run into when chased by his Grabs or Gallivats or where we can get any intelligence of his proceedings.

However for knowing his intentions with the greater certainty and to show ourselves willing to make Peace with him the President proposed to write a letter to him signifying that if he can sufficiently Gurantee a Treaty of Peace that may be hereafter concluded, we shall readily enter upon such Terms as may be consistent with both our interest which is agreed to.

The Letter of Toolajee dated 10th Jilakad or 12th December 1744, P. 430-31,

Formerly there was a Friendship between us but afterwards a difference arose and we have mutually endeavoured to hurt one another. At the time the Europe ship fell into my hands Captain Inchbird came before Vizeydrooke to treat about a peace with me the term of which we conferred on and settled between us, but he set that aside and detained Visajee Punt prisoner on board his vessel whereby he broke the promise he made me, tho he carried his point by it. Thus was the Friendship obstructed on your part and our quarrel renewed to almost the ruin of the poor subject, for in such business no profit can arise. This I duely considered on and thought it advisable to send a proper person with offers of Peace, which were approved of and his worship with the necessary powers for that purpose came with Fleet before Vizeydrooke. But it pleased God to dispose his inclinations to sail with his fleet from thence, soon after which a violent storm arose which put a stop to our business. This I was very sorry for, as it broke off the Friendship we were making but that was the will of the God. What is past cannot be remedied and now your Honour is come to the Government and I have heard it would not be disagreeable to you that there should be a friendship between us, which is what I should be extremely glad to make, tho from your Honour I

have not heard anything, which is not consonant therewith, but however that may be I have now wrote to you in a friendly manner and sent you Essajee Naique Senelcar a person of credit, who before has been employed on the like occeasion and who has my orders to confer with your Honour and whatever he informs you you may give an entire credit to. I am very desirous of making peace, which your Honour will take into consideration and accordingly give the bearer a plain answer and dispatch him. I am desirous that a Friendship between us may be settled to the mutual satisfaction of the poor people, which then will be daily increased and many advantages will ensue. What need I say more on this subject, than let a friendship always subsist between us.

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Letter to Toolajee Angria.

19 Wednesday 1744. P, 432.

I have the satisfaction of receiving a letter from your Honour by Essajee Naique Senelcar wherein you take notice of the friendship that formerly subsisted between some of your predecessors and this Government, of the obstruction it has met with, and the desire you have of making Peace.

To which I reply that your desire of peace is very commendable; and if you will send either one or more persons of credit fully empowered (which I conceive the Messengers who brought your letter is not) and previously after sufficient gurantee for the performance of such treaty as we may hereafter conclude, I can then think of heartily setting about the work.

This seeming delay you are not to judge proceeds from any backwardness in me, but from the real desire I have that a Peace when entered into may be durable and lasting and not as those herefore made between this Government and yours.

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Mon. 24th Dec. 1744. P. 434.

(Toolajees Grabs escape from Anjenwell on the arrival of Bombay and Restoration Grabs there),

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(313) Bombay 29th December 1744. P. 440

The president acquaints the Board of his conference with Toolajee Angria's People last Night when at their request two Persons from Monajee Angria were present. The former said that their Master they believe would conclude a peace upon no other terms than by engaging not to molest the Hon'ble companys Europe ship, and asked by way of reply, that if all such should be exempt as belonged to those under protection how should his Master live but added that he would retire to Colabbo where he might possibly receive further orders.

Read a Translate of a letter from Balajee Badjeerao to the President which is ordered to be entered hereafter.

By this letter it appears as if the Sou Rajah was willing Angria should be Master of Anjenwell but it is often known such letters are obtained by a few Rupees to their secretary...

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Extract.

(The above letter of Balaji Badjeerao dated 19th December).

The Great Prince my Master, whom God favoureth, hath for a long time been desirous of taking Anjenwell of which your Honour is not ignorant the compassing of which business would be a satisfaction to him he has now ordered Toolajee Angria to use his endeavour to get that Place into his hands, who accordingly is gone there and now closely beset it with a full intent to make himself master of it. But my Prince duly considering that an enmity has long subsisted between Toolajee and you & that on the contrary there has been for some time past a friendship between you and me hath ordered me to write your Honour not to afford any assistance to those of Anjenwell . . .

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(314) Pub. Dept. Dairy 18–A/1745;

Bombay Castle Sunday 9th Jan. 1745.

(Anjenwell is blockaded by Angria's fleet, but the fleet escapes to Severndrooke on the appearance of the English fleet). P. 22.

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(315) Bombay Castle Tuesday 15th Jan. 1745. P. 41–46.

To

Balajee Badjeerao.

I have received your letter which you acquaint me was wrote by order of the Sow Rajah. The substance of it is that you advice me to lay aside our disagreement with Toolajee Angria and not give any succour to the Sceddee whose fortress of Anjenwell Toolajee now lays siege to.

You cannot but be sensible to the robberies and injuries Toolajee and his Predecessors have committed upon the Hon'ble English company and those under their protection to the amount of an immnece sum which naturally obliges me to take all opportunities of distressing him without considering what his designs may be on any other neighbouring power indeed the preventing the least acquisition of strength to so common an enemy to commerce in general seeks to be the concern of all those who truly understand the real welfare and benifit of their countries. The port of Angenwell is to be wished in any hands than Toolajees it being the only one left which has greatly contributed to the increase of your revenues and consequently the enriching your dominions but, more especially of late years as the Hon'ble Company have sent hither much larger quantites of Treasure and Europe commodities than formerly, the greatest part of all which circulates in your territories.

Toolajee has wrote me by messengers now here that he is desirous of making peace with the Hon'ble English company which I would willingly embrace if he could deposit lack of rupees as a security for his not taking any ships or vessels belonging to them or those under their protection at their settlements in India, for which sum he should receive an annual interest but he not only refused to give any other security for keeping, his word

(which his predecessors so faithlessly broke) than Monajee Angria but will engage only for not taking any Europe ship. hence the Hon'ble companys merchandize on board any ship built in India may be made prize of by him without breaking the peace he pretends to make which so plainly shows his insincerity as I have no hopes of coming to any accomodation with him. Supposing that we could make peace with Toolajee, Kemp Saunt still continues his piracies who the last year took from the Merchants of this Island to the amount of about one lack of Rupees; and although we are at peace with Monajee Angria, yet he frequently plunders our defenceless Boats and indeed I wish there may be no reason for the like complaints of your officer at Bassin. I think it would be greatly for the benefit of your dominions as well as for the Hon'ble Companys interest if you in your prudence should take some effectual measures for rooting out all the pirates on this coast, and for this purpose I am always ready to assist. Some months past Sambajee Rajah advising me he intended to march against Gheriah I then showed him how willingly enclined I was to take any good measures for the effecting so necessary a work which would contribute to the increase of trade on this coast ...

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(316) Bombay Castle Wednesday 16 Jan. 1745. P. 56,

Read a letter from Badjeerao Nanah which is ordered to be entered after the consultation.

The President in discourse with Tuccaram the messenger sent he found that Badjeerao's letters has been obtained by Toolajee Angria much in the same manner as is meant to be suspected in consultation of the 29th ultimo. Not withstanding which it is not propor to give Sou Rajah an actual denial therefore an answer to the same purport as that to the Badjeerao will be proper to be sent him.

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(317) Bombay Castle Friday 18th Jan. 1745.

Translate of a letter from the Sou Rajah, without date received the 18th January 1744-45.

I have ordered Toolajee Angria to take Angenwell and therefore desire you will not give him any hindrance or mollestation, send to me a man of credit when I shall be acquainted with your intentions, and will despatch him to you by which means our friendship will continue and no difference arise.

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(318) Bombay Castle 18th Jan. 1745. P, 67-8.

Translate of a letter from Nanah received the 18th.

Your Honour already knows it is the Rajah's order that Angenwell and Govalcote should be taken. He has now directed Toolajee Angria to besiege both places, but as he considers Toolajee and you are at variance, and that you may molest his Fleet he ordere me to write your Hononr not to do so, or to succour the Sceddees, to this purpose; I have before wrote you and now do the like. Angria now besieges those places, therefore. I desire

you will not impede his fleet or assist the Sceddee till he has finished this affair, which the Rajah wants to have perfected, and as what is agreeable to him, is so to me likewise it is the reason of my writing you about it, your Honour knows wherein friendship consists, and will consider of what I now write you, and as you know what will increase our friendship you will act accordingly about this business, I have given orders to Tuccaram and he will inform your Honour, when you will be acquainted with it.

(on a separate paper enclosed in the above)

Some affairs I have auquainted Tuccaram with, of which he will inform you, and you will take them into consideration.

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(319) Bombay Castle Wednesday 13th Feb. 1745, P. 118.

The President acquaints the Board that he this day received a letter from Sceddee Beyloll at Underee by a Messenger from thence acquainting him that that Island was in imminent danger of falling into Toolajees or Monajees hands and requesting an immediate aid may be sent to debar them from it and that we would furnish them with some necessary stores.

It is unanimously resolved the like force of one hundred fifty soldiers be sent thither where of 50 are to be Europeans and 100 Topasses exclusive of Petty officers also ten of the Gunroom crew all under the command of Captain James Sterling and Ensign Hugh Cammeron to undertake the defence thereof under the English flag.

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(320) Bombay Castle Friday 22nd Feb. 1745 P. 29-30.

Returned the Neptune Prize Grab being at anchor between Underee and Chaul the Commander saw 5 Grabs 10 Gallivats of Toolajee Angrias who gave chase to him and he judged himself not of sufficient Force to engage the Enemy made the best of the way for this Port.

Friday 19th March 1745 P. 165-66.

(At the request of Sceddee and having thought that it was too late for Toolajee to invade, it was decided to continue only 100 men including Gunroom crew for the defence of Underee).

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(321) Bombay Castle 24th Oct. 1745. P. 214-15.

(The English received a reply from 'Sou Rajah' that he would try Augria) a little further before they entirely broke with him, but if he did not alter his behaviour they could not afford him a much longer forbearance.

It seems Monajee (as well as Toolajee) is in the Sou Rajah good graces, and this I imagine in some opposition to the Morathas who of themselves seem to be full of resentment and ready enough to attempt any thing against him. The truth is that he has used them but servily during his late Northern expedition.

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(322) Tellicherry Consultations Friday 27th Dec. 1745 P. 85.

The linguist writes from Callicut that a Bambaro which arrived there the 25th met with six of Angrias Grabs and some Gallivats twenty five Leagues off shore who plundered her of her coir and the Noquedah says their cruize is between Cochin and Callicut.

Saturday 28th.

At four this afternoon received a letter by a Toney Express from the Commodore and Council of Cochin dated- advising that that instant a ship with English colour from Southwards fell in with some Grabs and (they suppose Angrias) who boardod and took her and afterwards which they sent us advice of ......

Sunday 29th,

This morning arrived the Tritor Snow Captain Kinsey and Ship Elezabeth Captain Waston from Bengall but last from Callicut the Fishermen of which place they say report that Angrias grabs have taken two English ships which if true, its judged must be the Princess Augusta, Captain Jacobs the Bencoolen ship and the Expedition from Bengall bound to Mozambique.

Monday 30th.

Received a letter dated yesterday by a Toney Express from the Callicut Linguist advising that a Moorman who is come by land from Cochin informs him that Angrias fleet consisting of twenty two sail has taken an English ship a league to the N. ward of that Port . . .

(323) Angengo Consultations Wednesday 8 Jan. 1746. P. 110,

The Chief received Private letters from Callicut advising that Angria's fleet is still cruizing off that Port, and that they had taken between the 4th & 5th instt. some Guzzarat vessels bound for Callicut and the Boatmen declare that they went aboard a French ship ...

This afternoon one of our boats returned from Tellicherry with General lre. confirming the Acct, we recd. the 8th of Angrias fleet being still a Cruizing between Callicut and Tellicherry ...

Sent away an express Pattamar to Cochin to the Commander of the Essex with the Tellicherry confirmation of the Angrias fleet being still to the southward ...

Sunday 12th.

P. 111.

Read a letter from the Commander of the Essex, advising that he has received advice of Angrias fleet being still to the southward, and as he does not think his ship safe in Cochin Road, he would proceed with a Dutch ship to Chittaway, whereby another Dutch Man...cou'd secure him.

Tuesday 14th.

Arrived this evening a boat from Tellicherry with a General letter, advising that Angrias fleet had passed Mulkie on their way to the Northward, and that there is a French ship at Panany ...

(324) Pub. Dept. Diary 19-A 1746.

Bombay Castle 21st Jan. 1745-46. P. 31.

(Tellicherry advises) the Commodore & Council at Cochin had informed them that our Honble Master's Ship Princess Augusta had been attacked by 22 Sail of Grabs & Gallivats which made prize of her with little or no Resistance.

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(325) Tellicherry Consultations, Wednesday 23rd Jan. 1745-46. P. 102.

Received a letter form Mr. West at Callicut dated at ten yesterday morning, advising that he had certain Intelligence, Angrias fleet consisting of eight Grabs and fourteen gallivats were seen on Monday morning a great way out in the offing of Chittoa, a Toney belonging to which place they brought and took away his fishing netts. Some Macquas belonging to which having Relations at Callicut were came up to them...

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(326) Diary & Consultation Book.

Fort St. George 7th February 1745-46. P. 38.

... No. 36 from the Chief and Council of Anjengo of the 14th . . . advising . . . The arrival of the Prince of Orange at Bombay from Gombroon and that Angria had taken three out of 5 Guzzarat Vessels . . . .

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(327) Pub. Dept. Diary 19-A/1746.

Bombay Castle Tuesday 8th April 1746. P. 116.

Received a letter as entered hereafter received by a Black fellow sent by Capt. Edward Jacob acquainting us that Toolajee Angria had expressed to him a willingness to part with the Princess Augusta with all the stores & Europeans taken in her for the Sum of Rupees 6500/-. The Board unanimously agreed to empower Capt. Jacob to obtain her Ransom , . . .

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(328) Pub. Dept. Diary 19-B.

Bombay Castle 5th August, 1746. P. 310.

(Letter of Capt. Jacob dated 31st May)

...Yesterday One Ram Angria near Relation of This Toolajee Angria had his Ears and Nose cut off and beat very much by his order for something or other I hear for abusing Angria's new Father in law he being lately married to another woman. . .

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(329) Tellicherry Consultation, November 1746. P. 117.

Angrias Gallivats took one of our fishing Toneys in Eight fathom water with a Man and two Boys in her, they released the Toney and two Boys but kept the man as we suppose for a pilot; for they asked which was mount Dilly.

(330) Anjengo Consultations. Sat. 22nd Nov. 1746. P. 175.

Our Boat returned from Tellicherry, which carried the advice of the arrival of our Hon'ble Masters ship Illchester which brought a General letter of the 17th Inst. from the

Chief and Factors there, advising that 2 grabs and 5 gallivats supposed to belong to Toolajee Angria had appeared off that port on the 12th instant astanding to the Northward, and they have since heard that they had taken several Boats belonging to that place, Mahie, Burgorah which they had sent advice of to Capt. Tedd...

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(331) Tellicherry Consultations Sat. 29th Nov. 1746. P. 123.

Notice is brought that on the 27th inst. in the morning Angrias Fleet consisting of Nine grabs and Forty Gallivats, Boats and Vessels arrived at Mangulore, that the small craft at break of day ran directly into the Harbour and landed their people without any opposition except a few guns fired at them from the Portuguese Fort and from a Northern Boat or two which did little or no damage. They immediately fell to plundering the town and loading their vessels with the spoils and after continuing in the place unmolested all that day and the whole Night, they the next morning reimbarked themselves on board their gallivats and Boats and joined the grabs which lay all the time at Anchor in the Road. At about three o' clock in the Afternoon they weighed from Mangulore Bar and stood after two ships which were then in sight to the Northwest ward and which we judge might be the Ilchester and Fukero Moracub that sailed hence the 26th instant, but whether they were able to do them any mischief or not we have no account. It is positively said they were attacked from the number of guns which had been heard by the Fishermen. The people of Mangulore on Angrias landing all fled up into the country carrying along with them such things as were portable and among the rest went the Portuguese Factor and the few Men that were with him leaving the Fort open and defenceless. The enemy immediately took possession of it and found therein (if reports are to be credited) a very considerable Booty in copper and ready money. In other parts of the Town they found likewise abundance of Goods, such as Pepper, Sandall wood, Dates, Sugar Piece Goods etc. all which they put into their Boats and carried away,

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(332) Pub. Dept. Diary.

Bombay Castle Sunday 28th Dec. 1746. P. 502

Tellicherry letter.

... .. That Toolajee Angria's Fleet had been at Mangulore and landed about (2000) Men who plundered the Portuguese Factory and the Town and the inhabitants fled up country for safety....

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(333) Ananda Ranga Pilla's Diary : Vol. III, 1747 P. 273.

Whilst the Governor was listening to me, the members of the Council arrived. They held a meeting which lasted about 4 Indian hours. The Governor then sent for Mr. Auger and ordered him to bring on shore the 400 Bales that were on board the ships about to sail for Europe. When I enquired why this was being done, Mr. Cornet told me that the Governor had received information, by the mail which arrived here the day before yesterday that about 6000 of Angria's men had offered to help Mde. Logrit, the Chief of Mahe, if he would take possession of Tellicherry, Anjengo, and other English ports, and that the three sail forming the squadron of Mr. Dordelin, together with the St. Louis, and the Princess Marie, which formerly belonged to the English, were being sent to Mahe for that purpose.

5 Ships which lay in the roads were despatched today on an expedition . . . All five were filled out as man of war, and were supplied with the necessary munitions and stores. Their mission was to engage and take the English Ships, which were said to be cruizing on the Malabar Coast off Anjengo and Tellicherry, the capture of these places, also, forming one of the objects of the expedition. The Captains on the ships were directed to take on board 6000 Angrias, who had offered their services. The Raja of Travancore was also written to asking him to procure the assistance of the Angrias, and the letter was carried by one of the ships. . . . ,

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(334) Tellicherry Consultation Wednesday 7th Jan. 1746-47. P. 150.

Wrote to the chief and Factors of Anjengo ... we acquainted them ... that Angria's whole fleet of grabs and Gallivats have been cruizing about Mount Dilly for some days past, that it was suspected they will attempt to land at Cannanore or some other part of the Malabar country or else attack the ships now on our road....

Tuesday 13th. P. 156-57

Received a letter from the Resident at Callicut Mr. Alexr. Dauglas... As the Anjengo Toney was gone before our letter of the 10th arrived he sent away the Tellicherry Toney the same night and advised them of Angrias fleet being between Callicut and Tellicherry. Angria's fleet of seven Grabs and seven Gallivats had taken two Dutch sloops from Cochin bound to Cannanore and it is reported that they are now off Sacrifice Rocks. . .

Ensign Christopher Bilderbeck writes the chief from Maddacara that four Angria's Gallivats were yesterday morning standing upon the Bar of that River and that after he had fired a Nine Pounder at them they went away.

At sunset Angrias fleet appeared off the Port at about four leagues distance.

Wednesday 28th. P. 165.

Imported the Ramoan Advice Boat Tindall Osman from Bombay. She arrived at about ten in the morning and was chased by five of Angrias Gallivats a little to the North ward of Mangulore for about six hours but by heaving overboard their water and lumber and taking to thair oars they escaped the Enemy.

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(335) Pub. Dept. Diary 1747.

Bombay Castle 21st Feb. P. 63.

That Angrias Fleet passed this Port [Tellicherry] the 21st ult. with two Dutch Sloop in Tow which they took off Canary laden with Copper.

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(336) Tellicherry Consultation Sat. 12th Dec. 1747. P. 60.

This morning the Chief received a letter from the officer of Maddacarra advising of a traiterous design carrying on against the Hon'ble Company by Ochoo, Ally Rajah and the Prince. That the affair was first concerted between Ochoo and the Admiral of Angrias fleet

who was introduced to the former and by him handsomely received. 'That their design is to surprise Maddacarra and he is informed the Prince has promised in case the Admiral of Angrias fleet should succeed against the Place to give him in return Ramdilly fort.... That part of Angrias fleet are stationed off Mottamy which place he reinforced with six Callighilones and a Quarter Gunner....

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(337) Letters to Tellicherry No. 70.

Maddacarra 17th Dec. 1748. P. 31.

This serves to advise you that our ships appeared off this place about four O'clock in the afternoon at the same time, Angrias fleet consisting of seven Grabs and seven Gallivats stood right in shore from the westward but I suppose not liking our ships he tacked about and bore away to the westward again and our ships after them with all the sail they could and 2 of them come within Gun shott (sic) of his fleet about an hour after 5 when the commodore (I suppose) fired a gun and hoisted his colours and all the rest did the like when he had another Man of war fired many shott at Angrias Commodore, who returned two guns and crowded all sail he could to the Northwd. But our ships endeavoured all they could to stretch ahead and to get wind-ward of his Fleet which if they could have had the good fortune to have done in course all his grabs must have fallen into our ships hands but the wind set right from the N. W. so that Angrias stretched ahead and towards the close of the day our ships fired many guns at him and then tack'd about and stood to the westward I suppose to get (sic) a good offing to stand after him they being pretty nigh in shore. However in my opinion Angria cannot weather the point of Mount Dilly to night so that he seems to stand right in the Bay, where I am apt to believe our ships will have him in the morning.

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(338) Tellicherry Consultations. Monday 19th Dec. 1748.

About two O clock this afternoon Angria's fleet consisting of Seven Grabs and three Gallivats appeared off this port standing to the southward; the chief immediately wrote Mr. Dauglas directing him to station Boats and give early notice there of to any ship that may fall in with the coast.

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(339) Tellicherry Consultations, Dec. 1748. P. 100.

The chief received a letter from Ensign Wardman at Maddacarra advising of Angria' fleet having chased two Manchuas under the guns of the Scramby at Mottamy Point which they did not leave for sometime though warmly plied with the great guns.

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(340) Anjengo Consultations. 21st December 1748. P. 107

Arrived a boat from Tellicherry with advice of Angrias fleet consisting of 9 Grabs and 30 Gallivats 'had been cruizing off mount Dilly for two days and that they had appeared off Cannanore the 15th instant.

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(341) Letters to Tellicherry No. 77.

Maddacarra 25th Dec. 1748. P. 34.

Angria weighed anchor yesterday in the afternoon from the westward, and bore away right from Mount Dilly, and came to an anchor on this side of it about sunset with six Grabs and three gallivats and a Munchua in Tow, which they brought with them from the westward, his gallivats cruize to the Northwd. and southwd. of the point with Manchua sails so that they pick up and chase all the Boats that come in sight and (raid) can you discern his grabs (which are now at anchor under the mount) till you are close upon him and have struck all their topmasts to disguise themselves, I suppose, I kick the Round Boats as far to the Northwd. as safety will permit, to watch his movement and have sent a spy to Pudiangady to learn if the inhabitants or Camall have any Correspondence with Angria during his riding at Anchor near their shore, but he is not yet returned, when he does shall advise your worship. If he continues in that Station long he will pick up a Number of small boats from the Northwd, As they must infallibly fall into the jaws of him before they knew it is him, and its all most impossible for any boat to pass him from the Southwd. to give notice of his being there as his gallivats are rowing and sailing about the point Day and Night in such a disguised manner.

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(342) Maddacarra 28th Dec. 1748. P. 35.

...... I sent a Moor and a Callighilone this afternoon to Pudiangady, to enquire of Angrias people landed there to take in any supply of wood water etc. when they Returned this evening about seven O'clock and brought me word that they were informed by a Fisherman of that Place, that a Subedar of Angrias fleet (the same that landed last year) had been ashore with some people and had a conference with Camall of Maddy, but what was the correspondence they held between one another they could not find out, but that Angria's officer was well received by Camall and was supplied with Necessary's he wanted and parted very good friends and they give out that Angria was to sail to night, but which way they could not learn...

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(343) Pub. Dept. Diary 1749.

Bombay Castle 9th Feb. 1749. P. 43.

Letters from Tellicherry.

(Tulaji Angria had gone to Cochin with his whole fleet and hence) sent out Boats to the Northward and Southward for preventing any Trading vessels falling into his hands.

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(344) Bombay Castle 24th October 1749. P. 303.

Some People arrived from Choul who report that the Restoration grab was taken off Gheriah on the 13th inst. by Toolajee Angria's Fleet consisting of five grabs and twenty seven gallivats. That the engagement began the 11 at night and on the 13th about noon it being calm, she was boarded on all quarters, when the vessel was taken and the same day carried into Gheriah.

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(345) Bombay Castle 3rd Nov. 1749, P. 314-5.

Instructions to Commodore Felix Baker in the Stafford.

Sir,

Having received certain Intelligence that our Enemy Toolajee Angria's Fleet is at sea and our Hon. Masters ship Warren and other Merchants ships being daily expected at this Port you are therefore ordered wind and weather permitting to weigh anchor and proceed on a cruize between these port and Gheriah about twenty leagues distance off shore taking care not to lose sight of land keeping a constant range between the two ports above mentioned. This we judge the most proper station for you to fall in with the Hon. Companys ships above mentioned or to rescue from the enemy ship that should be unfortunately taken. ...

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(346) Tellicherry Consultations. Sat. 4th Nov. 1749. P. 70.

A Sondar belonging to Goa arrived here this morning, the Tindal of which reported that she was taken by Angrias fleet consisting of six Grabs and fiftyseven Gallivats off Bassalore, and carried by them to Mangulore which place they burnt and plundered four days past intending as he believed to proceed this way as it was rumoured about when they discharged him. He likewise adds that the Restoration Grab had been engaged by this Pyrate of Gheriah where she was boarded and Captured soon after.

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(347) Tellicherry Consultations. Mon. 11th Dec. 1749. P. 93.

By return of the Toney dispatched to Antonio Pires the 5th Instant a letter was received from him acquainting . . . no other news had been heared of Angria, than at the time his fleet was to the southward, Bounsello attacked and took a Frontier Town belonging to him.

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(348) Pub. Dept. Diary 23-B.

Bombay Castle Sun. 21st October 1750, P. 413-14.

To

Commodore Charles Foulis in ship Lord Anson

Sir,

Having certain Intelligence that Angria with 5 grabs and about 20 gallivats is gone to the Northward who most probably may be met with off St. Johns or upon the coast of Guzarat therefore you are hereby ordered wind and weather permitting to weigh anchor and to cruize off the port till you are joined by the Shaftsbury and then proceed up this coast as high as St. Johns and from thence to stretch over to the coast of Scindy to look out for our Honble Masters ship Illchester and the Darke Ketch which are expected from Persia... Capt. William Booky commander of ship Shaftsbury is ordered under your command....

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(349) Anand Ranga Pillai's Diary Vol. VII.

Wed. Oct. 28th [15th Arppisi Pramalula] 1750 P. 419.

" The Governor then asked if Sambhaji Raja's letter had been translated into French.

I said it had, so he told me to fetch it. When I brought it he told me that the mirror, small guns etc. asked for may be sent in January. I said that that might be done.

He then asked if Thana, Bassein and other ports lay within Sambhaji Raja's dominions. I said they were and added that the Angria pirates were his subjects. 'In that case' he said, 'he is a big man and I will certainly send the mirror and other things in January.'

(350) Despatches from England 1750-51 No. 13 P. 30-31

Copy of General letter to Fort Marlborough, Peronslov Dated November 28, 1750.

(Public Despatches from England Vol. 54 Page 75-80)

Our Deputy Governor and Council of Fort Marlborough,

10. The first of the two Persian Ships above mentioned that arrives at Bombay is to continue a season on that coast, as an Assistant Guardship, for the protection of the Trade against the Depredations of Angrias, who has lately to our very great Misfortune, made a capture of the Restoration Grabs...

(351) Tellicherry Consultation Thurs. 23rd Jan. 1750-51. P. 90.

By a letter from Ensign Paul Bouther at Maddacarra we learn that five gallivats of Angria are cruizing off of Ramdilly river which have taken a Manchua belonging to Callicut loaded with Rice.

(352) Tellicherry Consultation Monday 18th Feb. 1750-51. P. 101.

By a Toney received two letters from Manuel Leon and Manuel Netto at Callicut advising that Angrias fleet arrived there yesterday morning and was firing upon the Tower from whence it was judged he intends landing.

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(353) Pub. Dept. Diary 24-B.

Bombay Castle 9th Nov, 1751. P. 484.

(Capt. Lecke of Restoration writes to the President)

I am under the greatest necessity of giving your Honour and Council the trouble being hardly pressed by Mohomet Soffey for the sum of 40000/-rupees, a contract which he caused to be made with Toolaji Angria for a ship valued at 15000/-rupees and 25000/-for the release of myself as well as Military and Marine both black and white...

(354) Pub. Dept. Diary 26th Feb. 1752. P. 57.

Wrote to the Chief and Factors at Tellicherry and East Coast acknowledging Receipt of theirs of the 17th Jan. and Pattamar Boat, also acquainting them that as five of Angrias grabs were cruizing to the Northward of Bombay it is very extraordinary there should be ten of them hovering between them Port and Callicut, he having but Eleven in all including the Restoration.

(355) Pub. Dept. Dairy 26/1753.

Bombay Castle Friday 21st September 1753. P. 324.

Being disappointed in the number of Slaves Receievd by the Swallow the whole number of men now on the Island being only 33, Resolved that they be employed in the Cruizers.

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(356) Pub. Dept. Dairy 27-B.

Bombay Castle 1st November 1754. P. 353.

...... Also a Translate of a letter from Toolajee Angria to the President, with some proposal for a Peace which not being at all satisfactory or proper for the Hon'ble Company to accept the President has drawn out the answer thereto, which is now read Approved and the whole ordered to be entered.

Above letter of Toolajee Angria. P. 356-7.

(Received 18th Oct. 1754).

After compliments.

There was a very firm Friendship and peace existing between your Honrs. Government and mine for a long time, but for some reasons we had the Misfortune of falling out. However as we are Neighbours at sea, It becomes my heart to make up matters to be a Friend again and hope your honour will think of the same as it will be better for us both and I have therefore sent your Honr. the Articles of Agreement which if your Honr. has any Alteration to make Please inform me Particularly that I may consider of it and send a good man to your Honor. to settle a peace and carry on our friendly correspondence for the Good of Commerce. I have sent my two Men Mahomet and Mahmud Cassim by name, who will talk with your Honr. about the same.

Articles for an agreement to be made between the Honble the President of Bombay, and the Sarkeel Toolajee Angria viz.

1st. When the vessels Boats and ca. belonging to to the Honble Company and me meet, they are not to molest each other in any shape or manner whatever.

2nd. When I have any difference with any other Government, your Honr. is not to help them in any shape or manner whatever and the same shall be observed by me in the like case.

3rd. We should help one another in every thing and behave like Firm Friends, when either has any Trouble.

4th. I must be permitted to have werehouse set up at Bombay, and your Honr. shall have one at Rogipore.

5th. All the Merchants Boats, both here and at your Honrs. place, shall take their usual passes and carry on their Trade freely.

6th. All goods that I shall want from your Place for my use, and which your Honr may want from my country, must be permitted to be exported.

The President's answer.

To

Toolajee Angria,

I have received your Lr. by the hands of the two servants you sent before, which gives me room to think that your proposals are intended more to amuse than with expectations of their producing a peace. Had your intentions been sincere you would have sent some men of Figure and consequence with whom I could have conversed and not two of your Menial

Servants & I should have expected that you would have made some offer of returning those vessels and corgoes which you have so unjustly taken, in particular those which were returning from Muscat. Can you imagine that the English will ever submit to take the passes of any Indian Nation, this they cannot do; we grant Passes but take none from any body. Another material thing to be considered us, what security can I have that you will not break any Articles of Peace I may make with you, when it may be your interest so to do. I you are Sincere in your intentions, you must convince me by the reasonableness of your Proposals.

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(357) Bombay Castle 3rd Dec. 1754. P. 40.

4 of Toolajee's Grabs and 7 gallivats had been seen about the middle of last month to the southward at Mangulore.

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(358) Bombay Castle 24th Dec. 1754. P. 435.

The President lays before the Board Translate of Sundry Article sent up by Toolajee Angria for Accomodating a Peace which is ordered to lay till our next meeting that the proper reference may be had (from) our Registers for the manner of Treating with him on this subject.

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(359) Pub. Dept. Diary 1755.

Bombay Castle 14th Jan 1755. P. 30

Toolajee Angria's Proposals noted in consultation the 24th ultimo, being such as would (not be) with the Honble Company's credit and Interest to accept, The President acquaints the Board his Messengers are returned, but that he had told them he should send a person to Gherea shortly, with such overtures, as are proper, for us, to make their master.

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(360) Bombay Castle P. 376.

Letter from Tellicherry.

That Ally Rajah had last season supplied Toolajee Angria's Fleet with wood and water of which the Chief had complained to him and the Commodore of Cochin but invain and that one of Angria's Ministers was there in Treaty with Ally Rajah at Cannanore, but they were ignorant on what account.

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(361) SECRET AND POLITICAL DEPT. Vol. 1.

Bombay Castle, Monday 10th Mar. 1755. P. 1-2

At a Committee

The President lays before the Committee three letters (as translated hereafter) from Nana, General of the Marathas, earnestly desiring us to join our forces with theirs and endeavour to subdue and demolish Toolaji Angria, likewise a set of articles proposed to him with his reply thereto, and as they in some respects differ, Resolved that Messrs Price and Hough proceed to Ramajipant, who is appointed by Nana to adjust all matters with the President, with full power and authority to settle things in the best manner for our Hon'ble masters' interest.

The President further acquaints the Committee that at a late interview with Ramaji pant he was very pressing for our attacking Gheria in conjunction with Nana's forces, but on considering the lateness of the season and some of our cruisers being dispersed on different services it was impossible to execute this plan; therefore it was at length determined that the Marathas should attack Severnook, (Suvarndurg) while we blockaded it by sea to prevent Angria's throwing in any succour that way, - Resolved, therefore that the Protector Swallow, Viper Ketch and Triumph Prahm be immediately got in readiness for this service.

(A) Translate of a letter from Nana to the President, dated the 8th February, and received the 18th following, 1755.

After compliments,

Shivji Ransor on his arrival here informed me of what your Honour communicated to him, all of which was very agreeable to me. The friendship which has so long subsisted between us entitles me to these advices. I have now despatched Ramajipant who will shortly take charge of the post I have assigned him, and I entreat you to put your fleet in readiness with al expedition, and write for the King's ships from Madras. My sole reason for despatching this to you is to stimulate you to put in execution the plan we have concerted ever since last year, and which I flatter myself with the satisfaction of being soon performed.

(B) Translate of a letter from Nana, dated the 11th February, received on 8th March 1755.

By Shivji Ransor I received your Honor's long letter. Ramajipant likewise represented in a consultation here the purport of the conference he had with you. The many instances of the friendly disposition of your Government towards us are very satisfatory to me. My being so suddenly called to Karnatak prevented the execution of our designs last year, but I now entirely rely on your Honor. and have for that purpose despatched Ramajipant to you. He will confer with you about the expedition, which I earnestly request may be effected as soon as possible. It will be very agreeable to me and I imagine meet with the approbation of your Hon'ble masters. I have sent you the articles of agreement under my seal, and hope you will use all imaginable despatch in this affair I am convinced of, and rely on your friendship. The management of all marine affairs is entirely left to you. The Almighty will crown our endeavours with success and more closely connect our friendship to our mutual interest.

(C) Translate of a letter from Bajeerao to the President, received the 8th March 1755.

Last year your Honor. and Ramajipant resolved to carry into immediate execution an enterprize you had jointly agreed on, but my going to Karnatak and the approaching rains prevented it at that time. You this year advised me twice of your readiness to perform the same and confirmed it by a verbal message delivered me by Shivji Ransor, in consequence of which I resolved to despatch the affair and sent Ramajipant to desire you to prepare your fleet, and send for the men-of-war from Chinapattam, but you now accuse me of want of skill in maritime affairs, with which if I had been acquainted I should have better considered what I wrote you, and that on Ramajipant's arrival you will confer with him and write to me, The contents of my letter to your Honour arose from the verbal message you sent me by Shivji. You should not therefore now disappoint me. The execution of this scheme has all along

principally depended on your Honour and its being now frustrated will look amiss. I therefore request that you will expedite this business and quickly despatch Ramajipant to see it performed that our present harmony and friendship may be cultivated and improved. I have sent particular instructions to Ramajipant regarding this affair, which he will communicate to you.

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(362) Secret & Political Dept. Vol. 1.

Bombay Castle 19th March 1756. P. 4-5

Articles of agreement settled by the Hon'ble Richard Bourchier, Esqr., on behalf of the Hon'ble United East India Company and Ramajipant Subhedar in behalf of his master Nana Pandit Pradhan, General of the Marathas.

1st That all the marine shall be immediately under the command of the English, and the management of all affairs, both by sea and land carried on by the approbation of both parties.

2nd All vessels whatever that may be taken from Toolaji, shall be equally divided between the English and Marathas, except the " Restoration ", which is to be the sole property of the English.

3rd Bankot and Himattgar with the river belonging thereto, and with five villages to the southward of the said river, to be delivered to the English as the Hon'ble Company's property for ever, and the Marathas not to levy any additional inland duties.

4th The English engage to keep the sea and prevent Angria's fleet from throwing succour into any place that may be attacked, but at this season only Suvarndurg, Anjanvel and Zoy Vizay.

5th All ammunition, guns and other stores that may be taken in the several forts in Angria's territories to belong entirely to the Marathas.

6th If Manaji's territories are jointly attacked, the fort of Candery, with its harbour, to be delivered into the Hon'ble Company with the village Ravansa, Ramjankar, Sarall. Shamy Mandavem, Kolgaon, Donbarem, Kihim, and Avas.

7th Any other articles that may be necessry to be agreed upon to be settled between the Governor and Nana Pandit Pradhan.

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(363) Bombay Castle, Saturday 22nd March 1755. P. 6-7

Received a letter from Ramajipant, the translate whereof is as follows :-

After compliments.

...Tuesday last was the day appointed for your fleet's sailing. The sooner they proceed the better as we judge Sunday to be a proper day for commencing the attack. Samsher Bahadur and Dinkarpant are with their forces at Devruk, and I have sent them three thousand men to Keddim, where they with the fleet wait for me. Our sole business being to attack those places I repeat my request that the attack may be begun on Sunday, as all preparations are made for that day. If I should be in want of any necessaries from Bombay, pray let the people I send for them be supplied, and the amount shall be discharged agreeably to your order.

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(364) Bombay Castle, Saturday 12th April 1755. P. 7

At a committee.

...Read a letter from Commodore James, as entered hereafter, dated 7th instant, off Suvarndurg, advising that he had got possession of it and other forts and complaining of the behaviour of the Marathas, which being taken into consideration, It is observed the season grows late, and as we can have no dependence on their assistance, Naropant's conduct in particular must be represented to his master; and the Commodore directed not to attack any more forts but only keep the sea to counterance them for the present and return to Bombay on the 20th of the month. Commodore James behaviour on this occasion is unanimously approved of.

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Above letter from Commodore James to the President and Council.

. . . . To do Angria's people justice it must be said, I never saw fellows exert themselves more nor show greater industry in spreading sails on their flag-staff, ensign-staff, from the feet of their topsails to the lower yards, steering sails both sides, quilts, turbands, &c., and throwing out everything to lighten their vessels. . . . . We this morning began to fire upon him from the ships and shore, and landed a number of people under the cover of it opposite to the gate of the fort, which is regularly defended by bastions and walls, in the lowest place at least 50 feet high, and the parapet near three feet of solid rock. At half past 12 they out and broke open the wicket of the door, and entered without much opposition, it having not above 20 or 30 of men within, which completed the victory and as I am impatient to communicate this news to you, time will not admit of my being so particular as I could wish, yet cannot help observing that the place is by far much stronger than I could have believed, being partly cut of solid rocks and built with large red stones of near 4 feet square, so hard that many of our shot split by striking against them, but not regular with proper line of defence. In Fort Gova they have about 44 guns, the two others, viz Fategad and Kanakdurg, join to it by a kind of peninsula, and in them they have 20 guns each; In Suvarndurg about 50, much larger than any of the others. Ths is built on an island with 2½ fathoms water all round. The country all about seems to be very good and fertile, and they tell me Angria's customs yearly amounted to two lakhs of rupees. Indeed it is amazingly populous and abounds with a vast number of women and children. One poor old man came begging to us for mercy in Suvarndurg, and said 8 people were killed in the second day out of his family. In short there is nothing but ruin and devastation there all the houses being burnt within the fort. One 9-pounder broke. to pieces by a shot, and all the bazar the other side burnt down, so that the number of poor wretches running about begging mercy renders it very shocking. Ramajipant seems vastly lenitive and hamane and promises everybody his protection.

We have in this action expended in the ship and launch 40 barrels of powder and 790 shots of all sorts, but shall get a great number of the latter again, several baskets having already been picked up.

Ramajipant says he has sent some land forces to take Bankot and Himatgar, which is to be delivered to the Company and intends going against Dabul and Jaygad in a day or two and as we have expended a great number of our shells already, I shall be obliged to you to order some more by the first opportunity.

Everybody is well in the squadron, which is all I have to trouble you with at present only my being most respectfully.

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(365) Bombay Castle 12th April 1755. P. 14.

Received by a pattamar boat a letter from Ramajipant, dated the 7th April, as per ensuing translate:—

After compliments

. . . On the 4th April we vigorously attacked and carried the forts Kanakdurg Fategad and Gova, and understanding Suvarndurg to be in a very weak condition, I by land attacked and made myself master of these forts. I entirely attribute the extraordinary success of this enterprise to the assistance afforded me by your Honour and have communicated my sentiments on this head to Nana. As all our business is not yet finished, I must request your Honour's further help and beg you will reinforce your fleet that we may quickly be masters of the enemy's remaining fortification,

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(Three letters of Nana were received. He wrote that Shamsher Bahadur was a Ratnagiri and that the English Fleet should proceed to help him.)

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(366) Bombay Castle Tuesday 29th April 1755. P. 19-21.

At a Committee

. . . Read and approved our last consultation of the 12th instant.

Commodore William James arriving on the 27th and having delivered in a journal of his proceedings as entered hereafter, it is now read and approved.

The President likewise lays before the Board a full draft of a letter to Ramajipant, as entered hereafter, which is also now read and approved, in answer to one received from him, dated 20th instant seeing forth that Dinkarpant is with a large force attacking Ratnagiri. till the 15th of next month. Resolved that the fleet be despatched accordingly with orders to Commodore James to lay off that port to prevent the enemy from throwing in succour, more especially as the Marathas fleet is still to the southward, and probably Angria may on the absence of our fleet, be tempted to attack them, and we apprehend would not meet with much opposition, but on no account to proceed to any other place to southward; and although as above we think it necessary to limit the Commodore's stay to the 15th of next month, yet in case the weather should appear favourable and the Marathas have a prospect of success, he may continue there 48 hours more, but no longer, and then make the best of his way to Bombay. Nevertheless should there be any appearance of bad weather not to show any regard to the limitation, but proceed immediately to Bombay which must be left to his discretion.

As the prahm is not in a condition to proceed in company at this season of the year, Resolved that Commodore James have orders, in case of meeting with the "Guardian", to take her under his command.

As by our agreement with the Marathas, Bankot and Himatgar are to be delivered to the Hon'ble Company, but as the lateness of the season will not admit of our taking possession of them, it is resolved that the engineer be despatched thither to take a view of the fortifications and make a calculate of what number of men may be necessary for their defence.

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(367) Bombay Castle 22nd July 1755. P. 30–35

Extracts from a despatch to the Hon'ble Company (at England) sent by Richard Bourchier etc. from Bombay on 22nd July 1755.

... The President begs leave to inform your Honour that he has been labouring ever since he has been in the Chair to pursuade the Marathas to Engage with us in the destroying of Angria, not doubting but your own Forces with their assistance would have been sufficient to have Effected it, to which they had agreed two or three times, but were diverted by some other affairs in hand, and in particular when Commodore Lisle was here who would gladly have engaged in it but the Destruction of Nazer Gung on the Corrmandal Coast but all in confusion on this side and obliged the Morathas to march their troops up to Aurangabad which entirely overset all Projects of this side.

To our no small surprise on the 10th March the President received advice that the Nana had sent an Envoy, who desired an Interview with him to concert measures for attacking of Angria. . .

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(368) Pub. Dept. Diary 29–A

Bombay Castle 5th Jan. 1756. P. 13–17.

Instructions to the Chief of Victoria.

To

William Andrew Price Esquire,

Chief of Fort Victoria.

Sir,

As one of the Articles stipulated with the Marathas before we engaged with them to go against Toolajee Angria's Country last year was that the Ports of Himmutt Gurr and Bancote should be delivered when conquered to the Honourable English East India Company with five villages to the southward of Marbana River and three to the Northward with all its Dependencies, you have been appointed Chief of that place, for which the President's Commission is endorsed and for your Guidance follows the third article of agreement with Ramajee Pant with Nana's seal to them.

Article 3rd.

Bancote and Himmutt Gurr with the River belonging thereto, and with five villages to the southward of said River, and the two Mandalla's and Carella, to the northward of said River, to be delivered to the English as the Honourable Company's property forever and the Marathas not to levy any additional Inland Duties.

We now send you all necessary Artillery ammunitions stores, of all sorts with one complete company of Infantry and a sergeant, Corporal and ten Men out of the Train and one Complete Company of sepoys for taking Possession and maintaining it when you are possessed of it, an account of whose pay and provisions is enclosed and you are to Name the Fort Victoria formerely Himmutt Gurr. We have also appointed Captain Hugh Cameron to accompany you (as Captain Defunck cannot be spared) to erect proper Magazines, which we understand are wanting (to prevent entrance of Romish Clergy) .....

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(369) Bombay Castle Thursday 22nd Jan. 1756, P. 55.

Received two letters per Boat from the Chief of Fort Victoria...

That under the 17th advised his arrival there on the 8th but as Ramajipant was at Severnook, He had not permission to land till the 10th when he took possession of Bancote etc. in the name of the Houble. Company and called the upper Fort Victoria....

That under the 19th enclosed duplicate of the above and advised a Report's prevailing of the Marathas having taken Dabull...

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(370) Secret and Political Dept. Vol. 2.

Bombay Castle Friday 6th February 1756. P. 31-34

Instructions to Colonel Robert Clive and Captain Samuel Hough,

Gentlemen,

We think it highly necessary to give you some instructions for your guidance in such occurrences as may probably happen and as for anything else that may regard the Hon'ble Company's interest in the prosecution of the present intended expedition, which we cannot now recollect, we leave entirely to your discretion.

Should Toolaji Angria be taken prisoner, we think it highly necessary that he should be brought to Bombay to be disposed of here as thought proper.

It is highly probable that after the reduction of Gheria Admiral Watson will think proper to return to Bombay, or the other coast; but as our engagements with the Marathas are that we shall in conjunction with them destory all Toolaji Angria's fortifications, it is our orders that your whole force, in conjunction with Marathas do proceed and attack every one of his forts or castles near the sea, which, when taken, are by our agreement to be delivered to the Marathas with all their artillery and ammunition.

As you know that the Admirals have insisted that all artillery and military stores are the property of the captors, and that we have agreed with them, that in case Ramajipant will not give that point up, that the Company are to pay the Admirals and other captors the value of them, you are to use all persuasive means to induce Ramajipant, to make the captors such allowance for the military stores as they shall agree for and be satisfied with, to prevent dispute afterwards.

Herewith you have a copy of the articles of agreement with the Marathas previous to our entering into this war in conjuction with them, which has been complied with punctually on our side, but in our opinions not so punctually on theirs. They have delivered Bankot and Himatgar to us, but to this hour have not set led the limits we are to have, which, we think, they will readily comply with in case the fort or castle at Gheria is not immediately

delivered up to them. There is a place called Harasure (Hareshvar) contiguous to Mandava, on the north side of Marcarry river, which it is absolutely necessary we should have, though not stipulated in the articles, which we would have you insist shall be within our limits. There is a pagoda or small hill there, which probably may be held in veneration by them, and they may be permitted the liberty of going to it, but no right of territory must be allowed them within our limits, nor can they pretend to any right of their own, as it is a conquered country from Toolaji Angria.

It is proper to inform you that our principal inducements for pitching upon this port, in preference to any other in the conquered countries of Toolaji Angria, were not from any desire of more territory, but first from its close connection with Siddi's country, from whence we got our chief supply of horned cattle for the supply of both the island and marine, which the Marathas, by daily growing more formidable, would exclude us from, and the Siddi knowing our necessities has some times treated us with great insolence. In the next place, it had formerly a considerable sort of trade before Angria conquered that country, from the advantageous situation and command of Marcurry river, which runs far up into the country, and has a communication with many considerable cities as we are informed. But should you be convinced of any other ports having the same advantages or more, and that is more commodious for shipping in any distress from bad weather, or anything else we empower you to stipulate with the Maratha General Ramajipant for an exchange; but that both you and we may have an opportunity of being convinced of the reality of such advantages. you may leave the confirmation of such article to us.

It is probable that Toolaji Angria may offer to capitulate and possibly offer a sum of money; but you are to consider that this fellow is not on a footing with any prince in the known world, he being a pirate in whom no confidence can be put, not only taking, burning and destroying ships of all nations, but even the vessels belonging to the Natives, which have his own passes, and for which he has annually collected large sums of money. Should he offer any sum of money, it must be a very great one that will pay us for the many rich ships he has taken (which we can't ennumerate) besides the innumerable other small vessels; but we well remember the "Charlotte" bound from hence to China, belonging to Madras; the 'William' belonging to Bombay from Bengal; the "Severn" a Bengal freight ship for Basserah, value nine or ten lakhs of rupees; the "Derby", belonging to the Hon'ble Company, with the Grab "Restoration", value Rs. 5, 22, 743-4-6; the Sloop "Pilot" and the "Augusta"; also the "Dadaboy" from Surat, "Rose" from Mangulore, Grab "Anne" from Combroon, "Benjimolly" from the Malabar Coast, and "Futte Dowlat" from Mascat. Add to all these the vast expense the Hon'ble Company has been obliged to be at, to support a marine force to protect their trade, at between three and four lakhs of rupees per annum, for a series of years past. All these damages, we think, he cannot make good, and if he could, we can't see what security he can give for performance of articles so that upon the whole we think it will be a general good to the world that he be entirely rooted out, and if he survives the attack of Gheria, and should be taken prisoner, that you bring him to Bombay. For should he fall into the Maratha's hands they may be induced, from what motive we can't know, to release him, and he may again become more powerful and mischievous villain than he has been already; and we all know that he and his

ancestors have for a series of years supported themselves solely by rapine and the plundering of industrious merchants.

In case any accident should happen to Lieutenant Colonel Clive, we order that Major, John Chalmers shall command all the Hon'ble Company's troops employed on this service.

Should time permit after your reducing all Toolajee Angria's forts, we recommend to you rooting out the Malvans, who have lately annoyed the trade very much, or settle affairs with them, as you think most conducive to the general welfare.

We consign you twenty thousand rupees to defray any charges which may be incurred and have appointed Mr. Michael Pope to act as your Secretary and Military Paymaster, who embarks with the treasure on the " Hardwick " storeship.

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(371) Secret and Political Department Vol. 2.

Bombay Castle 18th Feb. 1756. P. 34-36.

Letter from Admiral Watson to the President.

" Kent", in Gheria Harbour, 14th February 1756.

Sir,

I can only now acquaint you that I arrived with the squadron the 11th instant in the evening at Gheria and came to an anchor, when I was informed that Toolajee Angria was actually treating with the Marathas in order to surrender the place to them. I therefore thought no time should be lost, and accordingly sent a summons to him the next morning to surrender the town and fort to me; but not receiving an answer in the time proposed, and finding the Marathas were trifling with us, I weighed with the squadron at 1 o'clock and ran into the harbour and as they thought proper to fire at the ships as they passed by the batteries. As soon as we were placed, we began such a fire upon them as I believe they never saw before, and which soon silenced their batteries and fire from their grabs.

A little after 4 o'clock a shell fell into the " Restoration ", which set her on fire, and very soon after Angria's whole fleet was on fire, and they are all destroyed.

As I suspected they would probably let in the Marathas, I landed all the troops that night to get between the town and them, and indeed I found what I suspected to be true for Toolajee had sent orders to his brother-in-law, who commanded in the town, upon no account to let the English come in.

Yesterday morning I sent another message to the Commandant, that if he did not in an hour's time deliver up the place and let the English march in, I would renew my attack, and he must expect no quarter. He begged I would wait till the next morning, for that it was not in his power to deliver up the place without Toolajee's permission, which he has sent for.

As I found they were still trifling with me to gain time that the Marathas might get into the town before us, I renewed the attack about 4 in the afternoon, and in about twenty minutes they flung out a flag of truce.

I insisted that our troops should be let in and their colours hauled down, but as I found they did not comply with this demand, I found myself obliged to renew the attack

again, when they very soon after called out for mercy, being near enough to hear them call, for all low water the "Kent" was aground. By this you may see we had nothing to spare.

Captain Forbes with sixty men marched into the fort last night and took possession of the place and we hoisted an English flag, and this morning the whole body of English forces marched in.

I have appointed Ramajipant to meet me on board this afternoon, as he is desirous of speaking with me, but I shall tell him I will not let a Maratha come into the town till they have delivered Toolajee into my hands, being persuaded they will otherwise ill-use the poor man, and all his family I am told have begged not to be prisoners to the Marathas.

Our loss on the whole has been but very few men and no material accident to the ships, except the loss of the "Tyger's" bowsprit.

I have nothing further to add, but only to wish you joy of our success, and to desire favour you will order the "Shetham" to call off here, as I should not only be glad to send despatches home to England, but also a plan of the place.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Charles Watson.

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(372) Pub. Dept. Diary 29-A.

Bombay Castle Thursday 19th Feb. 1756 P. 93.

The President having received advices from Rear Admiral Watson that the Fort all Gheria, surrendered to him the 13th instant, Twenty one guns were fired this evening from the Castle and Military discharged the vollies on the Parades to manifest our joy on this happy occassion.

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(373) Bombay Castle Thursday 26th Feb. 1756. P. 101.

The President informs the Board that he had a long conference with Gungadhar Pant last night in regard to delivering up Toolajee to us in consequence of Admiral Watson's declaration to Ramaji Pant that he would not deliver the Fort of Gheria to them unless they delivered up Toolajee Angria which he Gungadhar Pant said would cause a great scandal to his Master as Toolajee is a gentoo but on the President's assuring him the Admiral would not deliver the place notwithstanding our engagements with them as they had not assisted us in taking it he then proposed exchanging Gheria for Fort Victoria provided we would consent that Toolajee Angria should remain with them and that we likewise delivered them his family which being taken into consideration, it is observed that our insisting on Toolajee being delivered to us, may occassion a breach with the Marathas and be extremely prejudicial to the Honble Companys sales and the trade of the Island in general, that Gheria is a very commodious harbour for shipping and we are not without hopes of procuring cattle there which induced us to pitch on Victoria and that the revenues we may

reasonably expect from the trade of Gheria, will be vastly more considerable, it is therefore unanimously resolved that the President be empowered to settle such articles with Gungadhur Pant regarding this affair as he may think proper.

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(374) Secret & Political Dept. Vol. 2.

Monday 2nd March 1756 P. 41-42

Diary of Captain Hough, Marine Superintendent.

Monday 2nd February 1756:- Agreeably to the request of Admiral Watson met him on board His Majesty's ship "Tyger" this day, when we came to the following resolution in regard to the distribution of such effects as shall be taken at Gheria.

At a Council of War, held on board His Majesty's ship "Tyger" in Bombay harbour this 2nd day of February 1756, to agree and settle the distribution of all such effects as shall be taken at Gheria either by sea or land-

Charles Watson, Esq., Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief, President.

George Pecock, Esq.	Captain Henry Speke.
Captain Thomas Knowles,	Captain John Harrison.
Captain Thomas Latham	Colonel Clive.
Captain Skeddey,	Major Chalmers,

Having duly considered on a method to distribute all such money as may be taken or raised from effects that may be found at Gheria, it is hereby agreed to spread the whole sum between the sea and land forces both in King's and Company's service in the following manner :—

One-eighth to be devided between the flag officers, as the King's proclamation directs.

Two-eighth to be divided between Colonel Clive, Major Chalmers, and the Captains of His Majesty's ships; but in consideration that Colonel Clive will be Commander-in-Chief of the land forces, in case they are employed ashore, Rear-Admiral Watson consents to give the Colonel such a part of his share as will make it equal to Rear-Admiral Pecock's.

One-eighth to be divided between the Lieutenant and Masters of His Majesty's ships and Captains, Aide-de-Camp, Judge Advocate, Commissary of Stores, and Commanders so the Company's armed vessels; but in consideration of the great numbers of officers of class, and as it is not thought reasonable that the black people employed on this expedition should share in the same proportion as the Europeans but only that they should have that that proportion this being the constant custom of sharing prize money between the Europeans and black people in the Company's service it is therefore agreed that the other half shall be added to the one-eighth allotted to this class.

One-eighth to be divided between the Lieutenants Ensigns, Adjutants, Quarter-Masters, Chaplains and Surgeons in the land service, Warrant Officers and Mates of His Majesty's ships and Lieutenants in the Company's armed ships and vessels;

One-eighth to be divided between the Petty Officers of His Majesty's ships, Deputy Commissary of stores, Surgeons, Mates, Conductors, Serjeants, Corporals and Bombardiers Gunners, Boatswain and Carpenters of the Company's armed vessels and Masters of the gallivats.

Two-eighths to be divided between the common men in general, both in the sea and land service.

In case any person is killed or dies during any action or siege where a capture is made either at sea or land, his executors shall have the share which was allotted him according to his rank, and no officer succeeding another killed, or dying, during such action or siege shall receive more prize money than what he was entitled to by his former station.

No person whatever, whether in the land or sea service, shall share in two capacities. . .

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(375) Secret and political Dept. Diary No. 2.

Bombay Castle Tuesday 2nd March 1756. P. 39-40.

... Read a set of Articles of Agreement prepared by the President for Gungadhur Pant to settle with Ramaji Pant regarding the exchange of Fort Victoria for Gheria provided we will consent to let Toolajee Angria remain with the Marathas, and deliver his family to them which the Council unanimously approved the 28th ultimo, but as Gungadhur Pant has started many objections to these Articles and Ramji's acceding to them will be of the greatest importance to the Hon'ble Company, the President thought it necessary to promise Gungadhur Pant a present of Five thousand (5000/-) Rupees for his trouble and assistance in getting them executed and he has thereupon assured the President, he will proceed to Gheria the 4th inst. for that purpose. The Committee accordingly approve and confirm the President's taking this measure but the Port and river of Rajapur being likewise included in these articles, should it be found impracticable to get that point confirmed, it is agreed to give it up as the rest are so much in our Hon'ble Master's favour, tho we think it absolutely necessary to have two course on the side of Rajapur or Cariapatam river, which ever the Marathas may agree, we shall settle on, as they are both extremely well situated.

Resolved that Mr. William Delagarde proceed on the Bombay Grab, to receive charge of Gheria and treat with the Marathas should Colonel Clive return with the squadron before Mr. William Andrew Price arrives there from Fort Victoria.

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(376) Secret and Political Dept. Vol. 2,

Bombay Castle Friday 5th March 1756. P. 49-51.

Instructions to Mr. W. Delagarde proceeding to Gheria.

... Our Intent in sending you is to settle if possible the present disputes with Ramaji Pant, which arise thus though our agreement with the Marathas was that we should deliver them the Forts yet there was not a word of Toolajee's person nor anything about plunder that might be taken in any of Toolajee's Forts mentioned. But it is very evident that the Marathas did all in their power to prevent our getting possession of Gheria, purely on account of the plunder they knew must be in the place. But as Admiral Watson with the British troops took it, he

does not think them entitled to any part of the Plunder not only from their chicanery in the many attempts they made to get into the Fort without us, but also by their endeavour to prevent our taking of it, and the case now is, that they are possessed of Toolajee's person, and we of his family and the Fort of Gheria. It is needless to tell you all the demands that have been made by Gungadhur Pant, and the many arguments he used, to get Toolajee's family and Gheria Fort into their possession; the former Admiral Watson absolutely refused giving up, and the latter only on condition of their delivering Toolajee to him. Matters standing thus, Gungadhur told the President that he was empowered to settle matters with him and made him the following proposals viz. That provided we all consent that Toolajee shall remain with them and that we deliver his family likewise to them, to return them Bancote (now called Victoria) that they will consent that we keep the Fort of Gheria and its dependencies upon which he drew up the accompanying articles which Gungadhur Pant once agreed to but afterwards flew off under pretence that the river of Rajapore did not belong to Gheria but the President has now agreed with him if he settlel these affairs to our satisfaction to give him five thousand Rupees for himself, which you are to keep an inviolable secret and as the Port and Fort of Gheria are in all respects ss much preferable to Victoria even without the river of Rajapore, you may give up the river of Rajapore. What you must insist on is, that the Hon'ble Company are to possess the Fort of Gheria and our limits to the Northward of it are to be two course to the Northward of Carapatam river quite up to Sambajee Rajah's country as the river runs up N. E. and alo Country to the Southward as for as Toolajee Angria was possessed of, to the Malwan's Country. . .

Bombay Castle 5th March 1756.

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(377) Pub. Dept. Diary 29-A.

Bombay Castle 9th March 1756. P. 127.

Honble Sir and Sirs,

As we have been so successful as to burn all Toolajee Angrias fleet, and have taken all his Forts etc. from him, so that he is entirely destroyed I beg leave to recommend the reducing the Marine expense. .

Samuel Hough
Supdt.

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(378) 6th April 1756. P. 188-71,

(The President was asked to condemn those who had shared in the loot of Gheria but the President refused to do so for want of precedent).

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(379) Diary and Consultation Book.

Fort St. George April 1756. P. 96.

. . . General letters read viz.

No. 57 from the Hon'ble Richard Bourchier Esqr., President and Governor and Council at Bombay dated 17th ultimo . , .

That the 16th ultimo His Majesty's ship Kent Rear Admiral Watson, arrived from Gheria and that the Cumberland was coming in, and they have the pleasure to acquaiut us that place surrendered to the forces under his command the 13th February after an attack. of two days with little loss or damage on our side, but Angrias whole fleet consisting of eight Ketch Grabs, two three-Mast Grabs on the stocks and all his Gallivats with a great part of the town were reduced to ashes. That Toolajee left the Command to his brother-in-law and went to treat with the Marathas, with whom he still continues, but all his family are prisoners with us, and a large amount of Treasure goods etc. has been found which will be divided between the Kings and Company's forces.

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(380) Secret and Political Dept. Vol. 2.

Monday 30th July 1756. P. 114-15.

Translate of a Letter from Nana, dated 21st July and received the 30th of the same month; 1756,

After compliments.

I have received your friendly letter, the purport of which is, that the fort of Gheria shall be delivered as soon as our agreement is complied with, and that at present you can't bring your people up on account of the season; that after the cocoanuts' are hove in the sea you shall send your ships for them. That on my arrival at Poona you would send your gentlemen to me to settle every thing. That as Gheria has a good harbour for large ships (which Bankot has not), you proposed to change Bankot for Gheria and the barrier between us and the Portuguese; but if that was not liked, you are ready to deliver up Gheria as soon as our agreement is complied with, and as soon as your ships are able to go. Baji Pant and Jivaji Naiji have likewise fully written me, but the war which I made with Angria was to get Gheria, so consider how it would look if I was to deliver that place to your and which is far from our agreement. As for the Portuguese I am sure if we both join together we can demolish any power of theirs, for which reason there was no need to have had so many embarrassments about them. Now you say it is an improper time, but there is ill from its being an improper time. Your Honour and I are hearty friends so what disadvantage would there be to you should you deliver the fort and order your people to live in the town. I could send these people by land, giving them what is necessary. On considering the above let an order be issued out to deliver the fort as also send the gentlemen to me at Poonà where I arrived the 20th instant that the ill which has arisen in our friendship may at once be taken off

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(381) President's Letter, dated Ist August 1756. P. 116-18.

To

Nana, with all his titles.

After Compliments.

I have received your friendly letter and congratulate your safe arrival at Poona, where I have long wished you to be.

I have not the least doubt of your friendship to me and am sure that you would not desire me to do any thing for which my masters may blame me. As I have all along assured you, so I do now, that I never had any intention of keeping Gheria any longer than till our articles were complied with, which, though they may seem trifles to you they are not so to us, and in particular the Dutch trade being stopped, which you assured me should not only be abolished but that they should not have any intercourse with your country. And though your people may have told you that they have put an entire stop to it, I say they have not and to this very hour large quantities of the Dutch goods are daily carried into your country. Chaukis may be set but till some of them are punished for disobeying your orders they will not do their duty. Your people had informed you that they have delivered us Bankot and the villages ; but to convince you that they have only delivered us the fort, a little time ago. Baji Pant showed me the sanads for the villages but told me that he had orders not to deliver them unless I would previously give him an order for the delivery of Gheria. I was greatly surprised that they should be guilty of such a blunder as to detain the sanads, which would convince you that what they had written you of having complied on their part in every respect was a downright falsity, as you would now see by their having the sanads in their possession; but as they had kept them so long they might now keep them till I could have the pleasure of sending some of my own people to you who are the only men in your dominions whose word and honour I can rely upon.

That I made a proposal of exchanging Bankot for Gheria is true, but I never insisted on it, unless it had been agreeable to you ; and I do asure you that it shall be delivered to you as soon as the weather will permit of my people's returning here by sea. But I hope you will excuse my being at the expense of their marching overland, which would not only be vastly inconvenient but very troublesome, and would destroy a great many of my men this rainy weather, You mistake me greatly if you imagine I have any intentions but what are honourable. No misunderstanding shall happen between you and I, as I rely entirely on your friendship and wish I could do the same on all your officers; but some of them have used both you and me very ill in misrepresenting affairs to you, which our gentlemen will convince you of when they arrive at Poona, and they will set out as soon as they can be properly prepared for this dirty rainy weather.

I know very well what has been done in the Province of Arcot by the Governors of Javnapatam and Chimpatam on behalf of Anna Verdy Caun (Anwar-ud-din) and am sorry you should think me less an Englishman than those gentlemen, or that I have not the honour of my king and country as much at heart, which you shall always find I have, so there was no need of your writing my king about my not delivering up Gheria, when your own officers would not maintain your honour in complying with your engagements, and any either king or private man, would have deemed me a fool, to have delivered up Gheria before your engagements were fully complied with by your officers, which I dare say would have been done long ago had you not been at such a distance.

Give me leave to congratulate you on your success at Maingar, where I hear that the Viceroy lost his life by the cowardice of his soldiers running away. I believe you are misinformed as to the number of Portuguese that attacked that fort, as they have hardly that number in Goa.

Bombay Castle August 1st 1756.

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(382) Pub. Dept. Diary Vol. 29-B.

Bombay Castle 2nd Sept. 1756. P, 554-62.

Instructions to Messrs. Thomas Byfeld and John Spencer who were to proceed to Nanah.

(EXTRACT)

(If Nana enquired about the plunder of Gheria, they were to reply as follows :-)

... It is well known the King's ships &c. captors were the only people who reaped any benefit from it and it was by the Nanah's particular request that their assistance was desired, the President having frequently informed the Nanah, that those Gentlemen were King's officers and under no command but His Majesty's and that when they came they would do as they pleased. It is also to be remarked that there was a large sum of money taken in Severnook, it is said several lacks of rupees, which the Honble co npany never demanded any part of,, as there was no stipulation about Treasure and that it was agreed that one half of all vessels taken from the Enemy should be equally divided between the Marathas and the rest of the Captors, yet several vessels were taken as Ketch Grab at Dabul, 13 gallivats at Severnook and prize at sea and one gallivat Tyger all which were carried off by the M arathas not one of them delivered to us but we never made any complaint of or said anything about being what we thought not worth troubling the Nanah with and it will not be improper to let him know that we never intended to differ about trifles.

(Re ;— The delivery of Toolajee).

It is not improbable that Nanah may either demand or intercede that Toolajee's family may be delivered to him, to which it may be advanced, that it is much more reasonable that Toolajee should be delivered to us, than we should give up the family which may involve us in a dispute with Mr. Watson, who gave his word that they should not be delivered to the Marathas. This may be knotty point to get through and we think it will be proper to insist that Nanah shall not give Toolajee any place of residence without Twenty Corse of the sea shore. Should you find the giving up Toolajee's family unavoidable and you think you cannot accomodate affairs without it, we hope you will be able to derive some advantage to the Hon'ble Company for such a concession on our side, as they in reality stole Toolajee's person and ought to deliver him to us, but as the having him would be an expense and no advantage to our Honble Masters you can give him up with the better grace, If the family be delivered up, you must insist, that they must not be maltreated nor plundered of anything as we did not permit of jewels or anything else being taken from them....

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(383) Articles of agreement settled by Thomas Byfeld and John Spencer Esquire, on the part of E. I. Co. with Ballajee Bajerow Pundit Pradhan the 12th Oct. 1756 or on the Gentoo stile 17th Mohorrum 1170.

P. 478-82

Article III.

As Bancote and Himatgur have been delivered to the Honourable Company the Marathas do, by these presents, give them the following villages, towards defraying the expenses thereof and which are to remain the said Honourable Company's property for ever

and of which they are to be put in possession, without further delay, viz. Velass Bag, Manly, Veswee, Chepolee, Coodock: Pundarree, Panam, Dasgom, and Comela,

Article IV.

It having been a custom during the Governments of Angria and the Maratha at Bancote, that the Sceddees received a Chotie, or quarter part of the customs, the Marathas engage to satisfy the Sceddee in this particular, and that the Honourable Company do not meet with any embarrassment concerning it, nor concerning the royalty of this river, which is hereby given and made over to them for ever. In case the Sceddee should dispute complying with the foregoing, the English declare it should not retard the compliance with what may be mentioned in these articles, concerning the delivery of Gheriah.

Article VII.

All such subjects and inhabitants of Bancote, Hematgur, and its dependencies, as, on account of the dispute with Angria retired to the Marathas territories, shall, if they are content so to do, be allowed to return to the English, without any impediment from the Maratha Government; and others that, in future, may leave the English, are to be permitted to return agreeable to them, in the manner above mentioned and each subjects as shall leave the Maratha Government, and retire to Bancote, shall have liberty to return to the Marathas again, on their agreeing with them, and in such case the English will not impede them.

Article XV.

As all the royalty of Bancote and Heamatgur is with the English, they are to take care, as much as in their power lies, to prevent the enemy prejudicing the Marathas through that river.

Article XVI.

Gheriah Fort to be delivered within twentyfour days after the departure of the English gentlemen from Poonah, together with such guns, balls, stores, &c, either of the fort or fleet, that the captors left for the service of the garrison or otherwise or did not themselves sell; but the stores, ammunition, &c. that properly belong to the Honourable Company, they are to carry away with them. The officers of Toolajee are to go where they please; and if his family (wife and children) should be desirous of returning to him, the English will not impede it, but grant them free liberty so to do; and the Maratha Government engages, that Toolajee Angria shall have no place given him, nor any power below the Gaut. Balajee Badjerao Pundit Purdan is to send an officer of credit with the English gentlemen, who is to proceed with one of the Council from Bombay to Gheriah, which person, belonging to the Maratha Government, is to have in his possession the proper Sunnuds and orders, regarding the dilivery of Bancote and its villages; and when the Maratha people and colours are got into Gheriah, and the English ready to go out, he is to deliver directly the said Sunnuds and orders, for Fort Victoria (or Bancote) and its several villages, to the English Counsellor, and then return with that gentleman to Bancote directly, to see Nannah's orders are effectually executed, in regard to the villages.

(Signed) Thomas Byfled,
John Spencer.

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(384) Bombay Castle 2nd Nov. 1756. P, 510,

Mr. Crommelin, on 28th, wrote to the President;—

......On his arrival at Gheriah the 26th He had delivered over to Govind Sewram Punt, the Castle with 125 Guns and 7623 shot and on his earnest request for some powder for present use had given him 5 Barrels and 171 filled cartridges ...

That he had punctually performed our orders in regard to Angria Family, but who rather chose to go where he was, on which he had strongly recommended them to Govind Sewram, who had promised a fatherly care of them ....

(385) Pub. Dept. Diary 30-A,

(It was wrongly reported that Angria took ½ of the produce from the subjects of Bancote)... the most he extorted even for the best ground being about 14 Parrah Per Biga and for the worst not above five....

(386) Secret and Political Department Diary No. 3.

Bombay Castle Thursday 12th Feb. 1757, P. 12-13.

Letter from Nannah

(To Gov. Pigot at Madras, received on and written in the Bombay Consultation Book of Feb, 1757),

From Balajirao.

Toolajee Angria was a servant to this state, but for want of sense depending upon the possession of some strong Forts turned aside from obedience and began to be a Rebel and proud, it was therefore thought necessary to punish and subdue him, to which end I detached a Sardar with a proper force to extirpate that cursed fellow, and to put an end to his days jointly with Richard Bourchier General of Bombay who has maintained a sincere friendship with me for a long time and is receiving constant favours from me. By help of God victory attends me always, so that thro the endeavours of the Circars, Sardars, and the help of the General, as well as the Admiral, who came to his assistance from Europe with some Men of War, the said Angria met with the desert of his bad actions and the Fort of Sacha Durg was taken, but what seems to me strange, is, that the General and the Admiral having joined together, did not regard the promise and engagements made, but possessed themselves of the said fort, with the Stores, Necessaries and Treasures and Effects which have been collecting there from the time of Savajee Maharaja. These proceedings of the English who are remarkable for their truth and fidelity in their promise, among other European Nations and were esteemed people of Trust with me seemed very strange. I lately wrote of this affair to the King of England and likewise to you. Now I again send a letter in a bag to the said King, and desire you will forward the said letter to England soon, send for an answer and transmit it to me, You will write stricktly to the General of Bombay and your other friends to deliver up the Fort which they possessed as above together with the Treasures, Stores and Necessaries to the Circar's people which will be a means to cement our Friendship.

(387) Pub. Dept. Diary 46/1766.

Bombay Castle Tuesday 29th July 1766. P. 478.

The President lays before us Board a letter to him from Mr. Brice Fletcher enclosing a letter from one Babjee Crust to him proposing a method for obtaining the release of Toolajee Angria by his, Mr. Fletcher, passing a note for sixty five thousand, 65000, rupees which he Babjee Crust, promises to make good, but as we see no inducement for our desiring the release of Toolajee and our interfering therein would only disgust the Marathas, who are already much displeased at the protection given his sons, Mr. Fletcher must be ordered by no means to pass the note but rathar to discourage any application of this sort, tho should Toolajee find means to escape and repair under our Colours Mr. Fletcher must given him protection.

(388) Secret and Pol. Dept. Dairy No.9/1767. P. 54-60.

Instructions to Thomas Mostyn proceeding to Poonah.

.... We have sundry claims upon the Maratha Government for depredations made by their subjects and unwarrantable detention of our Merchants property in some of their ports ... In reply to the above demand Mhadarao will probably urge the Detention of Angria's sons as a plea far his order not having been complied with, but this we think you may easily answer by remarking that their being kept under restraint was first owing to us, and the end seems better answered by their being here than with the Marathas, that we have no views of interest by their residing with us but on the contrary should be glad to ease our Hon'ble Masters of the Expense they sustain on their account, could we do it consistent with their Honour, but as they have thrown themselves upon us we cannot possibly give them up ...

(389) Pub. Dept. Diary 51/1768.

Bombay Castle Saturday 17th November 1768. P. 609.

Received translates of a letter from Toolajee Angria and a person said to be employed by him requesting for putting him in possession of Gheriah and offering to raise disturbances in the Maratha country for facilitating the same which appears to us very extraordinary but as there is the greatest reason to believe they are fictitious, from his sons here declaring the letters for them mentioned to be enclosed are not from their father. It is agreed to take no other notice of them.

RAGHOJI :—1764–1793

(390) Pub. Department Diary 1764/B.

Bombay Castle Tuesday 17th April 1764, P. 343,

The President acquaints the Board that Raghoji Angria being apprehensive of an attack from the Marathas (Ramjee and Vissajee Punt having collected a body of men in his neighbourhood) had applied to him to know if in such a case we would assist him against them, & the President desiring our sentiment on the occassion, the same is taken into consideration, when we are Unanimously of opinion it will not by any means be for our Hon'ble Masters interest to permit of Marathas acquiring more territory so contiguous to us, as they have been pleased to approve of our assisting the Sceddee in a similar case. It is agreed to afford Raghoji succours should he be attacked.

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(391) Secret & Political Dept. 17 A/1776.

Bombay Castle Monday 4th November 1776. P, 577–79.

The President acquaints us that He has received information that Sudaba is put in confinement in the Fort of Colabba by Raghoji Angria, who prevailed on him to land there to refresh himself with professions of the utmost friendship and regard for his person, but getting him into his power stripped Him of Jewells to a large amount, and as beforesaid, imprisoned Him in his Fort of Colabba. That Raghoji had wrote him an account of the transaction, which he now lays before us, and that He intended to deliver Him up to the Ministers in case He should prove not to be the real Sudaba.

The President then proceeds to ralate that on receiving this intelligence He immediately wrote a letter to Raghoji Angria, a copy of which He now lays before us, together with a translation of the answer sent Him by Raghoji Angria, both of which being accordingly read, it is considered what measures are to be pursued upon the occasion.

After mature consideration we are clearly of opinion that it is incumbent on us to exert ourselves for the preservation of Sudaba so far as we consistently can as He may in some degree be considered as under our protection from the circumstances set forth in our Diary under the 30th ultimo, and his death or perpetual imprisonment must be the inevitable conseiquence of his being sent to Poonah, but circumstanced as we are, we do not think we can interfere into his favour further than by sending a verbal message to Raghoji Angria to represent how dishonourable it will be for him to deliver up a person when He had engaged by the most solemn obligations not to injure which we are assured was the case, and likewise that as Sudaba was waiting there with an intention of proceeding to this place, we expected, He should be permitted to depart wherever He might think proper, which message the President is accordingly empowered to send to him, and we hope it will be attended with the desired effect.

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(392) Translate of a letter from Raghoji Angria dated the 1st and received the 2nd November 1776,

After compliments.

Bhau Pundit marched from Rutnagerry and after taking many Forts got as for as Razmanchy upon the ghat where he had a Battle with Rao Pundit Pradhan's army in which by the favour of God the said Rao Pundit obtained a victory. Bhau Pundit fled to Belapur, and his army deserted him, He went to your Bunder, but was not received, and therefore, came to Thull, a village belonging to me, and sent a carcoon to me, with a message that as Friendship had always subsisted between us, he desired I would carry him to Poonah, and that after he had got there, what God pleased would be. I thereupon went to him and brought to Collaba. He had some Rebells with him, who wanted to use force, whereupon I did take their arms from them and turned them out. I intend to carry him the said Bhau Pandit, to Poonah shortly. I wrote your Honour this in a very Friendly manner, as I have full dependance on your Honour. What need I to say more, Mahadajee Bulloll will inform your Honour more fully on this subject,

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(393) Reply of the President To Raghoji dated 3rd Nov. 1776.

To

Raghoji Angria,

After Compliments,

I have received your letter by your man Mahadajee Balloll, who communicated to me all that you had to say regarding Bhausaheb who you say is safe with you, but when he left this Bunder, he promised to come hither, in a day or two or as soon as I returned. I therefore expect him here, shortly. Your house and mine is all one, and your said man Mahadajee Bulloll will tell you all regarding the same. Your wisdom, I hope, will require no further explanation,

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(394) Translate of a letter from Raghoji Angria to the Hon'ble the President dated the 4th November 1776 and received the same day. P. 580-81.

After compliments,

I wrote a letter to your Honour to which you sent me an answer by Mahadajee Bulloll, and I observe its contents. , I did not desire that Bhau Pundit should come to my place, but after ———— the matter he did come which I wrote to you; not withstanding which your Honour writes me that He promised to return to Bombay in a day or two and that you therefore expected him there. I never understood from him that He meant to return to Bombay. I should have assisted him to go and conducted him to any place he desired, if it had not been publickly known that He had landed in my Dominions, upon

which the Poonah army came to Pen, Nagotan and Notamy. I had a conference with the Ministerial Officers in which it was agreed to carry Sudaba to Poonah, I therefore wrote your Honour this and beg to know what I am to do if my going to Poonah is prevented, and by what method I can preserve. my state. If your Honour will secure me from the consequences I wlll submit to your pleasure. Ambaram Bhatt and Mehadajee Balloll will inform you verbally of all the particulars. Your Honour will please to give them a satisfactory answer and despatch them to me directly.

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(395) Sec. and Poli. Dept. Vol. 18. 6th March 1777. P. 45-46.

Translate of a letter from Raghoji Angria to Sucaram Pundit and Nand Poor Ravees.

I have received your letter desiring a particular account of the seizure of the Seditious Man (Sidashearao). I have before written to you fully on this subject, and shall shortly pay my respects to you bringing with me him and his adherents who were seized with him. I will then personally relate to you the whole story. The English of Bombay immediately upon receiving the news of the seizure of his person sent two deputies to me, to demand him, declaring that the consequence of not delivering him up would be war. The English of Bombay are now preparing Boats. I have informed the English verbally, and by writing that I will not deliver him up, but am carrying him with me to Suwai Madhav Row Pundit Purdhan. My situation is exposed to the sea, and they take occasion from this circumstance, to threaten me, But I do not regard it. You will act as you may esteem best. However I am bringing the same man towards Poonah.

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(396) Secret and Political Department. No 18.

Bombay Castle. P. 46.

Translate of a letter amongst those which were intercepted from Wasudev and other adherents of Sudaba to their confiderate .....

Raghoji Angria having perfidiously confined Sudaba we have proceeded from Salsette to Bombay, and had a meeting with the Governor and council, who have sent two deputies to (Raghoji). These will shortly return with him; and all matters be concluded agreeably to our wishes; do not entertain the least doubt of it, but remain firm in your station and encourage all the other Jamadars to maintain their Kellas and by no means to deliver them up.

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(397) Secret and Political Dept. Vol, 38/1788.

Bombay Castle Thursday 26th June 1788. P. 329.

Signed the following letter to the Resident at Poonah.

Sir,

......The arrogance of Raghoji Angria in permitting his cruizers to insult vessels with English Passes has frequently been offesnive but the instance of the greatest notoriety and which induced us to make a representation to Bengal on the subject is circumstantially stated

in a Memorial from Captain Blake Commander of the Chichester a country ship, copy of which together with the Presidents remonstrance to Raghoji in consequence, his reply thereto and an extract of our letter to Bengal are now furnished you that you be possessed of the necessary materials to execute the commission with which you have been invested by Lord Cornwallis.

Bombay Castle, We remain.

26th June 1788. Sir,

Andrew Ramsay and council.

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(398) Secret and Political Dept. Vol. 39/1789 P. 9-10.

Extract from a letter to the Court of Directors dated Tuesday 1st January 1789, sent by the President, Bombay.

.....In the month of March Our English Merchant ship named the Chichester Commanded by Captain Benjamain Blake and bound hither from Madras, was taken off the harbour by Angrias vessels and carried into Collaba where she was detained many days, and whence it was with difficulty that Captain Blake could get a letter conveyed to the President apprizing him of his situation, who immediately made a demand of the ship and withont hesitation obtained her enlargement.

The Commander on his first arrival acquainted the President that his losses were inconsiderable, but shortly after he laid before us a Memorial estimating them at Twenty five thousand Rupees, which we must confess appeared to us to be greatly exaggerated.

The President did not fail to remonstrate strongly to Raghoji Angria on so flagrant an insult and the latter restored some pieces of plate which he declared was all the property that had been taken from Captain Blake, and were accordingly delivered to him.

As Angria and the Malwans had for some time past committed frequent piracies to the great annoyance of our Trade, we judged it expedient to his Lordship the Governor General in Council the propriety of his giving us a latitude to make reprisals which we assured him should only be availed of as a last recourse which his Lordship was pleased to authorize our doing when redress can be obtained by no other means.

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(399) Sec. & Poli. Dept. Vol. 43/1792.

Bombay Castle 23rd April 1792. P. 325.

Read the following letter from the owner of the Wolf gallivat.

Hon'ble Sir,

We beg permission to lay before you a protest made by Captain Bartholomen Collins late Commander; of the Wolf Gallivat from which it appears that vessel was captured and plundered by the Rajah of Malwan on her voyage from Tellicherry to this place not withstanding she was furnished with your passport.......

Bombay Framjee Manock

18th April 1792. Owner of the Wolf Gallivat.

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(400) Sec. & Political Dept. Vol. 43/1793.

Bombay Castle 5th March 1793, P. 76-80.

(The Malwan Rajah and the Colipore (Kolhapur) Raja stepped in the shoes of Angreys and committed depredations on the vessels of the merchants on high seas to such an extent that the Insurance societies were placed in a precarious position. The identity of the pirates could not be established. This added to their problems, as will be evident from the following letter of the Secretary of the Insurance society).

To

John Moris Esq.,

Secretary to the Govt.

Sir,

A Committee of the body of Insurers at this place having sent down an express to Goa to collect information relative the piracy of the ship Dundee and to ascertain if possible more particularly by what people that act was committed, this morning received the enclosed letter, which I am directed to hand to you for the information of Government.

James Sale

(Secretary).

(The President then wrote to the ' Bounsello ' demanding immediate satisfaction " for the barbarous act of Hostility committed by his Cruizers on the ships ").

Consultation :—

...... The Board are extremely concerned to receive such frequent accounts of the inhuman and piratical conduct of the several maritime powers on this coast and we are firmly pursuaded that they would not have dared to act in this unjustifiable manner if our marine force was upon the formidable footing that it used to be formerly. . , .

PART II

[1757--1884]

—:CONTENTS:—

Chapter		Name	Years	Ncs.	Page
I :		Ragboji Angrey :	1764–93 :	390 to 400	152–156
II	(A)	Manaji Angrey :	1794–1817 :	401 to 435	157–176
	(B)	Jaysing :			
	(C)	Baboorao [The usurper]	1798–1813 :	436 to 495	177–203
	(D)	Manaji [Re–instated]		496	204–205
III :		Ragboji Angrey :	1818–1838	497 to 536	206–242
IV :		Kanhoji Angrey :	1839	537 to 544	243–247
V :		Angreys on wards.:	1840-1884	547 to 558	248–258

MANAJI 1794—1817

(401) Secret and Political Department Vol. 47/1794.

Bombay Castle Tuesday 14th January 1794. P. 3-6.

The President lays before the Board the following Letter from Monajee Angria.

Translate of a Letter from Monajee Angria dated 28th December 1793, received on 1st January 1794.

After Compliments.

I have been favoured with your honours answer saying "That you had received my second letter regarding the disputes which have arisen between me and the Poonah Government, which was delivered to you by Osman Naick and Hussoo Jamedars; and that having before conveyed your sentiments to me through Balajee Pandorang, you could only again repeat them, that you are sorry it is not in your power to interfere in "them"-all which I have observed. But considering Bombay and Colabah as one and the same place, it is necessary we should advise and protect each other when required, still you write me, it is out of your power, which has greatly surprised me, as on maturely considering the business and the long and good understanding that has subsisted between our Governments, you should certainly do every thing to protect this place. As the present juncture having been disappointed in my hopes of being assisted by you, after three applications, I wrote myself to Sir Charles Malet on the subject and I now send you his letter in reply, having kept a copy for myself and trust you will agreeably to my wishes address letter to him immediately with a desire that he will get the disputes concluded as soon as possible. Compliments &c.

Sir Charles Malet's Letter. P. 5-6.

"That he has attended to what Manajee Angria had written to him regarding the differences which had taken place between Angria and the Poonah Darbar, but Bombay being so immediately close to Colabah he recommended to Angria to address himself to the Bombay Government, and should the business be referred to him from thence he would then take it into consideration."

Ordered that copy thereof be sent to the Resident at Poonah and that we inform him we have declined interfering in the dispute between him and the Maratha State.

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(402) Sec. & Political Dept. Vol. 49/-1795.

Bombay Castle Tuesday 9th June 1795. P. 132-133.

To

Monajee Angria

After compliments.

I have received the letter which you wrote me respecting a Botellah that had been wrecked on the rocks of Khundery the contents of which I understand. Since the receipt of that letter Tulsee Woodowjee has represented to me that your people by your orders have

broke and plundered the Botellah which the people belonging to the Botellah have sworn to, a copy of which I now send you, this conduct of yours appears to me unaccountable and I do therefore now demand in his behalf the amount of what his cargoe and Botellah were worth which is 12000 Rupees as this is perfectly consistant with the Treaty which mentions that all ships or boats that are wrecked on the Maratha coast shall together with their cargoe be delivered to the proper owners,, If you do not comply with this and give Tulsee Woodowjee the amount of what he has lost by your people plundering and breaking of his Botellah by your orders, I shall be obliged to take such measures as will not be agreeable to you.

P. 139-140.

Translate of a letter from Monajee Angria dated 3rd and received the 8th March 1795.

After compliments.

......The Botellah was empty and had only seven Lascars on board who by mistake ran on shore, and the vessel struck with such violence against the rock that she could not get off again, and from the violence of the wind and tide was broke to pieces. Tulsee Woodowjee and his people have misinformed you, which if you wish to ascertain you may send one of your own people who will make himself acquainted with the case and represent to you.

On account of the friendship which subsists between our sircars, I have allowed many vessels that have been wrecked have and have not had passes to be carried away, tho they were worth many lacks of Rupees, lately the cargoe of an Englishship which was wrecked at Saswon in the Maratha and my Districts, I permitted to be carried away. You must therefore rest assured that no difference shall take place in the Sircar and that I wish for your friendship. Whatever I say more.....

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(403) Bombay Castle May 1795. P. 140-150.

(The president sent a letter to Monaji, through Sheriffally, asking him to restore the ship " Bassin " which he had captured and to release the prisoners taken on board.

On 26th April 1795, Monaji informed the President that he had released the prisoners and had also restored the ship.

On the representation of the Captain of the Ship, the President again demanded restitution of the articles taken away from the ship to which Manaji replied on 12th May that he had already returned all the articles. But the President was not satisfied. Hence it was resolved to apply to the Peshwa " for redress ").

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(404) Sec. & Poli. Dept. Vol. 51/1796.

Bombay Castle 22nd May 1796.

P. 917-918.

(On 22nd May 1796 Sheriffally Moonshee wrote one letter to " Anundyboy ' widow of Raghoji Angria, by order of the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, offering to send a gentleman to bring about the required understanding).

Good neighbourhood that ought always to subsist between the two Sircars, he was desirous from a wish to maintain the good understanding in both sides of immediately entering into a friendly discussion. " ... ..

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(405) Translate of a letter from Monajee Angria to Sheriffally dated 27th May 1796 and received on 29th May 1796.

After Compliments.

The friendly letter you wrote me I have received and understand its contents. You mention it being the Governor's wish to preserve the ancient friendship which subsisted between our Sircars and with that view it is his intention to find a confidential gentleman of his own family to communicate his sentiments to me.

It is wish and desire that our friendship should continue on the same firm terms as formerly. This is certainly proper. It will therefore be better that you should accompany the gentleman as that will be consistant with our former friendship,

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The President thinks proper to add on the subject of the above recorded letter from the family of Angria, and the original of which is under the public seal of that State, that as.........He therefore thought proper before allowing Lieutenant Wilson the Persian Translator to proceed thither to cause Sheriffally to go, as he has formerly often done, to their Capital to sound their intention and duly to ascertain how they propose to receive and treat with our negotiation. On the Munshee's answer in respect to which points, ought to depend Lieutenant Wilson's mission.

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(406) Bombay Castle, June 1796, P. 947-949.

Translate of a letter from Sheriffally Munshee to Lt. Sammuel Wilson dated Colabah 4th June 1706.

After compliments.

On the evening of the day I left you I arrived at Colabba and went to Ally Baug. The next morning I went into the Fort of Colabba and had a meeting with the widow of the late Raghojee Angria and made her acquainted with everything agreeable to the Governor's direction of. After hearing all I had to say, she desired I would go to Baskar Punt Furnavese who was ill at his house at Ally Baug and him acquainted with every circumstance agreeable to the Ranee's direction. I waited on Baskar Punt Furnavese, the same evening and mentioned to him that a gentleman was coming from Bombay and made him perfectly understand everything. When he was acquainted with every circumstance, he ordered his brother and one of his carcoons to look out for a good house. . , . .

I have written this that you may come with gladness of heart, when you will be received with all suitable honours.

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(407) Bombay Castle 8th June 1796. P. 949-950.

The President informed the Board that in consequence of the receipt of the above letter Lieutenant Wilson proceeded on the 9th inst. to Colabba with the following instructions.
Instructions to Liet. Wilson: Extract.

Having thought fit to depute you with the knowledge and approbation of the Board to treat with the neighbouring State of Angria on the subject of sundry depredations by them committed on the Trade and Shipping of the Port from the year 1788 to the present time as

per particulars thereof in the enclosed summary I desire you to proceed with all convenient expedition to Colabba the Capital of the Angrian Jurisdiction where after being introduced to the mother of the minor Rajah you will lay before and fully explain to her as to such of her ministers as she may appoint the several instances of aggression and injury set forth in the summary above referred to for each and all of which you will require and insist on due and full indemnification to the amount charged which if you shall procure the object of your mission will then be entirely attained. . . . . You are in the second place in case of finding yourself unable to obtain immediate and direct indemnification, to ascertain atleast from the Angrian Government in the fullest and most accurate manner possible upon what pleas they refuse it including also whatever they may have to allege in their own behalf, ... to the end that every thing being well understood on both sides we may thence be the better able on the whole to form an estimate of the ultimate adjustment that our honour and interest may require us to enforce. . . . . ,

Summary of the Angrian Insults. Extract. P. 951-962.

(1) 17th. March 1788

Memorial of Capt. Benjamin Black " Setting forth that his vessel had been captured by Angria and carried into Colabba where he was plundered of some property and detained for some days,"

The Angria in reply to President's letter on the above wrote that the Pass was of doubtful character. But being assured-he released them.

(2) 28th November 1788.

" The Chief and Council of Tellichery advise the Board, that the Tindal of Paltemar Boat dispatched hence to that settlement had complained of his Boat having been stopped by five Angrian gallivats who took her in tow to the Northward of Manglore and then plundered her. . . . "

The President wrote to Angria and on 8th Feb. received a reply to the effect that they were prepared to restitute on the complaint being proved. . . ,

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(408) Bombay Castle 8th June 1796.

Governor of Bombay to Manaji Angria. P, 963.

After compliments,

In conformity to your letter and to what hath since been written by Sheriffally Moonshee now with you despatch Lieutenant Wilson aid de Camp and Persian Translator to discourse and settle the several points of the important business depending between your state and the Government of the Hon'ble English East India Company at this Presidency ...

The measure hereafter to be pursued, must therefore entirely depend on the Inclination you shall on the present occasion evince to do Justice for the past and satisfy me as to the future on which condition nothing can prove more agreeable to me than to continue to act towards on a manner the most friendly,

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(409) Sec. & Pol. Dept. Vol. 52/1792

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1796 P. 1113.

Translate of a letter from Monajee Angria dated Colabba 18th June 1796.

The friendly letter which you wrote me I have received. In which you have mentioned having sent Lieut. S. Wilson, ...

In consequence of your letter and Lieut. Wilson's coming here I have in an amicable manner settled some of the articles of claim with him for which I have agreed to pay the sum of 17500/- Rupees to your government and having accomodated the business with Lieut, Wilson on which he was sent here he now leaves this place for Bombay, where I hope he will arrive in safety and make you acquainted with the particulars. . , . .

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(410) Bombay Castle July 1796. P. 1179-80.

I Annundi bai, Ranee of the District of Collaba situated a few miles to the southward of Bombay, do hereby acknowledge, that I am indebted on account of and in behalf of my Sarcar to the Hon'ble United East India Company or the Government of Bombay in this name and behalf the sum of Rupees Seventeen thousand five hundred as payment for some of the claims made by Lieut Samuel Wilson . . . . and I do hereby firmly bind myself in the presence of two witnesses to pay eight thousand Rupees (8000/-) of that sum on this day the 19th Nineteenth day of July 1796 , ... and the remaining nine thousand five hundred Rupees I promise to pay in five months from this day . . . . I do hereby firmly bind myself and promise to pay double the amount of the payment not made agreeable to the stated period. ...

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(411) Bombay Castle Saturday 30th July 1796. P. 1220-22.

Signed the following letter to Fort William being a complete summary with attendant vouchers of all the Angrian, Malwan and Bouncello insults and depredation to the present time :—

. . . . . The Dominions of the States who have thus continued with a degree of impunity of late years to prey upon our commerce extend (exclusive of the Northern pirates called the Coolies) from Collaba, a place on the main a few miles to the South ward of this harbour as far south as the Portugueze Districts of Goa, and the Princes Sovereign or dependent, who are the depredators may be ennumerated according to their local situation in the following order-First the Angrian family at Collaba. secondly the Peshwa Govt, and Fleet at Gheria thirdly the Malwan or Colapore Raja and fourthly the Bhouncello or chieftain of Raree or Rairee of each of which the following brief descriptions are subjointed : -

First the Angrias of Collaba are a branch of that family which in 1756 was for similar practices driven out of Gheria by the united arms of the Hon'ble Company and the Marathas in the manner particularly set forth in the papers No. 1 and 2.

The present remaining family are the widow and descendent of Ragheji Angria, who died in 1791, leaving two minor sons by his wife, and another called Jysing by his concubine which last held the management in the name of his elder legitimate brother, for some time after their father's death till the widow found means to dispossess him and he has been ever since seeking either by intrigue at Poona or by open violence to reinstate himself-whilst a

rumour prevails that a 3rd candidate called Baboorao Angria is favoured by Doulat Row the present prevailing influence at Poona as further notice in Mr. Uhtoff's Letter entered in the voucher No. 13.

(The above account while recapitulating the Angrian insults says,) P, 1246,

It appears from the papers in the vouchers last quoted that the seizure of the said Botella was not the act of the present Ranny (Anandibai) the mother of Monajee, the legitimate and present heir to the last ruling Prince of Angria's family; but of Jysing, one of the deceased Rajas illegitimate offspring, who then ruled the country, in Monajee's name; but who has since been expelled by the present widow. . . .

No. 1, P. 1253-56.

Mr. DeSouza's account of the particular states in the vicinity of Bombay.

Para 11, The paper No, 2 is the only good and proper information I have found concerning Angrias family from the time of Samb Angria the first of that family down to Tullaji Angria from whom Geriah was taken by the English in the year 1756 and given to the Marathas; the particulars of which will appear by the Treaty entered into between them and the English.

By the above mentioned paper it will further appear that Tullaji Angria at the tim- when the English forces went against Gheria, was coming by land from that place tf Collaba and was taken prisoner in the way by a party of the Marathas and carried to theif country,

By other information I find that Tullaji died in the Maratha country in confinemento leaving two sons, one called Ragowji and the other Canoji who some time in the year 1773r made their escape from the Maratha country and came here, where they remained a long time, and then went into Hyder's service at Mangalore.

At the time the English went against Gheria, Manajee Angria, the eldest brother or Tullaji Angria had the government of Collaba, Allebag, Kennery, Hirhcout and Sharoghur and remained in quiet possession of the country and Forts belonging to him. He was succeeded by his son Raghoji Angria who died in the year 17J1 leaving two infant children by his wife and one grown son by his girl, called Jaising Angria who managed the affairs of Government in the name of his infant brother, till the widow of the late Raghoji Angria, found means to deprive him of the Dewanship and gave it to one Baskar Govind Farnavis-Jaising Angria in consequence of this went to Poonah and there he still is concerting some plan in the Poonah-Government to get himself restored to the Dewanship of the Angria's country.

There is no connection by blood or any tie of relationship between the Angria Boundella or the Malwans, and tho they are good friends, still they are independent, and act on all occasion, either by land or sea separately and never interfere with each other.

The Angrian force at present by sea is 6 Grab ships and about 10 or 12 gallivats and by land about 500 good choice men......

Bombay.
25th May 1796.

Sd.
Mj. De'Souza,

No. 2. P. 1256-57.

Further particulārs of Angria's Family.

The following sketch of the present family of Angria is collected from several channels.

1. Kannoji Angria :—The founder of the family from low beginnings ingratiated himself so much in the favour of Sevajee by his meritorious services that the Rajah entrusted him with the command of a small body of men who were sent at the earnest solicitation of the oppressed Hindoos, to make an irruption in the Hubshees districts, at that time comprehending the whole of the sea coast between Bombay and Vejeedroog. By a series of events he reduced most of their strongholds the whole of which he received in reward from Sevajee.

2. Sumbaji :—His son succeeded to the whole of his father's territory with a small exception.

3. He was succeeded by his son Toolajee Angria who from his unheard of depredations both by sea and land had his government at last totally subverted by the conjoined forces of the English and the Peshwas he latter taking possession with the company's consent of the whole of the country about Gheria.

The first or principal branch of Angrian family being thus ruined it remains to give some account of this, the other which still subsists in the neighbourhood of Bombay, Kanoji Angria before his demise alienated a small District on the vicinity of Bombay called Collaba in favour of an illegitimate son called Monackji who was succeeded by a son called Raghoji, As this branch of the family took no support with Toolaji they were not implicated in his ruin but were permitted to continue in undisturbed possession of their Districts. Raghoji dying some years ago left two sons who were not yet arrived at mans estate-he also left an illegitimate son called Jeysing who for time past, has been in opposition to the mother of the said children claiming the guardianship as elder Brother. These disputes are in general of so complicated a nature that it is nearly impossible to form a right judgment on them, it however would only be for the interest of the family to adjust them without any reference.

This small Jaghere is estimated at three lacks annually, In " this" particular however my information is but very vague.

Jaising the elder brother is reported to be a man of abilities and military character. He at present is a fugutive.

(412) Bombay Castle. P. 1269.

Abstract of the diff. claims against Manaji Angria of Collabah from year 1788 to the April 1796.

April 1788	Chichester loss—	stated.	...	20300
Feb. 25, 1792	Property of R. Bomanji		...	10092-2-0
Sept. 24	" of G. Tricunji		...	9589-3-0
Feb. 19. 1795	" of T. Woodowji		...	12000-0-0
April 1	" of Capt. Patrick			12340-0- 0
				68322-1-0

(Settled for Rs. 17000/-by Wilson.)

(413) Bombay Castle 17th August 1796. P. 1529.

Translate of a Letter from Monaji Angria dated 16th August 1796.

A. C.

Jaising Angria who was at Nagotna and collected there between a thousand and twelve hundred men came from thence into my country and is distressing the inhabitants, and has now taken up his abode at Choul—the inhabitants, of the country from apprehension and fear desert their habitations. It is absolutely necessary that I should punish Jaising Angria, therefore having in view the friendship which subsists between you and me, I have dispatched Jagonath Dadaji to you who will personally represent every particular relative to this circumstance to you. I hope you will oblige me by ordering four thousand sepoys with ammunition etc. to my assistance that by this means he may be chastised and I may remain in security in my own territory.

Many years ago Summaji (Sambhaji) Angria revolted in a similar manner at which period Mr. Law was Governor of Bombay, when he afforded this Sircar assistance. I trust therefore you will do the same now; as I am much distressed, therefore on the receipt of this I again repuest you to send to my assistance four thousand sepoys and four guns with ammunition etc. agreeable to the request which my Vakeel may make of you I hope you will act.

The Hon'ble the Governor in answer to Manajee Angria–Bombay 17th August 1796,

I have received your letter applying for sepoys and understand its contents. When Captain Wilson was lately with you, he fully explained how impossible it was for the Company to enter into your family differences, the more especially as you are a dependant on the Paishwa Government with whom we are on strict terms of friendship. I may here add that your present application is the more extraordinary from the little attention you have paid to the fulfillment of your promises to Captain Wilson towards indemnifying the English subjects for your vessel Piracies but if you do not perform that part of your stipulation the day of account will come and then you will have bitterly to repent your want of good faith as I have further explained to your people. What can I say more,

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(414) Secret & Political Dept, Vol. 57,
Bombay, June 13, 1797. P. 1221-11912,

From Sir Charles Malet, Bart, to Jesing Angria,

The English Chief of Surat hath transmitted to me a representation from Manackjee Pestonjee, a merchant at that place under the English protection, to the following effect; That about the 21st April a Botella belonging to him name Ramprasad laden with grain of value Boat and Cargo 1600 Rupees said from Cutch, with the company's colors and a pass signed by our said Chief: that on the said voyage she was captured by the cruizers of your Sircar, notwithstanding the Tindal produced the company's pass to which not the smallest attention was paid.

As I am still willing to pursuade myself that these repeated depredations have proceeded from the capacity of your people, without the sanction ol your Sircar, I demand immediate restitution of the Botilla Cargo, and every thing belonging to her which I have no

doubt you will comply with if you wish for the further continuance of the forbearance of this government, and I further recommend that you give a timely check to the so often represented misconduct of the people belonging to your cruizers which must sooner or later draw upon them the severest chastisement. This I have thought necessary to tell you from the desire which I still possess to preserve undiminiched our good correspondence.

Bombay, 2nd June 1797,

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(415) Translate of a letter from Jasing Angriah to Sir Charles Malet Bart; dated 10th Zilhudjee or 6th June and received 16th Zilhudjee or 12th June 1797,

Your letter of the 6th Zilhudjee, on the subject of a Botilla named Ram Prasad belonging to a Maneckjee Pestonjee, a merchant at Surat, laden with grain &c value Boat and Cargo, 1600 Rs, Ca, and demanding immediate restitution- I have received and observed the contents, from which I learn that where as it was never heretofore customary to give passes at Surat to any merchant, a new regulation hath been set on foot; it would be more prudent to let them trade under the passes of Rao Pundit Purdhan and of the company as practised formerly. The innovation is improper; let former usage be enquired into and deviation from them prevented.

With regard to what you have written respecting value of the Botella &c. amounting to 1600 Rupees- of this only 400 Rs. value hath come into the hands of this Sircar; however at your request and in consideration of your friendship, I will permit the enlargement of the vessel. But I have transmitted the copy of a letter which I have received from a merchant of Surat from the perusal of which a further sight will be received on the subject. What can I say more.

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(416) Bombay Castle June 27, 1797. P. 1283-84.

Letter from Sir Charles Malet to Monajee Angriah,

I have been favoured with your letter requesting the release of five Boats belonging to your Port, and expressing great astonishment at their detention. You may recollect that under the 2nd inst. I sent you a letter requesting in friendly terms restitution of the Botellah Ram Prasad belonging to a subject of this Sircar-to which after making some observations inconsistent with the friendly usages between us in which considering our near neighbourhood are very necessary to be observed, you promised in your answer of the 10th Zilhudjee or 6th of June to release the said Botella, but she is not yet arrived and as from the arrival of other Boats from your Bunder without her, I thought some of your people might have thrown obstacles in the way of her release, I deem it consistent to remind you of the inconveniences our merchant is subject to improper detention of this Boat, by the same detention of the boats belonging to your merchants, not doubting but that learning from them the cause of such detention, you would remove all future grounds for apprehension to merchants frequenting this Port and yours, by the immediate dismission of the Ram Prasad with her Cargo and apparel. But as instead of releasing the said Boat you have written me about your own, I have now to acquaint you that immediately on the Ram Prasad's arrival in this place you may rest assured of the enlargement of the Boats of your district as I am

disposed to judge of the sincerity of your profession of friendship by my own, I cannot doubt but you will without hesitation grant me the above easy and necessary proof of it–what can I say more.

Translate of a letter of Monajee Angriah to Sir Charles Malet dated 24th Zilhudgee or 20 June and received 24th June 1797.

I have been astonished by the extraordinary information which I have just received, that the Tribing Boats and Pudvars belonging to the merchants of my districts sent to Bombay to purchase Koir agreeable to custom at the usual Bazar rates have been ordered to be detained. May it please your Honour, when the merchants of different ports are made acquainted with the circumstances will not their hearts be filled with apprehension, Besides will it not expose to the universe the injustice of the Sirkar ? Such never happened before, In consideration of the friendship subsisting between us I write this, to request your Honour will, out of regard to the same friendship issue orders for the permission of the said vessels to proceed to thither with their koir. What can I say more.

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(417) Bombay Castle 21st July 1797. P. 1370–71.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Unthroff to the Governor General, dated Poonah 15th July 1797.

On the 14th instant I received a letter from Baboo Raw Angria who is related to, and supported by Dowlut Rao Scindia, that sunnuds had been granted to him by the Peshwa, for the Fort and district of Colabba, opposite to Bombay; that he understood that Jeysing Angria, who was at present in the management of affairs there, received supplies of money and grain from Bombay. For the discontinuance of which he requested orders might be issued from our government. On which point he would if requisite procure a letter from Daulat Rao Sindia to Sir Charles Malet's address. He added that a good understanding subsisted between himself and the infant legitimate son of the late Raghojee Angria, who is now at Colabba, and in whose name affairs are conducted by Jeysing who is, I understand, a natural son by a slave woman–I replied that I knew not of any supplies of money or grain being sent from Bombay to Colabba, that he might be assured that the conduct of our government would be on all occasion agreeable to engagements and friendship; and that so far from our showing any particular countenace to Jeysing Angria, that we had great reason to be dissatisfied with his conduct towards us. That I had trusted on his(Babboo Rows)assumiug the management of affairs at Colabba, that he would act towards us agreeably to engagements and friendship.

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(418) Sec. & Political Dept. Vol. 58/1797.

Bombay Castle 20th Octo. 1797. P. 1915–17.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Unthroff to the Governor General dated Poonah, 17th Oct. 1797.

On the 15th instant Boboo Row Angria intimated to me, through Ganpaut Roy, Colonel Palmer's agent with Daulat Rao Sindia, that he was on the point of dispatching a body of troops to Colabba, to enforce his claims to that Chiefship and that he was in consequence desirous of entering into an agreement with the company, on the following conditions :—

1st :—That the Bombay Government should not supply Jeysing Angria the present occupants of Colabba, with warlike stores, grain provisions, or any kind of necessaries. That if any of the vessels should enter the harbour of Bombay they should be seized and detained, and that a prohibition should be issued against Dhakjee; or any other Traders of Bombay, offording any supplies to Jeysing and his party.

2nd :—That should he (Baboo Row) have occasion for any of the company's vessels, to act against the present occupants of Colabba, they should be furnished.

3rd :—That as his (B.) troops are going against Colabba, they might possibly when in that neighbourhood be in want of military stores, provision or other necessaries; in which case, permission should be given for them making the requisite purchases at Bombay.

4th :—That on his (B) taking possession of Colabba and being established therein, his conduct towards us, should on all occasions be conformable to engagements and friendship.

5th :—That details and further particulars would be discussed after our assent should be given to the above four articles.

The following is the answer that I have given through Gunput Roy, to Baboo Row's, above message.

You may be assured that the conduct of the Bombay Government towards both yourself and Jeysing Angria will be confirmable to engagements and friendship and that no Military stores will be furnished by us to the latter, and it affords me such satisfaction to percieve by the 4th article of the propositions you have submitted to me, that you are equally well disposed to act towards us agreeably to engagements and friendship, which cannot fail of being attended with mutual benefit to the governments both of Bombay and Colabba.

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(419) Bombay Castle. P. 1917-18.

Mr. Unthroff writes to Sir Charles Malet.

Repeated applications have been made to me by Baboorow Angria, supported by Doulat Rao Sindia and his ministry, for a letter to your address requesting you would take measures for precluding Jeysing Angria from obtaining military stores, and other supplies at Bombay, and that you would allow of supplies being furnished to him (B) on the application of Sureman Row Appa his agent at Bombay, to which purport it was intimated, that Doulat Row had addressed you.

I observed in reply that Doulat Row's written application to you precluded any occasion for my addressing you on the subject which was the less necessary, as I would venture to assure him that your conduct, both to himself (BR) and Jeysingh Angria would-be conformable to engagements and friendship.

Baboo Row continuing however to urge me for a letter to your address, I prefer troubling you with these few lines, to giving him a refusal which without doing any good might be cause of offence, not only to him but also to Daulat Row Sindia and his ministry.

The Board have only to remark on the subject of the present contest for the Angria principality, that the Government will suffer no deviation from the most unexceptionable conduct to both parties, in the course of which neither will have cause to complain of an

abidance by the rules that have always guided this government, relative to the disposal of military stores, of which the Resident is to be acquainted, for his occasional use, in the hope that generally under his discretion it will preclude all necessity for a more particular answer to the inadmissible requests of assistance in vessels, stores etc.

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(420) Bombay Castle 31st Oct, 1797. P. 1948-49.

Extracts from a letter from Mr. Unthroff to the Governor General dated Poonah 24th October 1797.

Gunput Roy informs me that on the subject of Sir Charles Malet's answer to Doulat Row Scindia's letter and my message respecting Baboorow Angria, Doulat Row had observed that on the point of friendship, whatever had been said was perfectly proper, but that there was not any answer on the point of favouring the case of Baboo Row in preference to Jeysing; that the former was a well wisher of the infant son of the late Raghojee Angria, and that his object was to relieve him from the tyranny and oppression of Jeysing I desired Gunput Roy to take a favourable opportunity of representing to Doulatrow that on a deliberate consideration of the sentiments of Sir Charles Malet and myself on this point, they would be discovered to be founded in Right and conformable to the treaties and friendship between the company and the Marathas.

Letter from Comdut-ul Omrah Doulat Row Scindia to Sir Charles Malet received on 25th Sept. 1797.

As the troops of the noble and dignified Baboo Row Angriah are approaching towards the Fort of Kulabah and the command entrusted to Duhudjee Lubahdu, I am induced to consideration of the affinity between me and the said Row, and in reliance of the absence of all distinction between us, written these lines to my friend to admit of the purchase of such articles, powder and lead as the above said Duhudjee Labahdu may have occassion for at Bombay without impediment, and in conformity with the unity of our Sircars, on application from Lutchman Row Appa, and should any vessel belonging to the Traitor Jeising Row be sent from Colaba, for the purchase of powder, lead or grain etc. to Bombay, it will be confirmable to the sincere unanimity of our Sircars, to seize and detain such vessel together with the persons sent by the above mentionel Traitor. On this head such compliance with the purport of this letter, as may be accorded, will be proper and in its place, as much as it will contribute to the increase of satisfaction, and greatly strengthen the basis of our friendship. Why should I write more.

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(421) From Sir Charles to Maharajah Doulat Row Scindia, dated 4th October 1797.

I have been favoured with your kind letter at an agreeable hour and I shall always feel that highest pleasure to contribute every thing in my power to your satisfaction, both in forwarding your views, and preserving on a firm basis the friendship established between our Sirkars. In the meantime, it being the object of the government to avoid as much as possible all interference in our encouragement of the disputes of our neighbours, you may rest

assured that in conformity with this established Rule, Jeysing Row Angriah shall not be permitted to supply himself with warlike stores from this port. What further——

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(422) Bombay Castle 14th November 1797. P. 2011-12.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Uhtoff to the Governor General dated Poonah 11th Nov. 1797.

Baboo Row Angria, finding that he could not prevail upon us, merely in deference to himself and Doulat Row Sindia, at the expense of our rights and interests to put an immediate stop to all intercourse between Bombay and the present occupants of Colabba has submitted to me, how far such intercourse will be admissible when he may have formed the seize or blockade of Colabba. It would appear that this would constitute a new predicament, under which intercourse with Colabba might perhaps be precluded by the Law of Nations and at all events, the intercourse between Bombay and Colabba would, under such circumstances, be liable to be materially obstructed by Baboo Row much to our prejudice, still however, it seems advisable that we should maintain an uninterrupted intercourse between Bombay and Colabba as long as we can with propriety and security and it is not in any point of view desirable to us, that the Sindia influence should be established at Colabba I have signified to Baboo Row that though in certain points, I might feel myself warranted in complying in the first instance with his wishes to which I was extremely well inclined, yet that the point in question was of so important a nature that it was advisable the application should be made through the Peshwa, as the Head of the Empire and the personage in this quarter with whom it was my especial duty to negotiate.

Doulat Row Sindia's two Battalions of Infantry mentioned in the 2nd paragraph of my address of the 4th instant have made but little progress on their March to Colabba, In Poona there are rumours that the Peshwa has required Baboo Row to relinquish his designs against Colabba and that, in consequence the troops detached on that service have received orders to halt at least, if not to return hither. It seems, however, to be a prevalent idea in Scindia's camp that the expedition against Colabba will be prosecuted, though they are aware that it is viewed in a very exceptionable light by the Bramins in general, and the Poonah Government in particular. Many villages in the route towards Colabba taken by Scindias detachment have been deserted on account of the excesses committed by the detachment in plunder and pressing the inhabitants to part with cattle and carriages.

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(423) Bombay Castle 24th Nov. 1797, P. 2028-31.

Extracts from a letter from Mr. Uhtoff to the Governor General dated Poonah 21st Nov, 1797.

I have the honour to enclose translation of a paper of Requisitions, which have been submitted to me, through Gunpat Roy, by Baboo Row Angria, supported by the Scindean camp.

It is doubtless desirable to us that the Scindean influence should not be established in so important a place, close to Bombay, as Colabbah, and there is every reason to think that the Peshwa, Nanna Furnavees, Emrat Row and the Bramins in general are very averse to

the prosecution of Baboo Row's present designs on that principality. On the other hand Daulatrao Scidia as the guarantee of the treaty between the Peshwá and the company, and from the power and influence that he possesses in the Maratha Empire is entitled to particular attension from us. Amidst this choice of difficulties I have endeavoured, though with what success I cannot yet pretend to say, to steer such a course as should give the least possible offence to any party, particularly the Scindean; for, exclusive of the general principles above mentioned we should avert to the possible if not probable contingency, that Baboo Row may make himself master of Colabba, and it is also advisable to keep in mind that the Scindean party have it now in their power to give us considerable trouble, in the affairs of the succession to the late Nawab Vizeer, which renders it prudent to be particularly careful to avoid irritating them at the present crisis.

Under these circumstances, I have signified to Baboo Row, through Ganpat Roy that it appeared unnecessary to enter into a discussion in details of the articles he had submitted to me. That he might be assured, that the conduct of the Company towards him and his adherents, would be conformable to engagements friendship and equity as a convincing proof, of which, and as an amicable termination of the present disenssions, I was willing to grant him a letter of recommendation to the Government of Bombay in prevention of all impediments to the free intercourse warranted by the existing regulations between Bombay ard his party, during its stay in the neighbourhood of Colabba. The only answer that I have yet received from Baboo Row is that he would submit my proposition to Doulat Row Scindia. Considering the interestedness and arrogance of the Scindean Party, it is hardly to be expected that they will be thus easily satisfied.

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Translate of a paper received by Mr. Uhtoff on 17th Nov. 1797 from Baboo Row Angria through Ganpat Roy, Colonel Palmers Agent with Doulat Row Scindia :

1st Article. The troops of Doulat Row Scindia and Baboo Rao Angria are now on their march to the Fort of Colabba. It is requested that no impediment whatever may be thrown in the way of a free intercourse between that party and Bombay but that the traders on both sides may be permitted to pass backwards and forwards with provisions, grain, cloth and other necessaries, and dispose of them agreeably to the market price. To this purpose a letter is requested to the address of the Governor of Bombay.

2nd Article. Whatever friendship agreeable to engagement has hitherto subsisted between the company and the House of Angria shall continue with me.

3rd Article. Jeysing who is in rebellion in the any support or assistance from the company, nor shall shot, powder, or any kind of provisions or necessaries be furnished to him from Bombay.

4th Article. The traders of Bombay shall be prohibited by the Governor from conveying provisions, necessaries etc. to Colabba, nor shall any personal intercourse be permitted. Whatever vessels belonging to Jeysing may go to Bombay, let them be seired and detained, and on no account be permitted to convey necessaries to him.

5th Article. If it should become requisite let some of the company's vessels be permitted to act with me (B. R,).

6th Article. Whatever detail matters may be requisite will be hereafter discussed and settled.

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(424) Bombay Castle 5th December 1797. P. 2050-53.

Read the following letters from the Acting Resident at Poonah with two enclosures

......On the 24th instant I received a communication to the following purport from Baboo Row Angria through Gunpat Roy Colonel Palmer's Agent at the Scindean Durbar that the Peshwa had signifed his acquiescence in the prosecution of his claims on the Colabba principality, and had ordered several of his vessels to act with him, the expenses of which were to be defrayed by him(BR). That one of his adherents named Govin Row Bou, had attacked the Hill Forts of Monnyghurr in the Colabba district. That he was in want of recruits, it was his intention to send a person to Bombay, whether——— Govin Row would send another, to entertain people that come to Bombay from Jafferabad and other parts; for which purpose, he requested a letter to the Governor of Bombay, in prevention of imprisonment to his people in this pursuit; also that the present occupants of Colabba might be prevented from procuring supplies of men from Bombay; and that on that place being attacked by him (BR) supplies of all descriptions from Bombay should be prohibited. He also renewed his application for a letter to the Governor of Bombay in promotion of a free intercourse between his people and those of Bombay.

In reply, I signified to him, that I was willing to grant him a letter to the address of the Governor of Bombay, soliciting his taking the requisite measures, to remove all obstructions to a free intercourse between Bombay and his people in all articles not contraband as an amicable termination of the present delicate discussions. That as to recruiting, I was unacquainted with the existing regulations of the Bombay Government on that point, on which I would apply for information; and that in the interim, he might be assured, that whatever obstacles there might be to granting him this indulgence, it would apply equally to Jeysingh, on the same point, and that I trusted he would not require of one, anything that might encroach on engagements, friendship. or equity towards all parties.

Notwithstanding Baboo Row's assurances above mentioned, I entertain considerable doubts of the Peshwa's having signified his acquiescence in the prosecution of Baboo Row's designs against Colabba. Scindia's troops employed on this service who marched from Poonah near a month ago, are two days since still at the ghaut about two-thirds of the distance to Colabba, where it was said they had halted by orders from this quarter.

As many recruits for your military establishment are obtained from the Maratha country, which is an object of considerable importance to us, it seemed to me advisable to avoid disgusting Baboo Row on this point, by an abrupt harsh rejection of his request.

Baboo Row Angria, as already observed, is supported by his relation Doulat Row Scindea whose close connection with our Government, and extensive influence in the Maratha Empire, are too generally known to require elucidation in this place. It appears that the present awkward and delicate discussion can be carried on with less embarrassment, and eventual evil consequences between Baboo Row and this Residency, than direct with Doulat Row Scindea, whose weighty and authoritative enterference could easily be obtained by Baboo Row, were we to treat his own representations with slight.

The Scindean Durbar abounds with self interested and intriguing people, who are ever ready, from motive of avarice and vanity. to receive and support all complaints, or causes that are brought before them, without any delicacy or reservation as to the justice or injustice of the case, to the parties involved therein......

The following is the purport of the message that I sent to Baboo Row Angria with the letter to the address of Sir Charles Malet, copy of which is enclosed.

It is a principle with our government to act agreeably to engagements friendship and equity towards all States, parties and individuals. Your applications of late, therefore, have involved much difficulty delicacy; since while on the one hand, professing the most perfect goodwill to gratify the wishes of your (the Sindean) party, in all justifiable cases, it is requisite on the other, to advert to what may be due, on the point in question, to the Peshwa, and the present occupants of Colabba. Under these circumstanes to convince you that we do not entertain any undue partiality for the cause of Jeysing to your prejudice, and to put an end in a satisfactory manner to the present dissenssions, I have complied with your request of addressing the Governor of Bombay requesting that he would take the requisite measures to prevent any impediment to the free intercourse between Bombay and your people, in all points warranted by existing regulations. It is proper that I should intimate to you, that the Bombay Government have claims on the Colabba principality, for spoliations committed on the commerce of British subjects, in violation of engagement, friendship and equity.

Poona, 27th Nov. 1797.

Copy of Uhtoff's letter to Sir Charles Malet dated 27th Nov. P. 2055.

I have the honour to address you by desire of Baboo Row Angria, to request you will be pleased to take the requisite measures to prevent any empediment to the free intercourse between Bombay and his (B R) people in all points warranted by existing regulations.

For further particulars on this subject I beg leave to refer you to my address of the date to the Bombay Government.

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(425) Bombay Castle, 5th Dec. 1797. P. 2062-65.

Bombay Government's answer to Mr. Uhtoff, Resident at Poonah.

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3. Tho the Board from its respect for the power of the Scindean Chiefship, and the particular predicament which it holds with regard to the Hon'ble Company in the Maratha Empire, may be inclined so far to comply with any wishes intimated to them through you respecting its present designs on Colabba as to prevent just ground for dissatisfaction, yet as relatively to the Peshwa, both the Scindean and Angrian Chiefships may be looked on as dependencies of the Empire, in whose disputes it would be satisfactory to have a declaration of the sentiments and disposition of the executive Head, in prevention of future umbrage or dissatisfaction, the Board would be glad should it meet your ideas of propriety, to satisfy them on this point.

4. In the meantime you may assure Baboo Raw that no obstruction shall occur to the intercourse of his people with this place, so long as their good behaviour entitles them to it.

The Board authorise you to say that from the good disposition towards Scindea and Baboo Raw, they will acquiesce in their wish of recruting; here under an engagement, that they will neither tamper with nor enlist any of our sepoy and that in return permission be granted to us, to recruit at Poonah or any other place on the continent.

7. You will have received from Sir Charles Malet a statement of the Government's pecuniary demand on the Angrian Chiefship.

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(426) Bombay Castle December 1797. P. 2084-85,

Extract from Mr. Uhtoff's letter to the G. G. dated, 15th Dec. 1797.

Para II. The law of nations may perhaps provide against any intercourse between Bombay and Colabba, in the event of the latter place being actually blockaded and indeed the subject of Bombay on principles of security to their own persons and property will in such case, be likely of their own accord to avoid such intercourse. It seems at the same time desirable, for the preservation of our credit and interest that we should maintain the accustomed uninterrupted intercourse between Bombay and Colabba as long as we can with propriety and security. By ready acquiescence in the requisition of Baboo Row, we without any advantage to ourselves, only encourage him to bring forward further Requisitions. . . . .

Para 3. (Jeysingh Angria seeks through an Agent personal interview with the acting Resident which he refuses but asks for written proposition through the same channel).

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(427) Bombay Castle Dec. 1797. P. 2086-89.

Translation of a message from Uhtoff to Baboo Rao Angria on 14 Dec. 1797 through Gunput Roy :—

...... You now however require that as your troops are advancing to the siege of Colabba all intercourses may be stopped between the present occupant of Colabba and the people of Bombay. In reply to which, I have to observe to you that ......

It is therefore desirable both to you and to the company that the sentiments of the Peshwa, as head of the Empire, should be signified to me, on the subject of stopping all intercourse between Bombay and Colabba, after your troops shall have arrived in that neighbourhood. The situation which I have now the honor to fill as the representative of the G. G. with the Peshwa, renders it peculiarly incumbent on me to show all possible respect towards the Peshwa.......

As a further proof of the good will of the company towards you and your Principal Doulat Row Scindea, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the Bombay Govt. acquiesce in your request to entertain in your service people who come to that part from Jafferabad and other parts on condition that you do not temper with nor enlist any of their European or native soldiers or any other persons in their service and that all just claims, which any of the subjects of Bombay may have against any of the people whom you may enlist shall be settled agreeably to equity; provided that in return, a similar permission be granted to the company to enlist in the Maratha country.

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(428) Bombay Castle 19th December 1797. P. 2092-93.

Letter of Sir Malet (Governor of Bombay) to Uhtoff.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 27th ult. communicating the request on behalf of Baboo Raw Angria you will be pleased to acquaint him that his people may hold free intercourse with Bombay, consistent with the friendship with the Angrian and Scindean Chiefships, which renders the existence of any differences amongst themselves a matter of sorrow and from all interference in which we shall as becomes us, most punctiliously refrain. The Boards sentiment on your letter of 27th ult. have been conveyed to you by the Secretary under the 5th Instant.

Having lately received from Sindeah a letter signifying his intention of sending to Bombay M de Prat to purchase clothing for his troops, I wish to observe that in the present state of affairs we would prefer his employing any other agent than a Frenchman, in any business he may have to transact here......

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(429) Bombay Castle Dec. 1797. P. 2119.

Translation of a letter from Monajee Angriah of Kolabah to Sir Charles Malet dated 19th Dec. and received on 21st December 1797.

After compliments.

The troops of Baboo Rao Angria are now encamped in the vicinity (of) Heeracote, in the number of 2000 or 2500 including horse and foot and ca. with six or seven guns. Of old have we considered, your government and that of this place as of one house and interest, and although there has not existed for four generations any cause of difference between this family and that of Baboo Rao, yet a groundless quarrel has been excited through the suggestions of seditious people, In reliance therefore on your friendship I have addressed you on this occasion, requesting your aid both in troops and stores to preserve my musnud. I have dispatched to you the respectable Bapoojee Ballal to whom I beg to refer you for particulars what more can I say.

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(430) Bombay Castle Dec, 1797. P. 2119-20.

From Monajee Angriah Serkhel of Kolabah to Sir Charles dated 21st December and received on Dec. 22nd 1797.

Previous to this I had the honour to address you by Bapoojee Ballal, and have now dispatched Allykhan Jemadar and Daddie Gunpatjee who will communicate to you every particular regarding our present situation, what ever proposal they shall offer on our part shall a fair revisal and approval be faithfully executed. The enemy have this day possessed themselves of the town of Alybagh where they have now lodged themselves. As to the Fort they are in good order and if Hon'ble Sir you will speedily aid us with two Battalions, and the requisite stores we shall repulse and destroy our Beseegers. It is the maxim of friendship to assist our friends when envolved in distress and save them from ruin which is duly consistent. What more .....

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(431) Bombay Castle 22nd December 1797. P. 2120.

From Sir Charles to Monajee Angria Sirkhel of Kolabah Bombay 22nd Dec. 1797.

I have received your friendly letter and while I acknowledge the truth of your observations, at to the long subsisting amity between you and this Sirkar which is certainly the best ground of reciprocal good offices, and which as far as was consistent with good faith has ever been punctiliously observed by the Sirkar, so if on the present occasion we decline interference in the domestic disputes of your Government it must be attributed to an observance of the same scrupulous regard to equity which precludes our enterferring in or benefiting by the unhappy disputes of our neighbour.

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(432) Bombay castle Dec. 1797. P. 2120-22

Letter of the Persian translator to the Governor, dated 22 Dec. 1797,

(He writes that the Colaba Government offered to Baburao the Districts dependant on Manickgur which he refused to accept unless the fort as well as the dependencies were handed over to him. Now the Kolaba Govt. was ready to hand over to the English the said fort and the dependencies in preference to Baboorao on condition that the English helped the Kolaba Govt.)

By order of Sir Charles Malet Bapoojee Ballal was informed that the Government didnot mean to enterfere in the domestic disputes——

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(433) Bombay Castle 23rd Dec. 1797. P. 2122-23.

Letter of the Persian Translator to Sir Charles.

(He writes that the Jamadar had communicated to him that if the English would not accept his previous offer, atleast they should send a gentleman to Kolaba to ask both the parties to refer the matter for arbitration to Poona Government whose decision shall be final, Finally the message says.)

Para 2, Lastly if this is also denied they have nothing left but to seek an asylum at your feet for which purpose they request that a cruiser may be sent to convey the two young men and Jeysingh Angria for their personal safety to Bombay.

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(434) Bombay Castle Dec. 1797. P, 2134.

(Mr. Uhtoff informed the agent of Jeysing that the English would not interfere in the domestic matter. He further wrote).

Your conduct at Colaba towards us, has been in many instance in violation of engagement, friendship and equity which precludes your having any well founded claims on the company's good office. In the hope of your conduct however being in future more conformable to right I have to assure you that in the present differences between you and Baboo Row Angria the Company will not do anything to your detrement.

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(435) Secret & Political Dept. Vol. 59/1798.

Bombay Castle P. 183-84.

Translation of a letter of Daulat Row Scindia to Mr. Uhtoff received on 25th Dec. 1797.

..... Since writing the above intelligence is arrived that on Thursday last, Battalions of this State (Doulat Row Sindeah) captured by assault Allybagh and the town of Collaba, and the traitor Jeysingh fled to the fortress of Hera where he is blockaded. This is written for your information.

BABOORAO 1798-1813 :

(436) Bombay Castle P. 202-204.

Translation of a letter of Doulat Rao to Sir Charles without date, received on 29th Dec. 1797.

The traitorous slave Jeysinghrao Angria having thro the viciousness of his disposition set himself up in rebellion and disturbance against the respectable and dignified Rao Baboo, who is a near kindred with me, I have in compliance with the requisition of the said Rao detached against the above mentioned rebel two or three Battalions with a proportion of guns and of the Sirkar Cavalry which detachment after arrival in the neighbourhood has surrounded the Fort of Coolabah. The said Jeysingarao having also shut himself up in that place, it becomes necessary to cut off his communication, and I have accordingly to request in the spirit of friendship, and in consideration of the union of our Sirkars that as is consistent with the said unity no description of grain or other articles but the above mentioned traitor may require, shall be sent him, from Bombay on which head the strictest injunctions should be issued, and in consistence with the same unity of interest it is further requested that the commanders of the said Battalions shall be allowed to bring away without impediment from Bombay whatever they may fairly purchase for their supply. In the meantime whatever compliance shall be accordeo to this request, will be in its place and worthy of the system of sincere friendship.

(Sir Charles, in his reply dated 1st January 1798 gave the necessary assurance to Daulatrao).

P. 204-5.

(Order issued to Custom Master Bombay asking him not to trade with Colabba as it was a besiezed city and it was against laws of nations to trade with a besiezed city.)

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(437) Bombay Castle January 1798. P. 225-33.

EXTRACTS. Letter of Uhtoff to the Governor General dated 9-1-1798.

Para 1. Being invited by Emut Row Meer Fukkiru Deen, the Munshy of the Poona Residency, visited him on 29th December. Emutrao enquired whether in accordance with the terms of engagement, the English would help the Angrias of Colaba.

The Munshy was informed that the Peshwa wanted to settle the affairs amicably but Baboorao would have none of it as he was supported by the Sindean party.)

(Para 2.) Later on, instructions from the Resident, the Munshy informed Emut Row that the engagements were of such a nature as to be mutually beneficial to us yet that it did not by any means render it incumbant on us to interpose in the domestic differences of the family.

(Para 3.) Baboorao's request to Uhtroff that the Bombay vessels should assist him in the blockade, was turned down).

Para 5. (Gathered in course of discussion with Emut Rao) That Baboorao's pretentions to the Chiefship of Collaba was a late assumption, for that a close connection subsisted between

the late Mhadjee Sindea and the late Raghoji Angria, the former having procured for the latter the honorary distinction of Moorchul from the King; and that his infant son Monajee was indisputably the rightful heir to the chieftainship though he (Emut Rao) was unacquainted whether, or not, the form of investiture by the Peshwa had yet actually taken place.

Para 6th. (Baburao wanted the whole of Colabba, Only maintenance was to be granted to Monajee).

Para 7th. The Bramins in General and Nana in Particular would doubtless, prefer our supporting the cause of the present occupant of Còllaba which would be likely not only to drive the Sindean Party from the Concan but to bring into action a confederacy against them of Nanna, the Nizam and Sagojee Bhonsla. For such a service the cession to us of the Islands of Undery and Kundery (one of Peshwa and other of Angria) and even more important sacrifices would probably be cheerfully made.....

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(438) Sec. & Poli. Dept. Vol. 60.

Bombay Castle 20th Feb. 1798. P. 464—66.

Uhtroff's letter dated Poonah, 9th Feb. 1798.

To

The Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan Esq.
President and Governor
Bombay.

Hon'ble Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Secretary Morris's letters of the 2nd and 6th inst. enclosing sundry representations of injuries lately sustained by the commercial interests under your protection from the conduct of the adherents of Daulat Rao Sindea Baboo Row and Jeysing Angria; as to the mode of obtaining satisfaction for which under the present circumstances of the Colabà chiefship, you are pleased to require my sentiments.

It appears to me, that the most simple, easy and e'fective mode of treating all concerns that may occur between your government and the maritime chief or officers on the western coast of India, is by direct negotiations, in the first instance, between your Government, and them, on principles of custom, engagements, friendship, good neighbourhood, and equity, and should that prove ineffectual, the affair my be referred through the Poona Residency, to the Peshwa, as the head of the Maratha Empire. or to the immediate principles of the maritime officers should they chance to be in the Poona quarter.

It were to be wished that the representation in question had been more explicit as to the aggression in the cases complained of, whether the immediate adherents of Daulatrao, Baboo Rao or Jeysing.

I have made a representation to Daulatrao Sindea, and Baboo Rao Angria who are both in that quarter requesting that they will issue orders to their adherents in the Colabba district to conduct themselves on all occasions towards the British Government and British subjects, conformable to engagements, amity and equity and the custom of good neighbourhood which has hitherto subsisted between Bombay and Colabba to their mutual advantage; intimating that their adherents in that quarter urge the absence of such injunctions from the principals here,

an excuse for sundry acts or depredations which they have already committed and which will, I trust, be effectually remedied by the orders in question.......

(439) Bombay Castle, Wednesday 28 Feb. 1798. P. 517—522

(A boat from Calicut, on its way to Bombay, was intercepted by the Angrian fleet and her Tindal and a packet removed. On a protest being lodged by the Bombay Government, Jaswant rao and Hurry Punt Dewan of BabooRao replied on 21-2-1798 that on learning that the boat belonged to the Company, they had released her with her Cargo and had issued instructions to the Angrian fleet not to molest the vessels of the Company. They further wrote)

The friends of Jysing Angria Cossin Gowul Kotee Dyem Jamidar and Ballajee Sewajee and others having plundered many articles are gone to Bombay and those people are now in Bombay having the care of those men and the articles belonging to the Sircar in view and causing them to be detained write us of the same.

We have heard that it is the wish of some of the Bombay merchants to become purchasers from the wife of Jeysing Angria who is now at Kandaree of a grab and gallivats belonging to the fleet of this Sircar, and that the above mentioned woman is willing to dispose of them, Therefore, Sir, you aught to caution the merchants of Bombay against going to Kanderee and purchasing any vessels and give directions not to allow any of the family of Jeysing Angria to remain there.

(440) Bombay Castle Feb. 1798. P. 802.

Letter of Eswant Row Laud to the Company, dated 28-2-1798,

The people of Khanderee plunder under the false name of this Sircar, by which they bring disgrace on it, and the Resident of Coronja of a rigid mind writes to us, at which we are surprised. Being neighbours however, we never will break the bound of good neighbourhood.

(441) Bombay Castle Feb. 1798. P. 839.

(Angrian cruizers are not guided by any particular rule in their exaction, but that the sums they claim is in proportion to the rapacity or moderation of those who are employed in his service.)

(442) Bombay Castle 14th March 1798. P. 858—9.

(Angrian Fleet consisting of 7 gallivats captured one boat bound to Bombay and took 5/—and a large bag of rice and also captured 5 other boats, under Maratha Colour, laden with timber and crooked knives from Toorapore.).

(Kandery people captured on 19—3—1798 one boat and Jeysing plundered it.)

(443) 23rd March 1798. P. 906—8.

Queries to Dhun Khan Jemadar lately a Jemadar in the service of Jysing Angria but now in Bombay.

Q. — Did he (Jeysing) surrender himself to Sindea's Sircars or how was he taken ?

மகாமகோபாத்யாய, டாக்டர்
உ. வே. சாமிநாதையர் நூல் நிலையம்
அடையாறு, சென்னை-20.

Ans. — He was advised by Scindea's Sirdars Hurry Punt and Eswant Laud and also a European called Allamand to leave the Fort to converse and settle terms with them which on his doing, he was seized and carried off.

Q. — Do you know where Jeysing Angria is now ?

Ans. — It is reported that he is at Poonah.

Query to Mahomad Cossim Gowul Cottee, a Sirdar of 25 men, in the service of Jeysing.

Q. 1 — Where is Jeysing now,

Ans. — At Poonah.

Q. 2. — Did he surrender himself to Sindea's Sirdars or how was he taken ?

Ans. — Jeysing Angria entered into an agreement with Hurry Punt and a European named Allamond that he was to give up Collaba and be placed in possession of Khanderee, on which he went to have an interview with them and was seized and sent away.

Angria at Colabba, has 2 Grabs, 6 or 7 Gallivats and other small boats).

(444) Bombay Castle March 1798. P. 909.

Report of the Persian translator.

The fort of Khanderee ls surrounded with a rampart and town at irregular distances on which are some guns. The fort at present is commanded by a man named Appaji Chowan- who is related to Jeysing Angria and has in the fort nearly seven hundred men under his command and grain sufficient to last them between one and two years.

(445) Bombay Castle 27-3-1798. P. 1047—48.

Letter of the Superintendent of Marine dated Bombay 25th March.

I am honoured with your command of the 23rd inst. on the subject of the late depre dations committed within the harbour by some of Jeysing Angria's small boats to prevent which in future it will be proper to keep a vessel constantly cruizing off the Islands of Cannary and on that service, I shall employ those which at present convoy the trade between the Presidency and Surat in the intervals between their different voyages.

(446) Bombay Castle 30th March 1798. P. 1063—64.

Translate of a letter of Mullarjee Angria at Khandaree to the Governor dated 27th March 1798 and received on 38—8—1798.

By reason of existing friendship between our States, one of the Boats of this Sircar went from hence to your Port, for the purpose of purchasing some articles, which boat has been detained yet; Hon'ble Sir I have done nothing that is improper neither will I in future, The fleet of this Sircar, Honble Sir, from the boats sailing with your passes an annual nujzerana/or present / and those boats sailing without your pasess are stopped as between us on account of your pasess no molestation is offered to Boats of your Sircar, The boats of the Port being detained in a Friends' port is a matter of surprize.

Bohia and Gormat Syrang and the Rhew Dunda or Choul people, those of Conderree, having prepared and fitted out boats take at sea the name of Khanderree people and thereby

bring disgrace on us by injuring agreeable to their own inclinations the merchants This Hon'ble Sir must no doubt be well known to you. On our part no depredation shall ever-take place. Considering all this oblige me by causing the Boats to be released.

Mullarjee Angria is Jeysing Angria's son.

Bohia and Gormat Syrang are the two Sirdars at present in command of Collaba fleet.

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(447) Bombay Castle March 1798. P. 1034

Report of Supdt. of Marine 29—3—1798.

2 Boats of Jeysing were captured, one of which escaped later on.

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(448) Bombay Castle March 1798. P. 1068.

The boat which we brought to Bombay carried 2 six pound carriage guns abast.

I—I2pound ; I—I pound ; several on prow.

She has a complete planked deck, a large square water Tank and is otherwise well fitted, She had on board I6 men armed each with a symeter or malabar canoe, a native Christian gunner with a uniform who directs her artillery. The two Prow guns were loaded and primed.

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(449) Sec. & Pali. Dept. Vol. 60/1798.

Bombay Castle 3rd April 1798. P. 1091.

...... Resolved that the Governor be requested to apply to the existing Government of Kundary, for restitution of the plundered property said as above, to be now deposited with that Sircar, together with what the widow of the late Raja agreed with captain Wilson to make good, within a limited time, in satisfaction for former damage, and robberies committed, on failure of which it is to be announced to them, that their vessels will be made prizes of, wherever found by our cruizers.

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(450) Pub. Department Diary Vol. 63.

Bombay Castle May 1798. P. 1847.

(On 7th May 1798, the Custom master enquired from the Secretary to Govt. what was to be done with the boat of Jeysing Angria captured on 18th Jan,

The Custom master was asked to sell the boat by public auction and forward the amount to the Company's Treasury " On account of the sums due to this Government from the State of Jeysing Angria),

The Custom master informed the Secretary to the Government on 16th May 1798 that the above boat was sold for Rs,253/—and the amount deposited into the Treasury.

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(451) Sec. and Political Department Vol. 64/1798,

Bombay Castle 3Ist, July 1798, P, 2884—86.

Translate of a letter from Daulat Rao to the Goverror, received on 30th July I798. (forwarded by the Resident on 23rd July.

Monaji Angria who came here from the Fort of Colabba has been by the brave of Princely dignity and glory and High Rank Baboo Row Angria Bahudur kept herewith with

much Honour and Respect and whose mode of conduct has been perfectly correct but Monaji from temptation and want of consideration without my being informed of it, left this. What does it signify he will hereafter become Penitent and return, Between the people of Bombay and the Nobles of Colabba a firm friendship has ever been established beyond a doubt. The Nobles of that place of the brave of princely dignity and glory and High Rank Baboo Row Angria Bahadur my uncle who are now appointed having in view the Unity of our Sircars wil increase and confirm former friendship, therefore I have with the pen of friendship written you that if any letters from Monaji Angria or any subject should be addressed to you that you will not pay any attention to or receive them. The three gallivats belonging to Khandrree which friends and people have taken and kept at Bombay, also the brother of Luximan Gopul, with his Domestice are Dyeen Jemidar and Cossins Gowal, and other people the exciters of Rebellion who went to Bombay, on account of our friendship do you Sir cause to be sent back to Colabba.

Luximan Row Appa who on the part of the aforementioned Bahadur is residing near you in the office of Vakeel. Agreeable to his information in any matters of business which may occur in Bombay as far as in your power do you grant him assistance that the friendship good understanding and unanimity which is between us may thereby be daily increasing.

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(452) Bombay Castle 31st July 1798. P. 2887—88.

Letter of Baboo Rao Angria to the Governor dated 13th July and received on 30th July 1798 (forwarded by the Resident.)

After Compliments,

The respectable Monaji Angria came from Colabba to this place at my request, on account of the disturbances here, without my knowledge he went and remained in Emrut Row's Camp. If from thence he should be induced by any person to write you Hon'ble Sir or the friends of Jeysing Angria who are in Bombay and whose names are Dyeen Jemadar, Cassim Gawalcoty, Ballcojee Sawajee and the brother of Luximan Gymar and others who have fled and are residing in Bombay and if they should frcm the receipts of the respectable Monaji Angria's letters be induced to raise the feet of Rebellion, oblige me on a knowledge of it by causing these Disturbers to be imprisoned......

A representation has been made by me to Emrut Row respecting Monaji Angria having of his own accord gone to his Camp, and it is probable he will send him back. It is reported that Monaji Angria's intention is to go from Emrut Row's encampment to Khanderree. Therefore Hon'ble Sir oblige me by giving directions to all your ports that should Monaji Angria come to any of them, for you be made acquainted there with. . . .

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(453) Sec. and Poli. Depart. Vol. 65/1798.

Bombay Castle 1st August 1798. P. 2918.

The Hon'ble Governor of Bombay, to Boboo Row Angria.

I have been favoured with your letter of the 28th Muharram and observe that you write about Monaji Angria and the other persons therein named and shall be duly attentive to your desire as therein expressed regarding all of them ——

Be pleased to let me hear frequently of your welfare.

(454) P. 3164—72.

(Mullerjee Angria wrote to Halliday Sahab on 28th July requesting him to release the various persons imprisoned there. On 13th August, Halliday replied in the negative and reminded him of his bad behaviour.)

(455) Sec. and Political Dept. Vol. 66 A/1798.

Bombay Castle Sept. 1798. P. 4457—58.

(Mullarjee wrote a letter to Halliday on 25th September soliciting the favour of the Company and requesting him to release the prisoners. He also submitted the following proposals for regulating the Cutwa—Levy.)

(1) No Cutwa to be claimed from boats with English colour and passes till the arrival of " Shreemant Vazarut Mahub Sirkhayl — Manaji Angria " from Poonah. On his arriva terms will be settled.

(2) For the maintenance of the Island, Cutwa to be taken from ships of different countries passing that place.

(3) Besides vessels belonging to the English Bunder, such merchants vessels of other Bunders as shall take the passes and colour of the English should pay the Cutwa at this Island."......)

(456) Bombay Castle 28th Sept. 1798. P. 4461.

Answer to Mullarjee Angria from the Superintendent of Police.

I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge your letter to me of the 14th of Rabbyalakar, with the 4 articles annexed which are unworthy of his acceptance and rejected accordingly. He has ordered the few articles you have sent up on account of the plunder made from the Bellapur Boat to be returned to the owners but such a trifling restitution makes no difference in his resolution already communicated to you nor has he anything more to say but that there cannot be any friendship between you and the English without a full compliance with all his former demands.

(457) Sec. & Poli. Dept. Vol. 68/1798.

Bombay Castle 23rd Oct. 1798. P. 5207-12.

(Mr. Duncan wrote to the Board on 20th Oct. that the fleet of Baburao Angria had captured one boat with cargo and that the matter should be taken up with him.

The owner of the boat informed the Company that the goods were worth 20000/-)

Letter of the Governor to Baboo Rao Angria, dated 11th Oct. 1798.

Ruttonsee Poonjany a merchant who has resided here about seven years, having freighted a Dingy called Tazy from her owner at Muscat for mercantile purpose for the above mentioned period, as he was returning from that port about six and seven days ago, he was captured by your armed gallivats in the Hon'ble Company's water and carried to, your port of Colabba which being contrary to former usage. I therefore request you will order her and

cargo to be restored to the owner and also that you will issue such orders to your cruizers in uture as will obviate similar depredation. What can I say more.

P. 5212–14.

(458) [Reply of Hurry Gopaul Dewan of Angria dated Colabbah 15th and received the 18th Oct. 1798.

The letter I received from the Sirkar's Vakeel respecting the Capture of a Muscut Dingey......our cruizers shall never be guilty of such an offence. When our Vakeel acquainted us that the vessel in question maintained a running fight till she got within the limits of your water, I instantly ordered the people of the fleet to be punished and positively ordered them to make no innovation in the former usages. Should they at any time from want of foresight commit such trespass and should such vessel and cargo on proof belong to any Bombay Merchants on enquiry they shall certainly be released, for I am determined that no differences shall occur in our former friendly habits. You should not therefore implicitly rely on the information of the merchants......you acquainted our Vakeel that the Merchant ha resided seven years at the port. Does that constitute him an English Merchant? Certainly not. On his vessel was found a pass of three years date from Monaji Angria–that being the case it is rather surprising how you could make the application. Merchants belonging to the foreign ports who for commercial purposes reside at Bombay should not on their word alone be attended to. For instance the craney of this vessel made you believe that he had been captured in your limits. I would therefore wish that you would send him here accompanied by any other people of character you may choose to select, when I will send them with the mate of the said Dingey who is here on Board any of my cruizers and make them point out the spot where the Dingey was captured and make you acquainted with the result of their observations......

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(459) Sec. & Poli. Dept. Vol. 68/1798.

Bombay Castle 23rd Oct. 1798.

P. 5214–15.

From the Governor of Bombay.

To Hurry Gopal Dewan to Baboo Rao.

I have received your letter of the 15th Oct. and have accordingly sent the Bearer to ascertain where Ruttonsee Pooniany's vessel was captured by your fleet; since if it happened within our water, you cannot expect we should put up with it, nor deem it reasonable that I should prevent this port from being blocked, or the native vessels frequenting it, being captured in sight of our Flag staff... ..

(P. 5296– Company's Boat captured by Suverndroog fleet).

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(460) Bombay Castle 23rd Oct. 1798.

P. 5293–94.

Letter of Daulat Raw to the Company forwarded by the Resident at Poona and received on 12 Sept.

.... Sir, my friend, the wish of the respectable Baboo Row Angria is to increase the friendship and good understanding which from the time of his ancestors has been

established. By the blessings and favour of God your friendship and good fellowship, and also that of the Hon'ble English company with him will be increased and more firmly established. A faithful carcoon of Baboo Row Angria's for the purpose of fully explaining all matters to you is sent agreeable to the rule of friendship. According to his explanation and the benevolence of your heart let matter be adjusted and sent....

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(461) Bombay Castle Oct. 1798. P. 5295-98.

Letter of Baboorao Angria to the Company dated 31st August and received on 12th Sept. 1798.

(He wrote that his Carcoon who had gone to Bombay with 2000 Rs. to purchase some articles, had been captured, on his way back, by the Kanderee people and that steps should be taken to obtain their release as they were captured within Bombay waters. Further You Hon'ble Sir caused some merchants to be given in charge to my vakeel, who sent them to Oorun, on their way to Colabba. The Resident of Oorun leaving it to their own will caused them to run away. In this affair do you Sir oblige me by writing to the Resident in such terms as to cause him to have Tamsuy and the others taken and sent to Colabba, or if not obtain from the Resident of Oorun satisfaction for the 2000/-Rupees worth of grain Respecting the exciters to disturbance, and all other affairs the respectable Luxman Row will commune with you agreeable to which cause matters to be effected.

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(462) Bombay Castle Oct. 1798. P. 5300-5301.

Questions were put to Laximan Row Appa, sent by Angria, regarding the boat alleged to have been captured by Khanderee people. His answers were :—

1. The boat was captured in the month of April.
2. Exact time could be ascertained from the Banian who was on board.
3. It was taken near the light house by Khanderee people.
4. The carcoon and the Banian kept in confinement were Ocho Pennee and Naindass Khoshaldas respectively.

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(463) Bombay Castle October 1798. P. 5307-8.

The Governor wrote on 21st October 1798 to Daulat Rao, in reply to his previous letter, complaining about the conduct of the Collabba people who captured boats having the pass of the Company and requested Daulatrao to endeavour and put a stop to such affairs as the Company was most anxious to maintain friendship with Baboo Rao.

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(464) Bombay Castle 21st October 1798. P. 5308-11.

Governor's letter to Baboorao. dated 21st Oct.

"...It must appear some what extraordinary that for depredations committed in Chytr (April) no claims should be preferred till four or five months thereafter which renders it very difficult after so great an elapse of time to ascertain in what part of the sea the boat in question was really made prize of; but as we were then and still continue, as you are yourself, in a state of Hostility with Kanderee, the people of that Island cannot be blamed for doing both to you

and to us, all the harm in their power according to the laws and usages of war until peace be again made and meanwhile you are at full liberty by making a conquest of Khanderee to root out the cause of Evil or otherwise if you are unable and give up all claim thereto, and that the Peshwa and Daulatrao Sindea be desirous above all other considerations, to expel the Khanderee people, I may perhaps if you and they request it send a few men for that purpose and to garrison the Island, but not without the Peshwa's, Daulat Row's and your unanimous desire signified in writing, for the English have no particular desire to possess themselves of that Rock, or any wise to extend their Dominions, unless their friends should desire it, or the unprovoked ill behaviour of others, render it unavoidably necessary.

With respect to the grain Merchants. . . . I have written in severe terms to the Resi dent at Coranjah for having at all interferred.

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(465) Sec. and Poli. Depart. Vol. 69/1798.

Bombay Castle Friday 2nd Nov. 1798. P. 5451-53.

Letter of Mullarji Angria to Halliday at Bombay (ref. letter of the Supdt. of Police of 26th/28)

I beg leave to say that the four articles are very moderate and if you do not act agreeable to them how are the expenses of this Island be provided for, while all the countries are out of our possession. Therefore agreeable to the purpose of these four articles you will be pleased to get it settled.......

The Shreemant Vazarut Mahab Surkhyal meaning Manajee Angria is arrived at Poonah from the Camp and will be shortly in his Dominions. As soon as he is in his dominions, such demands as may be, shall be answered or satisfied. We are under hard times and by protection of the Hon'ble the Governor we have continued to keep the Island under our possession until this day.

Dispatched on 24 Moon of Rabbillakhar i. e. 4th Oct. 1798.

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(466) Bombay Castle 31st Oct. 1798. P. 5465.

(Mullarjee wrote several letters to Mr. Halliday for the release of the prisoners. On 31st October, the Governor of Bombay replied to him, refusing to have any truck with him except on) The renunciation forever on your part, of pretence to exact anything, from our Boats, whether great or small, and the performance of the terms of the convention concluded with Captain Wilson; till when write me no more, for it is needless for people at war to write on the footing of a friendly intercourse.

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(467) Bombay Castle 2nd Nov. 1798. P. 5465.

To Colonel William Palmer

Resident at Poonah.

Sir

I enclose in the Papers No. 1 2 & 3 the continuation of my correspondence with the Colabba administration, respecting the Dingy taken in our water and of which I formerly advised you of the first part.

It is said here that the Byes and Daulat Row Sindea, are in opposite interests respecting the Angrian family and that hostilities are in consequence threatened, between their partizens, in our vicinity–the Beys in favour of Jysing now at Poona and of his son Mullarjee- who still holds out in the Isle of Kandaree, and Daulat Rao in support of Baboo Row, of all which you may probably be able to procure more accurate intelligence, than mere report brings to me at this place.

31 Oct. 1798.

Letter from Baboo Row Angria to the Governor dated Colabba-27th Oct. and received on 2°th Oct. 1798.

(He wrote to the Governor that in the presence of two persons sent by the Bombay Govt. the Dingy in question was proved to have been captured in Angrian waters. He also rent a pass found on the boat, signed by Manaji and the depositions of the owner of the Dingy made in presence of Navrotam Camjee, a merchant of Colabba. He further wote.)

The Krany from self interested considerations has been induced to impose on you. You should therefore explain to him, that his vessels (not being provided with a pass from the place agreeable to ancient usages) was made a capture, of which may be the means of deterring others from navigating without one. You are well acquainted with former customs, I shall therefore enlarge no more on the subject but hope for the continuance of your friendship.

P. 5468–9.

(On 31 Oct. 1798 the Company wrote to Baboo Rao refusing to accept his arguments and forwarded the depositions of the persons sent to investigate the place where the Dingy had been captured. He also wrote that such acts could not be tolerated any more and in future the Co.'s cruizers would take care of the vessels.)

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(468) Sec. & Poli. Dept. Vol. 70/1798.

Bombay Castle 4th Dec. 1798. P. 6226–27.

(On 26th November, Monaji Angria wrote to the Bombay Government requesting it not to hinder the progress of his fleet which had gone on a cruize).

Reply of the Bombay Govt. to Monaji dated 4th Dec. 1798.

I have received your letter and wonder you should write me, knowing as you must be that until you perform the agreement and act according to the treaty concluded with the widow of Raghoji, and formally renounce also all claim to Cotwa or other dues, on even the smallest ships belonging to this port, we are, and shall remain at war with Khandery and wherever your fleet is met, they will be treated as enemies, for I am determined no longer to be insulted by you or by Jeysing, or by his or your people; nor is it fit that the Lion should suffer himself to be plagued with flies.

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(469) Sec. and Poli. Depart. Vol. 74/1799.

Bombay Castle Friday 26 March 1799. P. 1606–7.

Letter of Malharrao Angria to the Hon'ble Governor dated 11th March and received on 13th March 1799.

A. C.

Altho I addressed to your honour four or five times yet your honour not thought proper for the permission of the intercourse nor released my boats with their people, as long as our both Sircars as in amity from formerly ought to be continued accordingly with friendship.

In the present letter your Honour angrily say that unless your honour satisfied by this Sircar with the sum of seventeen thousand and five hundred Rupees will not make put free or release the people, but please your honour not that agreed to pay this sum is in trouble from his Government which is well known to your honour but he will satisfy to your honour as soon as he replaced to his Musnad, and I shall then request him for the same purpose. As to Cotwa shall not be collected from these vessels who furnished with English pass and colour either of Bombay or Bancote. I have despatched Buchoosett to talk on this subject who will communicate everything to your honour. Wishing your honour will permit free intercourse and release the Boats with people and everything belonging them. What can I say more but that you will continue the friendship.

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(470) Sec. & Poli. Dept. Vol. 75/1799 P. 1743–46.

Bombay Castle March

(Bombay marine captured a vessel belonging to Colabba. The Government of Colabba protested against this. Bombay Government ordered the Superintendent of Police to institute an enquiry. Finally, on 20th March 1799, the Sarang and the Tandels of the Company were cautioned to be more careful and the boat was ordered to be released as) the seizure of the Colabba gallavits with their huze appeared to have taken place without adequate cause of authority.

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(471) Bombay Castle 29th March 1799. P. 2246–50.

(Baboo Rao Angria wrote to the Company requesting it to release certain gallivats and to stop intercourse with Kandery people He also deputed his Vakeel Laxmanrow Appa to Bombay for further talks. With him he sent the following list of the friends of Jeysing with a request to the Company to take care of them if they appeared in Bombay.)

1. Ballajee Jeevajee
2. Bayeebhat Sindey
3. Buchia Goldsmith
4. Nanna Meropunt
5. Buggia Poonanick of Choul.
6. Nagu Trembuck
7. 'Veojee Esswant
8. Ballajee Esswant
9. Cysim Jemadar.
10. Cossim Gewalcotia.

The Government of Bombay replied to Baboo Rao Angria Vazarut Mansjung Sirkail that the boats of Colabba would be released only if the Colabba Government released the boats captured in Bombay waters.

The Govt. further wrote that though it was not likely to interfere in family quarrels to show its feelings towards Colabba Govt. it had ordered those persons not to have any intercourse with Kanderry otherwise they would be expelled from Bombay.

(The pages of the Diary are full of such incidents; the Colaba government would capture a boat, the English would protest first and then capture a boat of the Colabba government, this would be followed by another protest and counter-protests and finally both the parties would release all the boats of each other.)

(472) Sec. & Poli. Dept. Vol. 84/1799 P. 6065.

Bombay Castle 11th Oct. 1799.

President's Minute, dated 4th Oct.

Baboo Rao Angria having made repeated applications here, and at Poona, to our Resident to have his gallivats restored which has been several months detained here on the ground of Reprisals; promising at the same time the most guarded conduct in time to come; It is in concurrence with the opinion of Colonel Palmer that I propose, she may be allowed, on this instance to depart, which will be a new and seasonable proof of our desire to live on good terms with all the members of the Maratha State at the same time that it need not eccasion any relaxation on our part in proving against their eventual excesses.

(In concurrence with the above opinion, the Superintendent of Marine was directed to allow the vessel in question to depart and the Resident at Poona was advised accordingly.)

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(473) Bombay Castle 8th Nov. 1799. P. 6273

(One Mohammed Bahebany, agent to the English Broker at Muskat, complains and petitions to the Company that his Dow was seized by Colabba fleet off Bombay Bar and was carried into Colabba Port. On 25th October, the Bombay Government wrote to Esswant Rao Laud asking him to restore the Dow).

P. 6276-77

Reply of Esswant Rao Laud

... .I have in confirmity to the orders received from Vazarot Mansabsavoy Sirkeil from Camp at Poona stationed Ten Gallivats to blockade Khandery, which gallivats had gone to receive water from Thul fort called Malabar Bunder, from whence as soon as they saw the Khandery gallivats engaged with a musket Bottella they immediately set sail and took possession of the said Botella and engaged the Khandery gallivats who when they became disabled and some of their people wounded seeing their hopes frustrated went into Khandery Port, and the Sarkars fleet brought her into Colabba. This Botella has been retaken from the Khandery people's hands. Besides on enquiry her crany declares that she has no English or other pass, that she is a passless vessel and that they sailed from Muskat with merchandize by their own spirit. Observing she was passless vessel we made her a prize and wrote on the subject to Savoy Sirkeil at Poonah, and, by employing Boats got her

unloaded. Now I received letters from your Honour and the Vakeel, which I have forwarded with one of mine to savoy Sirkail at the army, and will act agreeable to whatever answer I shall receive from him which I think will be in 10 or 12 days. On the part of this Sirkar we wish the same friendship as you wish to subsist, and be increased daily, your honour being prudent it is needless to enlarge on the subject.

(Some of the persons on board the vessel were examined and it was found that while on its way to Bombay the boat had lost its way. Early in the morning 4 gallivats approached it and showed friendship and enquired from where it had come and promised to conduct it safely to Bombay. The above gallivats took it towards Colabba but on way some boats from Khandery engaged them for some time and then ran away. Later on arrived from Colabba river some armed persons who looted it.

(The Government of Bombay wrote to the Resident at Poona asking him to insist on Baboo Rao to release the Boat.)

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(474) Sec. and Poli. Depart. Vol. 85.

Bombay Castle 26th Nov. 1799. P. 6579-84.

Letter of Resident at Poona [Mr. Palmer] to the Government of Bombay, dated 17th Nov.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant and to transmit for the information of Government a copy of a report received from the agent of the Resident at Sindeas Durbar, in answer to the requisition which I directed him to make to Baboo Row Angria for restitution of the Bottella Mobaarckee and cargo belonging to Vishendass Bassedeo, the agent of the Hon'ble Company at Mascut, and also a copy of my reply thereto.

I have waited some days in expectation of Baboo Rao's 'Purwanah' for the release of the Boat which is probably delayed by the ceremonies of taking leave at departing for Colabba.

I am not in possession of any treaty or convention between the Company and the Colabba Government, nor can I find in those subsisting with Maratha state any stipulation which applies to the case in question by which the assertion of Baboo Rao might be established or refuted.

P. 6581.

Accompaniments to a letter from the Resident at Poona.

Copy of a note from Salah Gunpat Ray to Syed Fakhruddeen Hosseynkhan dated 9th Nov. 1799.

Yesterday, Friday 8th about 3 Pohers/3 O'clock P., M./I waited on Baboo Rao Angria, and opened the business of the boat which was captured by the people of Colaboba. He answered that, as to the Company's property he had no objection to make that......In the present instance I shall wave all objections. As far as is at all consistent, I have proved myself already to make every conclusion and sacrifice to the value I set upon the friendship of the Hon'ble company. In future however I must declare, that if a vessel from Muskat or elsewhere with-

out flag or pass shall fall into my possession, and a claim for restitution shall be iustituted upon the plea of her being the property of a dependant, they are not to count upon my present measures as a precedent for any further compliance. As I say, therefore, let the Colonel signify his pleasure, that I may give the requisite instructions to the Government of Colabba.

P. 6582.

Note from Syed Fukhruddeen to Salah Gunput Roy, dated 11th Nov. 1799.

Your note, containing Baboo Rao Angrias acquiescence in the surrender of the Captured boat, has been received and submitted to the observation of the Colonel. He desires me to say that every convention established between the two states provides expressly for the security and immunity of the company's dependants as well as themselves, and that they are not in the habit of instituting nugatory or groundless claims, that moreover in the present instance a pass had actually been issued to this boat, though it may not have reached her at the time she was seized. He requests therefore, that the necessary orders may be issued as soon as possible for her release.

P. 6584.

In acknowledging the above letter, Secretary will advise Colonel Palmer, that no treaty exists between the Colabba state and this Government except the one entered into in the year 1796, through the agency of Captain Wilson of which a copy is to be transmitted to him, with notice that the stipulations of it remain still to be executed by the first mentioned of the contracting parties.

(475) Secret and Political Dept. Vol. 93/1800

Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1800, P. 2968-70.

One Modva Pomia petitions to the company on 6th May that :—

(1) Last January, his boat laden with Rice and Batty, on its way from Mahim to Bombay was seized by Kandery Angrians.

(2) The same boat had come to Bombay harbour from Kandery for certain materials and that he recognised his boat and that he had a talk with the Tendell of the boat in the presence of the Deputy Bombay Custom Master.

(3) The said Tendell acknowledged that the boat belonged to the petitioner.

(4) The Tendell may be ordered to restitute the same to the petitioner.

The Co. passed orders for the examination of the Tendall as to how the boat was seized and what became of the Cargo.

(476) Sec. and Poli. Dept. Vol. 98/1800. P. 5478-80

Bombay Castle 15th August 1800.

Letter from Sukoowarboy wife to Jysing Angria of Colabba to the Hon'ble the Governor dated at Khanderree the 12th of August and received the 13th of August 1800.

After the death of Raghoji Angria, the Ministers of this Sircar became envious of each other from which, this state was thrown into great disorder the particulars of all which it is probable you have been informed of. The Ministers being in league with Baboo Rao Angria declined giving their assistance to the support of the state, which they have sworn most faithfully to do' but, contrary to their oaths, confined, and made prisoners three of the principal Sirdars after which those who were in charge of the three Forts belonging to this State from fear and apprehension treacherously delivered them up the enemies of the State; when all the stores &c. therein were plundered. In this state of recessitude and anxiety of mind I remained for near four years The enemies of this State have not yet given up presecuting me and my children and it is to our neighbours that we look for succour in consequence of which, I have troubled you with this address, and wish, that taking it into your serious consideration, you would take me and my children under your protection, and assume possession of this Island, and grant your support to its inhabitants. On the doing of which, every one have considering you as their guardian will be happy in evincing their obedience and submission to your orders. In the hopes of your complying with my request I have sent my son, accompanied by the respectable Appajje Rao Chowan Subedar to you. I trust also that you will endeavour to procure the release of three sirdars who are in confinement what can I add more but the hopes of your continuing your favour and protection.

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(477) Sec. and Poli. Dept. Vol. 99/1800. P. 5546-48

Bombay Castle 22nd August 1800.

Letter of Baboo Rao Angria to Govt. of Bombay dated 17th Aug. received on 19th August 1800.

A. C.

The respectable Laxman Rao Appaji Vakeel has frequently conversed with you relative to an arrangement for the Island of Khandery in consequence thereof the respectable, Prabakar Ballal and Laxman Row Jadou are dispatched to your presence and will with Laxman Row represent matters fully to you which I hope taking into your consideration you will act accordingly. What can I add more.

P. 5547-48.

Letter of Baboo Rao to Capt. Wilson dated 16th and received on 19 th August 1800.

A. C.

I have now despatched the respectable Perbakar Ballal and Luxman Row Jadou to the Hon'ble the Governor to converse with him relative to the Island of Khanderree. They will also relate every circumstance to you, which taking into your consideration I hope you will, your friendship, in endeavouring to bring about an accommodation of this business. Laxman Row Appajje will also communicate with you on the subject.

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(478) Bombay Castle, 5th Sept. 1800. P. 5919-20.

Letter of Sukooverboy Angria to the Governor dated 1st Sept. and received on 2nd Sept. 1800.

A. C,

Twenty days ago I sent my son Morar Row to you but have not been able to learn whether my most earnest desires will be complied with or not of which I have been much astonished. The enemy are continually sending their gallivats to this place, which by their frequent attacks annoy me vastly, and more particularly so since I applied to you Hon'ble Sir, for protection; your Government being the seat of rightness and justice any person throwing themselves on you for protection always obtains it, This circumstance is known to all the world, nevertheless from being unfortunate, I have not been favoured with a reply to my address.

For these four years past, the Enemy have been annoying me, they now cause me more trouble and anxiety than ever. I trust therefore duly considering my situation, you will cause a free communication with the place to be opened and the Enemy to be driven away. Parents ought to cherish their children.

P. 5920-22.

(Letter of Baboo Rao to the Govt. of Bombay dated 30th August and received on 4th Sept. 1800 requesting the Governor to forbid completely all entercourse between Bombay and Khanderree etc).

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(479) Sec. and Poli. Depart. Vol. 100/1800.

Bombay Castle 19th Sept. 1800. P. 6091-93.

Letter from Ragonathjee Angria to the Hon'ble the Governor dated 3rd August and received the 18th September 1800.

A. C.

This is purposely to acquaint you Hon'ble Sirs with my situation. Toolajee Angria my Father was in possession of Gheria and the Coast and Fort in the Concon situated between that place and Bombay, which is now in possession of the Marattas. I who am the leneal discendant of Toolajee Angria am now in the greatest distress; the English have always endeavoured to root out their Enemies and have extended their protection to those who chose to live peaceably under their Government. The Maratta of themselves never would have conquered and taken our forts and strong-holds in the Concun, have they not been assisted by the English whose ships of war and troops came to their aid. The country was afterwards given up by the English to the Marattas, since which I have been a wandering and in distress, and have written this to intimate to you, thit it is my wish to place myself under the protection of His Britanic Majesty's flag and should any difference take place between the English Company and the Poona Government I will then join the former and will procure a large force to assist. Should any thing of this kind occur it is necessary that your Hon'ble Sir, should keep this in rememberence, as I shall be careful in notifying to you any circumstance that may come to my knowledge. For all further particulars I must beg leave to refer you to Mahad Savont Bonsela,

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No reply was sent as the letter " did not require either answer or remark ".

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(480) Bombay Castle 11th Oct. 1800. P. 6320-24

Letter of Baboo Row Angria dated 3rd September and received on 3rd Oct.

I have twice written to you Hon'ble Sir, requesting an adjustment of Morarjee Angria's and Appajee Chowan's business might be brought about, and that they might be delivered over to me. No reply however, has yet been received to either of those letters, neither has an accommodation of the business been brought about. The respectable Prabekar Punt and Laximan Rao have frequently conversed with you on this topic .

The reason of Morarjee Angria and Appajee Chowan residing at Bombay is, in view to opening a communication with Khanderee and thereby under pretence of furnishing such Boat men as may occasionally come from thence supplying the garrison with provisions sufficient to last them eight or ten days. The above appears to be their intentions and wishes, which should they effect, the prohibition of a communication with that Island which you have hitherto caused to take place, will be done away. I have therefore in view to preventing this, addressed you for were they to succeed in their wishes, the minds of those in the Fort would be at ease and their distresses relieved. Taking our friendship into consideration, I trust you will endeavour to avert this.

You, Hon'ble Sir, on a former occasion issued your orders prohibiting the friends of Jeysing Angria from furnishing any supplies or in any measure interfering in any business relative to Khanderee. Bajee Bunt Sindia and others, the former friends of Jeysing Angria are endeavouring to have an intercourse with the Khanderee people, and thereby relieve them. I hope you will therefore cause all communication or intercourse with that Island to be put a stop to, and punish such as shall presume to act contrary thereto.

Reply of the Governor of Bombay to Baboo Row, dated 3rd Oct.

I have been favoured with your letter of the 10th of Jamadyulawal. The family of Morarjee Angria having justly attracted the resentment of this Government for their various piracies, I therefore gave them notice more than one year ago that their armed boats and vessels should be seized by our marine force, wherever met, and also gave up, of course, and prohibited all friendly intercourse with them, which still continues, but as the boy Morarjee,has not withstanding this declaration and conduct towards his family put himself unasked and unexpected in my power, by repairing here of his own accord, I cannot, in honour, act towards him otherwise than becomes the credit and general principles of our Government; which forbid my viewing, any longer as an enemy, one who has thus unreservedly taken up his abode, as all others are welcome to do who behave quietly and peaceably and conform to the Regulation of our state. Yet thus much have I done in deference to the Superior Regard I bear to you; that I have given no countenance or encouragement to Morarjee's remaining here and have even hitherto declined his visiting here, and have even hitherto declined his visiting me.

What need I say more to evince at once the honourable principles of the Company's Government, and my own strong desire to cultivate with you every laudable requisite of good neighbourhood, determined at the same time, as I fully am, to suffer not the smallest depreda-

tions on our trade from any one–and which as the season is now opening I take this opportunity to appraise you.

(48ı) Bombay Castle 30th October 1800. P. 6552–57

Letter of Baboo Row Angria, to the Hon'ble the Governor, dated 24th October and received on 27th of October.

.........Relative to the servant of this Sircar, Morarjee Angria and Appajjee Chowan the creator of disturbance, one or two written applications have been made requesting they may be delivered to me, but instead of complying there with; you have written, that it is a rule with the Hon'ble Company that any unfortunate or distressed person, coming under their protection, and conducting themselves with propriety and agreeable to their regulations, are not noticed that you have not as yet allowed Morarjee or Appajee Chowan to have an interview with you, or shown them any attention or granted tnem your assistance.

Morarjee and Appajji Chowan by remaining at Bombay are consulting about various things and others having joined their society are negotiating with them to the prejudice of the Colabba Sircar. These people will never remain quiet at Bombay therefore it becomes incumbent on me to make these several applications to you. From the answer which you Sir my friend have written it would appear that you are unacquainted with the seditious dispositions of Moorarjee and others; therefore I again repeat that those people will never confirm to the established regulations of your government, it is therefore necessary that they should be delivered to their association or friends.

Many lacks of Rupees have been disbursed for the purpose of settling and adjusting the Government of Khandarree and letters have been addressed to you and other places requesting all communication with that Island may be put a stop to. It was also my intention when the season admitted after the Dusserah to have sent my fleet to have blockaded that Island. In the interim Moorarjee and Appajjee Chowan escaped to Bombay, between which place and and this there is no distinction, and from the period of my ancestors a firm friendship has existed. Seditious people residing at Bombay and consulting to the prejudice of this Government render it necessary that you my friend should cause these two to be delivered up, altho my fleet should Blockade the Island of Khandarree, yet from these two remaining at Bombay and negotiating with their associates to the prejudice of the Sircar, much delay will be caused in the reduction or taking of the place.

Sir my friend, I am certain that you are the firm friend of this Sircar, and will therefore take into consideration whether it is not advisable that the fort of Khandarree should be delivered to its lawful and proper master when all disputes will be terminated, from which, it must appear advisable to cause, Moorarjee, Appaji Chowan and their associates to be delivered up.

Daulatrao Sindia Bahadur and Colonel Palmer have both addressed letters to you on this subject, on which as you are a person of an enlightened understanding, it becomes unnecessary to further importance you with writing...

P. 6559.

Reply of the Government of Bombay to Baboo Row Angria, dated 29th Oct.

I have been favoured with your letter of the 5th of Jemadyalkhar and have also heard from Colonel Palmer and Maharaja Doulat Rao Sindia, on the same subject; to all which I have replied to the same purport, as noticed to you in my last. I was induced to give orders for seizing on the Khanderree Boats because of their piratical Depredations; and and not in view to take any part (which would be unsuitable in a family contest like the present) in the competition carrying on between yourself and the family of Jeysing Angria; to which principles as being founded in equity and justice and a regard to the Law of nations I mean to adhere.

What need I say more but that being sincerely interested in your welfare I am always anxious to have frequent account of your Health.

P. 6550-51.

Reply to Doulatrao Sindia, dated 29th Oct.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter respecting Moorar Row Angria and Appaji Chowan, who remain here without any countenance from me, but I do not think it just to expel them as long as they continue to live here quietly, nor need I point out the difference between them and ordinary refugees, whom the good policy of all neighbouring Governments beeds to sending back on Requisition, where as these people are not the subject of Baboo Row Angria, but engaged in resisting his attempts to possess himself of Khanderee to which the family of Moorar Angria consider themselves as the best entitled by Resident and long possession a question into which I by no means enter, but merely advert to, to show how unsuitable it would be in the government of Bombay, to take an active part, for or against, either of the competitors in such a family contest where in our entire neutrality cannot be approved, by all important, judges as the Line that in every sense becomes us, and as such will I doubt not obtain, on full consideration, approbation and concurrence of your own sentiments and for further particular I refer to Colonel Palmer.

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(482) Bombay Castle 7th Nov. 1800 P. 6592-93.

Letter of Baboo Row to the Government of Bombay, dated 3rd Nov. and received on 5th Nov. 1800.

The Island of Khandary has for these last three years declared itself independent In view however to prevent all intercourse with that Island I ordered my fleet well stored with ammunition &c. to be in readiness and blockade. The people inhabiting that Island commenced a friendly communication with mine, in consequence of which I granted them my protection and on the 9th of Jemadulakher or the 29th of October at about 6 O'clock at night or the fourth gurree this Sircars colours were hoisted on the said Island. The capital has been in my possession for sometime. The above Island however declared its independency owing to the friendship that you Sir have evinced. This dispute is at length terminated and all matters arranged.

Respecting Moorarjee and Appajjee Chowan who are servants to this state and who are at present residing at Bombay my agent on that topic has held frequent conversations with you, I hope therefore having the amity and good neighbourhood which the subjects between

our states in view and considering them as they are ungrateful subjects, you will cause them to be delivered up and that the good understanding which has existed from the period of our ancestors may never be done away but more firmly cemented and daily augmenting and that you will continually afford me fresh proof of your friendship by frequently letting me hear of your welfare.

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(483) Sec. and Poli. Depart. Vol. 103/1800.

Bombay Castle 12th Dec. 1800. P. 1596-97.

Letter of Baboo Rao to the Collector of Caranjah, received on 2nd December 1800.

After compliments.

That the country of Sergam is under the authority of Maneckgud and the Batty Revenue from that place will be carried by the Sirkar's gallivats and fishing Boats with Dustacks for the use of Colabba and Kandary. Be pleased to look at the Dustacks and give such orders to the Chowky at Caranja Bunder that without making any objections they should permit them to pass and repass as usual. The friendship is continuing between the Governor and this Sirkar for a long time since and therefore there is no need of representing any more respecting this.

What can I write more.

(The Collector forwarded it to the Bombay Government with a remark that this duty free passage of grain which was not based on any treaty but only on custom resulted in a loss of about 2000/- to the Government. The family of Ragojee Angria enjoyed this privilege only on the verbal private order of Mr. Hornby.

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(484) Bombay Castle 26th Dec. 1800. P. 7818-23.

Letter of Baboo Rao Angria to the Governor dated Colabba the 29th and received on 30th Nov.

......I have respectfully addressed your Hon'ble Sir on the subject of delivering up to this Government its servants and subjects Moorarjee and Appajee Chowan. This rascal Chowan has carried many lacks of Rupees in various articles with him from Khanderee. On obtaining possession of that place it was my intention to have called him to (account) and made him answerable for such conduct and to have adjusted all matters relative to Khanderee. Considering the friendly terms we are on it is not consistent therewith your not delivering the afore mentioned servant of this Sirkar and Chowan with all the property &c. During the period Chowan was in a state of Rebellion against this Government and at Khanderee, you in consideration of our friendship, ordered a stop to be put to all communications with that place which has since fallen into possession of its proper owner. But Chowan has effected his escape therefrom carrying property to the amount of many Lacks of Rupees, and was likewise accompanied by a servant of this Sirkar unknown to (you and me) acts as he thinks proper. You Hon'ble Sir from your wellknown wisdom and integrity ought to take into consideration the Impropriety of not delivering up two people against whom there are claims. You have on a former occasion written that it is not consistent with the rules of your Government to deliver up

those who came and reside under it and conduct themselves with propriety. This with respect to the people in question is not the case, for altho at Bombay they are still turning their mind towards the prejudice of this Sirkar, on which account they ought to be given up. The Island of Khanderee has for sometime been in a state of Independence, and has not acknowledged this Sirkar, that Island having once more come into the possession of this Sirkar, all former usage and rules be attended to as whatever is passed cannot be recalled and all merchants ought to act according to the former custom. Your pattamar Boats which convey the merchantboats carry them past this without paying the usual Khoontwa (or anchorage fee) to the Khanderee gallivats, altho your pattamar boats give convoy to the merchant vessels, yet ought they in conformity with the anceint rules to pay the Khoontwa, it is therefore necessary Hon'ble Sir that you should issue your commands to the Syrang of the pattamar Boats on this subject respecting which the respectable Laxman Rao will communicate with you.

P.7828–29.

(The Government issued orders to the Marine Superintendent and custom master to find out how far Cutwa was collected by the gallivats of Baboo Rao and from what boats and whether for going to the creeks and harbours of Baboo Row or for merely passing along the coast and finally which vessels unduly took protection of the Company and thus escaped paying Cutwa.)

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(485) Sec. & Poli. Dept. Vol. 106/1801. P. 1219–21

Bombay Castle 27th March 1801.

To

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors for Affairs of the United Company of Merchants England trading to the East Indies.

Hon'ble Sir,

....

Piracies.

5th. Being fully impressed with the necessity of acting to the utmost of our power towards the entire suppression of the piratical equipments on this coast we have not failed, more especially during the two last years; to exert to that end, not without or adequate degree of beneficial effort, all the ower, that the various calls of the general war have at any interval left at our disposal having in this pursuit, combined with other favourable circumstances reduced the depredations of the Angrian pirates at the mouth of the Harbour of Bombay within more inoffensive limits, than have for a considerable period been experienced, whilst by taking last year early measures for blocking up the Raree and Mulwan harbours, to the southward, the trades between Bombay and the boats of Canara, and Malabar continued, all last season, in what may be truly denominated an unexampled state of security; in consequence of which we had determined to continue the same course, from the beginning of this season had not the great number of our cruizers, required by admiral Blankett for the Red Sea, inclusive of other indispensible service, incident to the war left us, without the means, till lately that we were able to dispatch the Intrepid on this service to act under the

same instructions as last year, for which purpose the necessary orders were issued to the Superintendent of Marine...

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(486) Sec. & Poli. Dept. Vol, 140.

Bombay Castle 9th April 1803. P. 2041-42

Letter of Baboo Rao Angria to the Governor, dated 29th March and received on 1st April 1803.

The mother and brother of Murarjee Angria a servant of this Sircar are at this place and I sometime ago wrote to your Honour to send him here I received for answer when any one remained peaceably at Bombay it is not the custom of the Company to molest him but if he makes any disturbance measures would be taken. Accordingly the consequences of this is that his friends have occasioned donble losses to the people of the villages of this Sircar which I at the time represented to my friends and sent people from this Sircar to punish them. Now his friend Bachasonar Ramchander Ochwal, and Gopal Punt Jogalekar have gone from Bombay to Caranja and collected the people and Bacha Sonar carrying with him some men has come into the country of this Sircar near Manickgud and plundered two villages. Troops have been sent from hence after them and they are gone by the road of Panwelley to Kullian and put themselves under the protection of the...but troops are gone after them and they will meet punishment. Moorarjee Angria remains at Bombay and without the knowledge of your Honour thro his friends secretly breaks disturbance and denies it when asked, It is on his part that Bacha Sonar brought people to this Sircar's country and plundered the two villages. No further proof is necessary and he is the ungrateful servant of this Sircar. Friendship is in circulation between the Company and this Sircar in conformity to which it will be a proper act to send the ungrateful servant of the Sirkar here. On this account Luxman Row Appajee Vakeel will explain matters to your Honour and be so kind to give up Murarjee Angria and Gopal Punt with his friends who are at Coranja to the above Vakeel to bring here and when Murarjee Angria comes to his family he will not make any disturbance.

(The Persian translator was ordered to enquire into the matter.)

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(487) Sec. & Poli. Dept. Vol. 145/1803. P. 4489-92

Bombay Castle 18th July

(The Colabba fleet captured an English ship. This was greatly resented by the Bombay Government and it wrote to Baboo Rao that since the ship belonged to the English port, it could not be seized irrespective of its not being in possession of English pass or colour. The Bombay Government also wrote that since he was a robber plundering the boats of poor merchants he could not be pardoned, in future his armed boats would be captured by the Bombay marine.)

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(488) Sec. & Poli. Dept. Vol. 147, P. 5695-98

Bombay Castle 9th Sept, 1803.

(Baboo Rao Angria, acknowledging the receipt of the letter of the Government of Bombay, dated 19th July wrote appealing to the old friendship subsisting between Colabba government and Bombay government and offered to adjust the matters which had caused a breach in the friendship, to the satisfaction of the Bombay Government, he deputed Chimanajee Punt Furnavis & Nowrotumset to adjust matters),

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(489) Sec. & Poli. Dept. Vol. 148.

Bombay Castle 16th Sept. 1803. P. 5935-36.

Letter from the Agent of Baboo Rao Angria.

To

The Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan Esqr., President & Goverror of Bombay.

The humble Petition of Baboo Row Angria Vuzarutt Meeau Savay Surkheleo f Colaba, by his Deputy Agents.

Showeth

That your Honour was pleased to order that your Petitioners Agents should have no audience unless they satisfied claims of the owners of a Pattamar Boat, belonging to some Portugueze at Goa and of Peerbhoy the owner of another Boat, accordingly your Petitioners agents Chimnajee Furness and Nowrotum Caunjee settled with the owners of the Goa Boat, although it had been sunk and none of the goods had been confiscated. By your wishes your Petitioner Agents have obtained release of that claim.

Peerbhoy is not at present in Bombay, but when he comes his Boats with her stores, are ready to be delivered up though he had no pass and as the Cargo belonged to a merchant of Mimroy and was not worth more than one thousand Rupees, he trusts your Honour will not insist upon that being restored, as it did not belong to a British subject yet if you absolutely-require it, your Petitioner has instructed his agents to give security to satisfy the same when the owner appears. Therefore the orders of your Honour are now obeyed and as your Petitioners agents would wish to return before the approaching Holidays, he hopes you will be pleased to give them an audience and order the custom master and Superintendent to release such of your Petitioner's vessels as may have been stopt and that they may have free permission to pass and repass. As your Petitioner is under your yoke and Colabba under your subjection he assures you that in future care shall be taken to avoid every act which can give you displeasure.

And your Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Bombay

14th Sept. 1803. Sd/—Chimnajee

Norotum Canjee.

The Persian translator was ordered to intimate to the agents that the whole amount of damage occasioned by the capture of Peerbhoy's Boat must be made good, including the cargo and as Peerbhoy was not there, these vakeels were to give security for the eventual amount.

Mr. Smith was also instructed to call upon them to explain in writing how they or their people were so daring as to capture this vessel when so far advanced up the harbour......

(490) Bombay Castle 23rd Sept. 1803. P. 6022-23

Letter of Baboo Row Angria dated 7th and received on 16th Sept. 1803 addressed to Mr. De Souza:—

I beg leave to intimate to you my wish that friendship which always existed between the Government of Bombay and my ancestors may continue on the same firm foundation and that it may daily increase.

I have sent the respectable Chimanajee Bajee Purnavess and Nurotum Sett to Bombay to settle the affair of the Boat belonging to Dolara and Ghoga Bunder which had no pass from the English Government. They will inform you all the particulars of this circumstance which I request you will take into your consideration and by a communication with the Hon'ble the Governor settle this affair, likewise obtain the release of the gallivat belonging to Khandery and dispatch her to this place, and also get permission for my boats to pass and repass as usual and a pass for grain &c. for I wish a continuation of friendship between the Hon'ble Company and this Sircar and therefore request you will get these matters arranged and send me an answer to the address.

The Persian translator was instructed to bring the negotiations with Angria's Vakeels to a conclusion and to report thereon.

(491) Sec. & Poli. Dept. Vol. 149. P. 6484-86

Bombay Castle 25th Oct. 1803.

Minute of Council dated 23 of October 1803.

Under any other than the existing – of Political circumstances Government neither ought nor would admit Baboo Row Angria to such easy terms of conciliations as the proceedings indicate. It is therefore only in consideration to the Exbigency of the occasion, and to that deference they wish all times to show to the opinion of the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley and which they admit to be entitled in the present instances to their fullest concurrance, that they refrain from seeking further present redress, lest by driving Baboo Row into hostilities, the channel of our supplies to Poona might be seriously interrupted, but they take this opportunity to recording their opinion that until the sea coast and at least of Angria's country be in the possession of the Company; neither can we be said to have the requisite command of our own Harbour, nor will he ever cease from preying more or less on our commerce. It would therefore be highly desirable if the Paishwa could be induced either now or hereafter to make a cession of Angria's country to the Hon'ble Company which is accordingly to be submitted by the President to the consideration of His Excellency the most Noble the Governor General in Council.

P. 6485-86

The Persian translator was asked (1) to call upon the people of the boat who alleged that it was plundered by Angrias to specify the names etc. of the plunderers in order to recognise them (2) to call upon the vakeels to settle the points before the Angrian galli vats detained at Bombay could be released......

(492) Bombay Castle 28th Oct. 1703. P. 6613-15.

Extracts.

(Petition of Chimnajee Badjee Fadnavis in the service of Baboo Rao:—that

1. Gopaljee Umbria Bundary in company of 25-30 sepoys, was going to plunder Baboo Rao's dominion, on behalf of Morarji.
2. On 25th inst. he went to Bombay custom House in order to stop this but found that they had sailed for Punvelly in a boat belonging to one Changia of Bombay.
3. Morarji Angria, now residing in the Island of Bombay, sent people to plunder the dominion of Baboo Rao and that he should be prevented from doing so.
4. Gopaljee Umbria was now at Punvelly where the officers of Baboo Rao would go to capture him and his companions.
5. The Company should instruct its officers at Punvelly to help the officers of Baboo Rao in seizing them (as Panulli was Company's settlement.)

P. 6616

Ordered that a copy of the above representative be referred to the Persian translator with directions to send immediately for Murrarji Angria the party therein complained against for the purpose of confronting him with the petitioners and thereon ascertaining how far the allegation of his intending to commit depredations in Baboo Row Angria's country is well founded, and how the party said to be in his interest found their way to Panwell, warning said Murrarjee in the presence of the Vakeels, that on the first well ascertained proof of his availing himself of his situation here to excite disturbances in that country he will be required to depart from the British jurisdiction.

(493) Bombay Castle 1st Nov. 1803. P. 6619

......Babco Row Angria trade (unconnected with Piracy) and that of his subjects to be allowed its former legitimate course to which effect the superintendent of the Marine and custom Master of Bombay Salsette and Caranja were under the same date advised.

(494) Sec. & Poli. Dept. Vol. 150.

Bombay Castle 8th Nov. 1803. P. 6786

Governor's letter to Baboo Row Angria; dated 5th Nov.

I have received your letter by Chimnajee Punt Furnavese whom you deputed to adjust and settle the claims of Peerbhoy and the Portuguese. The contents I perfectly comprehended.

I have now to advise you, that you must refrain from such unjustifiable conduct in future, as it will be the means of increasing friendship and unanimity between our two states.

Should anything of the kind (which God forbid) ever occur again all communication between us must cease.

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(495) Sec. & Poli. Dept. Vol. 151.

Bombay Castle 2nd December 1803. P. 7184.

Letter of Angria to Govind Balkrishna, his carkoon, received on 27th November 1803.

The Hon'ble the Governor has issued orders to the Resident at Caranjah to permit my vessels to pass and repass thro Caranjah River without any molestation, which orders have been conveyed to the Resident of that place, but the commander of a Pattamar Boat stationed near Caranjah says that he must receive orders to this effect and therefore request the Hon'ble the Governor will grant it.

M A N A J I (2nd time)

(496) Deccan Commission; Vol. 2/32-1817 P. 131

[From Mr. S. Marriott, Collector of Caranjah]

To

Francis Warden Esqr.,

Chief Secretary to Government,

Bombay.

Secret Department

Caranjah.

Sir.

A gang of most daring Robbers having, a few nights since broke in the House of an Inhabitant of Cagour village upon this is and and set fire there to, after having plundered it' and torn the ornaments from the women's ears I was endeavouring to detect them, when I learnt that four robbers had been apprehended in Angrias country immediately on the other side of Caranjah river. Supposing these men to have been part of the gang I wrote to Angria requesting that he would send them to me. It appears however from his answer that these men were seized in consequence of an intrigue, which it seems they w re carrying on with the enemies of Babajee Purushram-Angria's Dewan. To satisfy me on their point Angria has sent me a copy of a letter which these men were conveying from Purushram Pant and Govindrao Sonewarkar of Bombay to Mahadajee Punt Sathe at Poona as also copy of a deposition of Bhicksett Yejsett one of the persons seized. Translations of these two documents I have the honour to transmit.

The deplorable state of Angrias country (owing to the intrigues which are constantly being carried on) I have had the honour to bring to the notice of the right honourable the Governor, as also the contumelious conduct of Angrias or his officers in my communication with him.

The present state of that chieftain is this : He possesses nothing more than the shadow of one; being in fact prisoner of Babajee Purushram, his Dewan, who generally residing at the Peshwa's court contrives with his intrigues there to maintain his authority over Angria's territory. Angria himself resides at Colabah, but is constantly under the eye of the Dewan's creatures. Where he however to be released from these shackles others would undoubtedly be formed by some other person who would obtain the countance of the Peshwa. The frequent intrigues of Morarjee Angria who resides in Bombay; show that contentions for the Government inevitably exist, and have existed so long as the countinance of such a power as the Peshwa is given to promote these intr gues, which however they may enrich the superior power, must undoubtedly produce the greatest poverty in the country subject to them. And which is now the case with the territory under reference.

Part of the revenue of Angria is derived from some villages in which the Peshwa likewise holds jurisdiction. His sanction therefore is necessary to the honourable company

entering upon a negotiation with Angria for the latter's territory would probably be secured by an agreement that the whole of such jurisdiction should be resigned to the Paishwa. And I am of the opinion that were a pension secured to Angria, unshackled by the control which must always be exercised over his person whilst the Peshwa sanctions such intrigues as I have noticed, he would resign his territory to the Hon'ble company.

The deposition of Bhicksett Yejsett and the letter of Purushram and Govindrao Sonewarkar show it to be the opinion of the present conspirators, that but little difficulty exists to obtaining the sanction of the Mahratta Government for the removal of Manajee Angria, whose title has, I believe, ever been considered to be independent that the persons possessing the exercise of Angrias' Government have of late years found it necessary to become dependent upon the Paishwas thus establishing a precedent for the abolition of independence of Angria and making him feudatory to the Mahratta Government.

It may perhaps be proper to question the policy of the British Government countenancing such an accession of advantages as the control of Angrias country situated as it is so near the seat of our Government, affords to the Paishwa. But this part of the subject will no doubt be duly considered by the Governor in Council.

The Revenues which are upwards of three lacs of rupees would be much more than sufficient to discharge all expenses and would besides yield a considerable surplus. The advantages too which would accrue to the trade and by the transfer of this territory to the British Government are very great and it is proper for me to remark that Angria's subjects have repeatedly displayed as far as they dare to do so, every wish for the honourable Company's government being established over them.

Having thus cursorily evinced my opinion regarding the policy of the British obtaining possession of Angria's territory it remains for me to suggest what appears the most advisable mode of entering upon the negotiation should the Right Honourable the Governor in Council consider it expedient to approve of my suggestions.

For this end, I would propose that I may be deputed to visit Angria and in a private conference, which I should insist upon being allowed to hold with him I would ascertain his disposition towards the measure which I have suggested. Should he be inclined to cede his territory upon the guarantee of a Pension from the Honourable Company it would then only be necessary to obtain the sanction of the Paishwa to the measure which however upon the score of Justice is certainly not requisite, for, as I before observed, Angria has, until the intrigues of the late years, ever been considered as independent of the Paishwa. On the other hand should policy require His Highness' saction to the measure I have had the honour to suggest, that I should imagine, might without difficulty be secured by a cession of these shares which are at present enjoyed by Angria in those places now subject to the two jurisdictions.

The present appears to be a most fit opportunity for agitating the subject of this letter for besides advantageous opportunity of the intrigues, which I have noticed, the imbecility of the present government to protect their subjects from the Pindarees must have completely disgusted those of Angria with his government and many of those are still flocking to this Island for protection.

Caranjah, 28th Feb. 1817.

RAGHOJI :—1818–1838

(497) D. C. Vol. 4. No. 119. P. 15

(From Mr. Warden, dated Bombay, 24th Feb. 1818).

To

The Honourable M. Elphinstone

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to communicate for your information the accompanying copies of two papers containing intelligence from Loghur, as received from the Colaba Vakeel, on the 21st instant.

A man from Logurh states that Vinaik Punt Wagh is vested with exclusive authority in that fortress Vinaik Punt is the brother of the Bheccajee Punt who has of late accompanied the Paishwa on all occasions as an Amanuenses; Vizapore is also under Vinaik Punt – These two forts contain about sixteen or seventeen hundred men. Of these there are about 300 Ramoosees and from 100 to 125 Arabs. The rest are, for the most part, sepoys. natives from different parts of the coast, a considerable depot of Powder, shot, grain has been thrown into Logurh and the garrison are still adding to their stores – Pickets are planted below the fort on both sides (meaning perhaps the two roads leading there to) to the distance of a Coss or a Coss and a half to prevent the approach of people., for the purpose of obtaining information. With the same view arrangements have been concerted, for establishing posts in the vicinity of Abaygaon, and Dongergaon, but in consequence of our having a strong detachment at Candala to prevent their entercepting our stores. Small parties however find means to escape by stealth.

It is said that there are about a thousand men in Logurh, and that the Veenchoorman was entrusted with its concerns.

2. The fort of Kosaree is under Appajee Punt Agasay, who is entrusted with the accounts of the Paishwas Jewel office, and his brother Janardan Punt Agasay at present commands in the fort which has a garrison of five or six hundred men, of these about 10 or 20 are arabs and the rest are moosulmans and mahrattas. The fort is not unlike Palee. The garrison of Logurh, Visapoor and Kosaree have determined to combine their operations, and mutually support one another.

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(498) Dc. Vol. 4. P- 37.

Nagotnah, 21st Feb. 1818.

[From S. Marriott, Collector]

To

Francis Warden Esqr.,

Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Secret Dept. Concan.

Sir,

1. Since the forts which were placed by His Highness the Paishwa in charge of Angria were taken possession of by him, he has lost no time in collecting a very considerable portion of the Revenues of the Districts dependent upon them and not being aware of the terms which Government acceded to in their late negotiations with him, I respectfully beg to be informed whether it be the will of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that I should make any demand upon Angrias for the Revenue which he collected previous to our troops obtaining possession of the forts.

2. In whatever light the Honourable Board may consider a demand being made upon Angria to refund the Revenues which he collected and which were actually due at the time of collection still I would respectfully submit that nothing could fully warrant my insisting upon his refunding that revenue which he collected by anticipation before it actually by the custom of the country fell due.

3. Angria is himself the Principal Sir Deshmook of the Talook (out Chitgurh) and as I shall have frequent communications with him as rather with his Dewan Vinaik Parushuram alias Babajee Babarao during my present commission, I beg to suggest that I may be made acquainted with the line of actions (policy) which the intention of Government ......him.

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(499) D. C. Vol. 4.

Bombay Cantt. 26th Feb. 1818 No. 125. P. 41.

To

The Honourable M. Elphinstone.

Sir

In transmitting for your information the accompanying copy of a communication from Naro Ragonath the Kolaba vakeel dated the 18th of this month; I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council with reference to the 2nd paragraph to request your opinion whether any lands the property in or jurisdiction over which may have been granted to any of the subject of the Paishwa now in arms against us, should be claimed by the British Government, or whether they ought to be resumed by the Colaba state.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient and humble servant

Sd/-Warden.

Bombay Cantt,
26th February 1818.

P. 43.

To

The Right Honourable Sir Evan Nepean Bart,

President & Governor in Council.

The humble petition of Naro Ragoonath the Colaba Wakil.

Respectfully Sheweth,

1. Your petitioner humbly take the liberty of representing that your Honourable Board will be pleased to issue necessary instructions to the local authorities at Concan to the following effect viz.

2. As the village of Doosvee and Jeatay are held in Enam by Visvasraw Rastey no prohibition may be offered from Carmalla for the collection of those villages.

3. Your petitioners master has exercised authority in the districts of Manickghur as well as in different five districts in the nagotun Jurisdiction, the realisation of the Revenue and the removal of the Batty of the said districts may be allowed as usual, without any interruption being offered on the part of the British Government.

4 The Colaba Danke is recently established thro' Boreghaut. Your petitioner therefore requests that your Hon'ble Board will be pleased to notify the same to the local authorities stationed between Compowlee and Tulagaon,

And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

Bombay,

18th February 1818.

(500) D.C. Vol. 4 P. 109......

Translation of a letter from His Highness Bajee Rao Ragoonath the Paishwa, to Manajee Angria, Wuzarutmoab Surkhyle the chieftain of Colaba dated 3rd November 1817.

A. C.

The fort of Khandery in the district of Colaba being alienated from you, you agreed in the year Khumas Usur myantyn ouluf (or 1814 A. D.) to cede it to this government and the Military command thereof, was in the same year committed to Ambrit Row Bulvunt; but as your agent Vinaik Purushram has preferred an application to the xxxxxxx that the said fort should be restored by this Government to you on its former footing; the said fort has in consequence been restored to you on its former footing and you will assume charge of the said fort accordingly.

(501) D. C. Vol. 4

Bombay Castle 13th March 1818

[From Mr. Warden]

To

The Honourable M. Elphinstone

Pol. Dept.

In transmitting to you the accompanying copy translation of a letter from Bajee Rao to Manajee Angria the Chieftain of Colaba dated the 3rd November last.

You will favour the Honourable the Governor in Council with your opinion how far under the circumstance therein stated, and any information of which you may be in possession we may be able to collect facts for determining, the transfer should be recognised.

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(502) D. C. Vol. 4. 2/285

Camp near the Salpee Ghat 23 March 1818.

[From M. Elphinstone]

To

Francis Warden Esqr.

Sir,

I have the honour to receive your letter of the 13rd inst. transmitting the copy/translation/of a letter from Bajee Row to the Colaba Chief restoring the fort of Kandarry. I beg to communicate for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor that reports say that this second session, was collusion, but the fact is difficult to establish, and as Kandarry so lately belonged to Angria, it would in my opinion, be a harsh measure to set aside his present claim unless on strong grounds. The fort might however, I could conceive, be obtained by negotiations.

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(503) D. C. Vol. 5. No. 212 P. 35.

Bombay cantt. 7th May 1818.

To

The Honourable M. Elphinstone.

Sole Commissioner for the Settlement of the territory conquered from the Paishwa.

Pol. Dept.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to communicate for your information the accompanying copy translation of a letter from Ragowjee Angria of Colabah dated the 16th of last month, received in consequence of a communication made to him on your letter of the 10 March last.

Sd/-Warden.

P. 37.

Translation of a letter from Ragowjee Angria to Mr. R. T. Godwin, Secretary—16th April 1818.

A. C.

I have had the pleasure of receiving at a happy moment your two letters one dated the 19th Jamadyvolaval (27th March) and the other the 4th of the present month (11 April) and I understand what you have therein mentioned, regarding the lands and the wutuns of those persons who are yet with Bajee Rao and the amount payable to Gopal Khunde Rao by this administration.

An enquiry will be instituted to discover any person subject to the authority of Colaba, who may be still with Bajee Rao, and any lands or wutuns etc. of such person will be confiscated without hesitation.

In compliance with your communication, I have written to the respectable Naro Ragoonath about the amount due to Rastay and he will pay the amount accordingly.

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(504) D. C. Vol. 5 No. 226

Bombay Cantt 15th May 1818. P. 85

[From Mr. Warden]

To

The Honourable M. Elphinstone

Sole Commissioner for the settlement of the territories conquered from the Paishwa.

Pol. Dept.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 22nd of April last, on the subject of obtaining possession of the island of Canaree from the Colaba Chieftain.

2 The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is doubtful whether the Government possesses at present such a right in the territories lately under the Poona Government in the Concan as to warrant the negotiations of an exchange of any part of such territory, to any territory belonging to the Colaba State.

3. The Sunud obtained from the agent of Colaba government, for the restoration of the island of Canaree, by the Paishwa would seem to have been passed at the moment of the commencement of hostilities on the part of Bajeerao, and the Governor in council has always suspected, was connected with the engagements made with the Dewan for care of the rest of the Lands and forts placed by Bajeerao in his hands.

4. The Governor in Council has no means of ascertaining the fact, but if it was the case, he is of opinion that the Island of Canaree aught to be considered on the same footing as the rest of the late Paishwa's possessions. On this point, however, you will be better able to form a judgement from the circumstances which may have come within your knowledge at the time, and from information which can be derived from the persons employed by Bajeerao who may be now at Poona.

5. The island itself which is all that is required, yields a revenue of not more than two hundreds perhaps three hundred rupees per annum altho' it has annexed to it some territory on the continent, and it would have been the wish of the Governor in Council to have made over Kanaree to the Colaba Chieftain in exchange, and to have made up any eventual deficiency in some other mode; if its right to Canaree were to be admitted

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(505) D. C. Vol. 7.

Bombay Castle 16th June 1818. P. 203.

To

Saville Marriott Esqr.,

Collector in the Northern Concan.

Polt. Dept.

Sir,

In transmitting to you the accompanying copy translation of a letter from Ragowjee Angria dated the 8th of the month with its accompaniments, I convey the instructions of the

Right Honourable the Governor in Council that you will enquire into the circumstances which he has represented and report the result for the information of the Governor in Council.

Ragowjee Angria has been informe that you will received and transmit to Government any documents which he may have to exhibit in support of his claim.

I have etc.

Sd/-Henderson

Secy to Government.

P. 205

Translation of a letter from Ragowjee Angria Colaba to the Goodwin Secretary and Translator in the office of country correspondence dated the 3rd of Shaban 1233 Hijree or 8th June 1818.

A/c

Several villages and Forts granted in Inam, by the Colaba state as an act of kindness to sundry Mootsuddees of the Poona Government have been resumed since their demise by the Government, which has continued to collect the revenue thereof at the same time that empediments were experienced from the Mamlatdars of the neighbouring districts belonging to the Poona Government for four or five years without any Sunnuds (to justify them) and an order was in consequence issued to restrain them since which the Revenues have continued to be realised by this State. In consequence however of it having been erroneously stated to the Kamdar at Reodunda the Mamlatdars occasionally interferred without an order or Sunnud from the Poona Government a communication was made to him on the subject and I now beg to send a copy of the answer returned with my request that you will take the preceding circumstances into cansideration and order the release of the villages and Forts to evince that under the existing good understanding no such molestation can be permitted from the neighbouring Mamlatdars.

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(505) D. C. Vol. 458/185

Camp near Poona, 20th June 1818

J. Adam Esqr. & C.

Sir,

An application has been made to me by the Dewan of Ragojee Angria for the interference of Government to procure for his master's possession certain lands in the Purgunah of Kuttanna in Mewar, which were granted to his ancestors in former times by the Paishwa and have cotinued their possession till within these few years, when they have been transferred by Sindia to Sumbajee Angria this unsuccessful rival of the present family in a contest for the petty state of Collabba. That State being not in dependency of the British Government, the Dewan solicits its protection. The lands are valued at 32000 Rupees but part of the revenue was withheld by the Zemindars of the country before the remainder was usurped by Sumbaji. The Dewan also proposes that the British Gov rnment should dispose of the Purganas if it thinks proper, and make such compensation as seems reasonable to Angria.

Sd/-W. Chaplin.

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(506) D. C. Vol. 11 No. 597

Bombay Castle, 28th Feb. 1819 P. 253

To

The Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone,

Sole Commissioner for the settlement of the territory conquered from the Paishwa.

Polt. Department.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 11th October I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to transit to you for your information the copy of a memorandum which has been received from the Vakeel of the Chieftain of Colaba containing certain propositions which he was directed to submit for sending to that Petty State the protection of the British Government, the exchange of certain territories.

These propositions were brought forward in their present form in consequence of communications which had taken place at different times with the Vakeel and a desire expressed by him on the part of his Government that some permanent arrangements might be made calculated for uniting the interests of the two Government on some permanents basis.

On the first proposition namely that the State of Colaba should be protected by the Hon'ble Company against all encroachments on the parts of other states, the Governor in Council does not see any objection to the guarantee of its integrity and of the line of success-ion in the present family, renderig it in some degree dependent on the British Government as it's supposed to have stood with the late Marhatta Government.

The Governor in Council finds it very difficult to establish what the nature of that dependence on any recognised principal may have been for although the late Paishwa exercised a control over the Colaba State, it would seem from the information afforded by the Vakeel that no actual dependence on His Highness had been acknowledged; at the same time that from the imbecility of that state it had not only submitted to the dictates of His Highness but had even granted territorial possessions to the members of the Poona Government to secure his friendly disposition to its interests.

An instance is however of too recent a date not to be recollected of the present Chieftain receiving a Khelaut from the late Paishwa on his succession though it is not acknowledged that any Nuzzeranah was given but this is a point on which you have the means of obtaining satisfactory information.

It is asserted by the Vakeel that no regular tribute has been paid to the Poona State.

On the 2nd proposition it need only be observed that if the arrangement now suggested be completed by which the boundaries of the Colaba State will be specifically defined, and no territories belonging to either State should be inter-mixed with the territories of the other, any stipulation to that effect would hardly appear necessary.

On the third proposition the Governor in Council is of the opinion that every case wherein the lands of the Colaba State may have been usurped by the farmers should be decided on, according to its own merits, and that it would be impudent to enter into engagements of so general a nature as those which are now proposed.

On general principles, he conceives that all lands or property in the hands of the Poona Government at the commencement of the war, should be considered to belong to the British Government under the right of conquest.

10. The exchange of territory proposed in the 4 article would not only be desirable, but be beneficial to the interests of both parties especially as it appears that lands belonging to the Colaba State are detached from and actually encompassed by the territories of the British Government and that even in the same village a separate and distinct authority is exercised by both parties.

11. The Governor in Council has in consequence directed that arrangement shall immeidiately be made for investigating the local situation and circumstances of all such detached-property within the limits of either state belonging to the other; and that commissioner-shall be appointed to meet the authorities of the Colaba State to examine and report the actual amount of the revenues and the convenience or inconvenience likely to result to either party by the exchange of such territories.

12. The island of Kennery is not included in the arrangements now before the Government but on specific proposition will (if not already done) be submitted to the Colaba Government on the subject.

13. Sometime since Mr. Pelly was instructed to examine that island and it appears that he has since visited it, but the Governor in Council has not been apprized, what arrangements have been concerted between him and the Colaba Government, under those instructions.

14. Should the privilege solicited on the 5th proposition be granted in perpetuity, the Colaba State will be required to concede some equivalent, but under the view the Governor in Council has taken of this application, he feels rather adverse to any permanent grant of such privilege; leaving it to this Government to decide from time to time how far it may be proper to gratify the wishes of the Colaba State by such concession or not, which must depend on the manner in which the duties of the Government may be exercised,

15. The 6th proposition is already provided for.

16. On 7th the Governor in Council is decidedly of the opinion that no such privilege should be conceded, and that the land customs should be levied on piece goods and other articles procured from Poona for the use of the Colaba State, or transported thither for the use of its vakeel at that place, in like manner as on all other articles chargeable with duties passing through the dominions of the Hon'ble Company.

17. In respect to the 8th article, as all points of public business between the Colaba State and the British Government will shortly be transacted at this presidency, there seems to be no necessity for any further notice of this proposition than a general assurance that proper attention will on all occasions be paid to the officers of the Colaba State in their intercourse with this Government.

18. On the 9th proposition the Governor in Council sees no objection to guarantee to the Diwan, the enjoyment of his situation, while he conducts himself properly in the exercise of his duties.

19. The Resident at Fort Victoria and Major Williamst, he late Surveyor General, have been appointed commissioners for the purpose of examining the territories proposed to be exch-

anged in the manner stated in paragraph 4 and the Colaba Government has been invited to depute persons to meet them.

20. The instructions to the Commissioners will for the present be limited to such lands as are below the Ghauts; but as it is understood that some of the villages and land proposed to be exchanged are above the Ghauts, within the limits subject to your control, the Governor in Council submits to your consideration how far it may be advisable or otherwise to vest the commissioners with powers to negotiate such exchanges.

21. I have thus communicated to you the view which the Governor in Council has taken of these propositions, and he has directed me to add that it will be very satisfactory to him to be furnished with the information adverted to in your letter of the 11th of October last in regard to the nature of relations which formerly existed between the Government of Poona and the Colaba State as also whether any and what encouragement may have been held out by you to the authorities with whom you may have communicated of any concessions being likely to be extended to that state by the British Government; until the receipt of which the Governor in Council means to postpone any communication to Angria of the decision he may [form on the several propositions detailed in this despatch, excepting with regard to the exchange of territories for which as already observed, arrangements are now in progress.

Sd—Acting Chief Secretary.

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(507) Memorandum for the settlement of all the matters between Hon'ble Company's Government and the State of Colaba received from the agent of the said State.

1. The friendly alliance, which has so long subsisted between the state of Colaba and the Hon'ble Company to be confirmed accordingly, and it shall be protected by the Hon'ble Company against all encroachments on the part of the other states.

2. The bounderies of the Muhals, districts, and the forts belonging to the State of Colaba, and of the vatan, to be continued on their former footing and the Kamdars (on the part of the English Government) stationed in the adjoining districts of the two states shall permit the authority of the state of Colaba to be exercised as heretofore.

3. Several of the villages belonging to the state of Colaba have been, usurped by the farmers, on the part of Bajirao, who have annually succeeded one another. but where they could be enforced, the right has been asserted, and collections made accordingly. It is requested that the management of the villages in question may revert to the state to which they belong.

4. The State of Colaba also possesses sundry detached villages in various districts – there is also an intermixture of authority – it is therefore proposed, to obviate the inconvenience thence arising, to make over such villages to the Hon'ble Company in exchange for other villages to an equivalent amount, which may be more conveniently situated in respect to the state of Colaba.

5. That the local authority at Caranja be furnished with an order to pass two thousand candies of revenue batty, from the districts belonging to the state of Colaba (being the same quantity allowed annually to pass exempt from duties) without requiring fresh orders every year from Bombay for the same.

6. The Hon'ble Company's Government shall not countenance any person who may hereafter assert any claim in relation to the state of Colaba.

7. That all peace goods and other articles procured from Poona and other places for the use of the state of Colaba also the grain and other articles transported from the Concan for the maintenance of the Vakeel at Poona, have in confirmity with long uses being exempt from duties by the Poona Government, and it is requested that the same system be pursued in future.

8. The Wukeels and kartarees of the Colaba State who may be stationed with the Company's authorities, on public business, shall continue to receive those marks of attention which they have hitherto experienced, from the Hon'ble Company's Government and from the Government of Poona.

9. Venaik Purushram, the Diwanjee having rendered essential services to the state of Colaba has been rewarded by grants from it for his support and which grants are now in force; but it is requested that the Hon'ble Company's Government will protect him against any attempt which may hereafter be made to disturb him in enjoyment thereof.

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(508) D. C. Vol. 376 Poona 12th April 1819 P. 65

Wrote as follows to Acting Chief Secretary Mr. Newnham:—

Sir

I have had the honour to receive your letter dated the 17th February enclosing a draft of a treaty with Angria.

When I addressed Mr. Warden on the 11th October last I hoped to have obtained such authentic documents from the Paishwa's dufter as might have put that princes relation to Angria out of doubt. In this I have in some degree succeeded and I have the honour to enclose copies of the agreements concluded between the Paishwas and Angria. From what I can learn the following would appear to be the history of the connection between the house of the Angria and the State of Poona.

The first Angria Canojee was a servant of Sewajee and gained a considerable principality under that prince and his descendents. This principality was divided between his sons Sumbajee and Saikhojee. On the ascendency of the Paishwa's Tukojee the son of Sumbajee was stripped of his territory and died in prison. Manajee the son of Saikhojee is said to have submitted to the Paishwa and acknowledged his supremacy. It is certain that Raghojee the son of Manajee received investiture from the Paishwa on his father's death in 1166 about A. D. 1766 and an agreement with him executed in 1169 is extant and a copy is enclosed. No. 1. This document refers to affairs of no immediate importance but the State towards the Paishwa is that of a subject and it proves that Angria used to give an account of his receipts and expenses and to receive a sum sufficient to defray his surplus charges. This practice ceased from the Arabic year 1177 when Angria obtained a cession of territory worth a lack of Rupees from the Paishwa and became charged with the payment of all his own expenses. The agreement No. 2 refers to this arrangement. On the death of Raghojee internal disturbances arose which led to the occupation of the whole country. On the restoration of it in the Arabic year 1196 (about A. D. 1796) an agreement No. 3 was concluded with Manajee

the son and successor of Raghojee, by which he agrees to pay a Nuzzer of a lack of Rupees for his investiture. Manajee was nevertheless deposed by Bajeerao at the instance of Sindia in 1799 and Baboorao invested with the Government. It is not known whether he paid a Nuzzur or not but it is believed he was exempted by the same influence which placed him on the musnud. On the death of Baboorao. Bajee Rao again set aside his line in the person of his nephew Sumbajee now alive at Gwalior and restored Manajee the grandson of the prince of the same name deposed in 1799. On this occasion Manajee gave up the fort of Kennery and the territory dependent on it amounting to 10000 Rupees a year. Manajee died in 1817 but his son the present Chief had not received investiture when the war broke out. It appears I think from these facts that the Paishwa had the right of conferring investiture, on the Chief of Colaba on any vacancy of the musnud in which was involved the right of deciding on disputes relative to the succession. He seems also to have been entitled to a Nuzzur on granting investiture though this is not quite so clearly proved.

It does not appear that the Paishwa exercised any other right over Angria except that of obliging him to continue in possession of all persons holding Enam lands under the Sunnuds of the Paishwas or the Rajas of Sattara.

By the first article of the agreement No. 3 Angria appears to have engaged to serve the Paishwa according to a separate schedule which unfortunately can not be found. It does not however appear that he ever did serve otherwise than by affording his aid in maritime wars.

By the 14th article of the same agreement the Paishwa seems to have received the right of receiving complaints and redressing abuses in the internal administration of Angria's country but this right does not appear to have been acted on except in the list of Enam Lands above mentioned which it would be advisable still to keep up.

It might be advisable in the new agreement to restrict Angria from communicating with any foreign prince and to engage him generally to act in subordinate cooperation to British Government on these terms. The Right Hon'ble the Governor might guarantee the territory and, succession, keeping up the practice of investiture, but requiring neither Nuzzar nor tribute.

An article engaging not to introduce our regulations with Colabba against Angria only might perhaps satisfy the Dewan instead of the 2nd article of his demands. The remarks in your letter on the 3.4.5 and 6 articles leave no room for any further observation. In declaring all lands possessed by the Paishwa at the commencement of the war to belong to the British Government I conceive it is meant that all lands of which he had rightful possession do so belong to us. The demand in the 7th Article would certainly be inconvenient as opening a door to smuggling but as the privilege alluded to is of long standing and is even partially confined by the agreement in 1796 or will be but just to grant a full indemnity on the abolition of it. The 8th Article probably alludes to the bestowing of honorary dresses and other ceremonials, to which the natives attach consequence. I understand the 9th article to require a guarantee of the lands granted to him by the State of Colaba and not his situation as Dewan I shall hereafter mention the guarantee of those grants, and I conceive it would be desirable to avoid any engagement to support Venaik Raw in his office.

I am of opinion that the proposed exchanges will be highly advantageous to both parties and I would by all means recommend that the powers of the Commissioners should extend to the country above the Ghauts as well as to that below them. I think it necessary to mention here that some of Angria's villages above the ghauts are disputed by Sindia, a circumstance which should be kept in mind, if any exchange of them is proposed and I shall afford this commissioners any information in my powers on this or any other subject.

The only promises made to the Dewan were that the territory of Colaba should be taken under the Company's protection, that he and his connections should be guaranteed in the enjoyment of their Inam Lands that he should be protected even when no longer minister and that the payment now of the debts owed to him by Angria should be secured to him by the British Government. Before making this promise I ascertained that the amount of the Inam Lands was not considerable and I called for a list of them which I promised to sign, The list amounting to 15000 Rupees was since brought to me with a letter from young Angria requesting me to sign it and to promise the Security required by the Dewan in his name,

Agreeably to this request I have now signed the list and have promised the Dewan personal security but as the amount of the debt is not specified and as it might lead to great imposition to secure the payment without further knowledge, I have requested that the application may be made to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, who I have taken it upon me to say will fulfil my former promise to its full extent by guaranteeing the payment of such debts as may really appear to be due to the Dewan. I have the honour to enclose copies of Angria's letters, and of the list of Enams.

Poona,
12th April 1819.

I have the honour.
Sd/-M. Elphinstone.

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(509) D. C. Vol. 25 — No. 1050 of 1820 — P. 156

No. 1468

Judicial Department.

To
William Chaplin, Esquire,
Commissioner in the Deccan.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying extract (6th paragraph) of a letter dated the 10th instant from the acting Judge the Criminal Judge of the Northern Concan and to request you will inform the Hon'ble the Governor in Council how far the relation that subsisted between Angria and the Chieftain of Jowaur and the Paishwa, would render them justly amenable to or independent of Civil and Criminal courts.

Bombay Castle
26 October 1820.

I have the honour etc.
Sd/- Secretary.

Extracts from a letter from the Acting Judge and Criminal Judge in the Northern Concan dated the 10th October 1820.

6. With respect to persons residing within this Zilla who, from possessing particular privileges, are not amenable to the jurisdiction of the court, I have the honeur to report that there are none who can come exactly within the description specified in Section XVI. Regulation 1. A. D. 1800 unless the Jowaur Rajah and the Chieftain Angria are to be considered in that light. No question has yet been brought before the court relative to the exemption while it is understood, the latter claims from our jurisdiction, but with regard to the former the Hon'ble the Governor in Council was pleased to direct under date the 20th of July last that " The British Government was not to interfere in the disputes existing about succession to the Government of Jowaur, there was a probability of the public peace being disturbed.

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(510) D. C. Vol. 380 No. 1333

Poona 5th November 1820

Wrote as follows to Mr. Chief Secretary Warden.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultime.

Angria was an officer of high rank under the Sattara Rajas and became independent during the time of the earlier Paishwa but having become obnoxious to them he was afterwards attacked and a great part of his possessions were taken from him—the rest of his lands however were left as a Sawasthan and have been eversince held as such. He may I think be considered more independent in mere authority than the Patwardhans or the Raja of Akulcote and as they are exempted from our Jurisdiction I am of opinion that our courts aught not to exercise any over Angria. The Paishwa did not interfere with him, and therefore we should not except in extreme cases of gross mismanagement affecting the peace of our own territory. He had the power of life and death and had the exclusive administration of all Civil and Criminal Justice.

The Jowaur Raja as Government is already aware, is a petty barbarious Chfef who was treated with very little ceremony by the Paishwa. His country is also called a Sawasthan, but whatever he enjoys of independence he owes more to the difficulty of reducing him to subjection than to any consideration, in which he was held by the late Government.

Poona 5th November 1820 I have the honor etc.

Sd / Chaplin.

(511) D. C. Vol. 382/1650 No. 36 of 1821 June 1821

Political Department.

Wrote as follows to Mr. Chief Secretary Warden.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Henderson's letter of the 17th ultimo on the subject of the rights of Viswas Khande Rau Rastay in Angria's country, and to enclose copy of a reply given to me by that person, in which he explains the differences between Angria's statement and his own as follows.

2. Neelkunt Shastree, tho' not an immediate dependent has been always under the protection of the family and obtained the restoration of his village, when resumed for a time in 1818, through the influence of Rastay. It need not be included with the claims of Rastay, but being a religious Enam it would be contrary to the practice of the country to disturb it.

3. The villages, which are granted for the support of and Annuchut at Beneras have been resumed by Angria on the plea that this establishment was not continued. This however is positively denied by Viswas Raw, who requests that a reference may be made to Beneras to prove that it has always been kept up.

4. The four villages which had been mortgaged in payment of a debt to Viswas Rao have been restored to Angria, The villages of Garodhey claimed by Angria on account of a debt from Nursen Rao Bhavey is alleged to be held by Vishwas Raw but that Nursen Rao has a share of it which he has assigned to Angria's Dewan.

5. It may not be irrelevant to remark that the last paragraph of Angria's Yaud seems to mply a demand that the authority over the Enams granted by him, atleast in the event of failure of heirs of the grantees, should remain to him altho' the country in which they are situated shall have been alienated—such a demand I should conceive would be considered inadmissible.

Bombay, 11th June 1821.

I have etc.
Sd/—W. Chaplin.

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(512) Poli. Dept. Vol. 3/66/1822. P. 92-94.

Letter from Vinaik Rao Dewanjee of Colabba to Naro Ragoonath the Vakeel dated 9th January 1822.

I desire you will state the circumstance connected with Futehsing styling himself Angria, for the information of Mr. Wathers. viz. that he is not one of the members of Angria's family, nor he is a native of the Colabba principality; he was employed in Marwar, as a Hackney driver, which duty he performed for 3 or 4 years; after which he married with the daughter of a slave girl, Subsequently, they abandoned their religion, they were thereon allowed to depart, six years past. The birth of such a person will be discovered on his being seen once or twice; he is not connected in any degree with us, I have therefore given this detailed account of his. As on his making a representation he was referred to Mr. Wathers, it is therefore proper for that gentleman to make know the circumstances connected with him to Government should he think proper. If Futehsing comes to see him, he should be called upon to state how long he was in Angria's house where he was resided and on what means ? In what affairs he has been from the first engaged ? and how long ago he left Angria's house ? He should be also called on to say when he left the services of Bapoo Gokhley ? as it is there that he was employed by him as a peon at Poona, He should also be questioned as to what are the names of his parents ? On making these enquiries of him every thing will become discovered to that Gentleman. If he thinks proper that I should prefer an application on that subject to Government let me know that I may deliver in a petition accordingly.

N. B. The Bhut/Priest/who performed the marriage ceremony of this person called then Futto—with slave girl,. it is stated, is now at Alybagh and can prove the fact.

(513) Bombay Castle January 1822. P. 95.

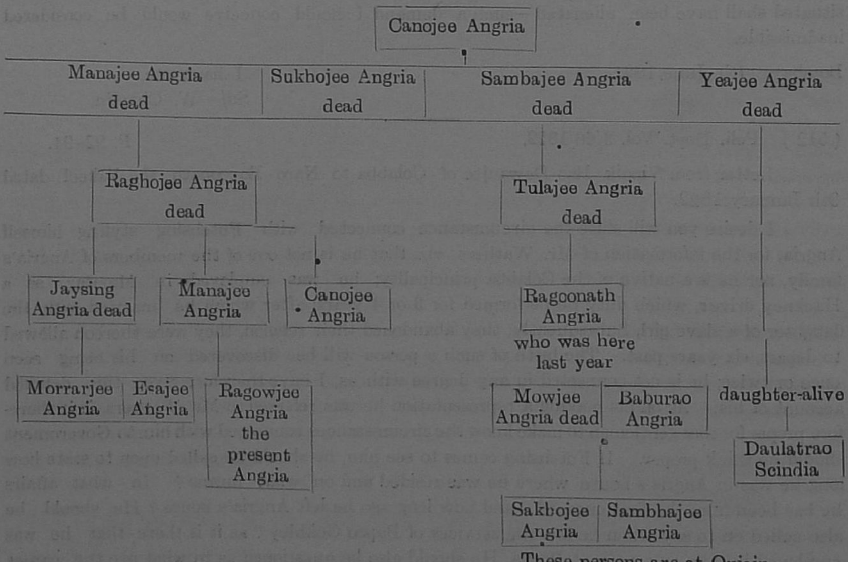
Letter from Futtehsing styling himself Angria Nishbut Kaseebaee to Mr. Wathers dated 12th January 1822.

I have received a letter from my mother (Kaseebaee) from Alybag and she is still experiencing every kind of hardship; I therefore request, that the gentleman may be pleased to take such steps as to get this affair settled dimmediately.

Page No. 74—82.

Extracts from the records of the Country Correspondence office relating to the affairs of the Kolaba State and the claims of Kaseebaee Angria, the widow of Baburao Angria as well of those of an Imposter lately arrived in Bombay styling himself Fattesing Angria supported by the intrigues of a refugee Bania from Alybagh named Maruti Harry.

Extracts fron the records dated 30th September, 1813.



Canojee the founder of the family was succeeded on the Government of Colaba by Manajee Angria the father and predecessor to Ragowjee Angria, after whom the Petty State devolved to Manajee Angria, who confided the principal care of the Government to his brother Jaysing the father of Moorarjee Angria. It was during the period of their united administration that Baburao Angria assisted by the overwhelming power of Scindia some

years ago asserted his superior pretensions to the possessions of Canojee Angria and the result of an action fought between contending parties at Nagcthana proved auspicious to the cause of Baburao Angria who on that occasion immediately afterwards obtained possession of the persons of Manajee Angria and his brother Canojee Angria and they have eversince been in a state of durance formerly at Colaba and lately at Ougur or in the camp of Daulatrao Scindia the nephew of Baburao by the latter's sister who was united in marrige with Mawlojee Scindia, adopted son of Mahdajee Scindia. Jaysing the father of Moorarjee was put to death by his successful rival but Morrarjee having been spared he sometime after effected his escape and sought an asylum in Bombay.

Subsequently Baburao Angria who had usurped the State from Manajee Angria by the Scindia's assistance died at Jangaon on his way from Scindia's camp to Colaba. He left no male heirs after which his widow (the same Kaseebaee) carried on the affairs of the State in conjunction with the present Dewanjee for about one year. Subsequently to which Manajee Angria was again restored to the Government of the State and was invested on the 6th August with the customary honorary dress by a deputation sent by the late Peshwa communicated to the Right Honourable Governor in Council by a letter dated 23rd Shaban Hijree 1229, or 12th August and received 17th August 1814 to which a reply was written on the part of this Government dated 6th September, 1814, congratulating him " his restoration to the rights of his ancestors." This personage governed the Colaba State assisted by the present Dewanjee for about three years after which having departed this live he was succeeded without opposition by his son Ragowjee Angria, the present Cheiftain who was regularly invested in like manner as his father with the customary honorary dress from the late Peshwa Government notified to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on the 31st December, 1827. He also wrote a letter communicating the demise of his father on the 16th December, 1817 which was answered by a letter of condolence dated 10th January, 1818. Since that time Ragowjee Angria has continued in authority at Kolaba :—from this period I find nothing in my records relating to the Kaseebaee, Baburao's widow until the 7th August, 1821. When a representation was made by the Vakeel relating to some intrigues carrying on between her and Sambajee Angria who is descended from the youngest son Esajee of the original Canojee Angria whereas Ragowjee is the lineal desendant of the eldest son Manajee about the same time also a Banian named Moorli Hurry presented several English petitions in her name, the answer to which I conclude must have been conveyed through the Secretary's office; on the 7th August last, however, a person styling himself this lady's karkoon arrived with the petition of Kaseebaee to the Honourable Governor in Council (now transmitted) in which she disavows the agency of the Banian and states that a sufficient allowance for her suitable support is made her by the Colaba State and concluded by a request to this Government to recover for her a balance of 2000 or 2500 rupees which the above mentioned Moorli has made off with—on this the Banian applied to Faizoollakhan wishing to obtain his interference but finding this useless he ceased to carry on any intrigues for some time, but having at the present moment met with a person who styles himself a son of Kaseebaee and gives himself title of Fattesing Angria, he has again been induced to resume his intrigues. The Colaba Dewanjee denies the fact of Kaseebaee's having been ever imprisoned or harshly treated but

some of her people having been convicted of carrying on a seditious correspondence with Scindia's camp were for a short period imprisoned which was notified to this Government by a letter dated 7th August, 1821.

The Dewanjee is willing that should the Honourable the Governor think fit a deputation of a respectable person be sent to the spot to inquire into the truth of his statement. The Vakeel states that the Kaseebaee received her accustomed allowance of 500 rupees per month besides her own private income.

A separate paper respecting the character of the person styling himself Kaseebaee's son and Fattesing Angria is transmitted for the information of the Honourable the Governor as well as a letter from him to the Secretary and translator in the office of Country correspondence in which this imposter plainly writes to the effect alluded to. On being told that no communication could be made with him in the quality of a pretender to the Colaba State he was extremely insolent constantly repeating that he was the son of Baburáo and should be treated awith the greatest respect and attention.

Consequently to the Honourable the Governor command I have drawn up this abstract of the affairs of the Colaba State from the records of the office and have transmitted vouchers of the facts stated.

Bombay Country Correspondence Office,

15th January, 1822. } Sd/-

Page 98

No. 173 of 1822.

The Secretary & Translator, in the Office of Country Correspondence.

Sir,

Referring to your Memorandum relating to the affairs of Colaba State and the claims of Caseebaee I am directed by the Honourable Governor in Council to inform you that the claims of Baburao's Branch of the Angria family having long since been set aside by the Peshwa, widow of this chief can have no pretension to the Government of Colaba.

Indeed, if the claims of that Branch were admitted they would be vested in Baburao's nephew now in Scindia's Camp. It is probably for this reason that the widow of Baburao dropped the claim of that chief's family and it appears that the defendants of those two hostile Branches with which however she has no connection.

You will, therefore, be pleased to inform Caseebaee that her claim is inadmissible.

29th January, 1822.

Seal

The Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone,
President & Governor in Council,

The humble petition of Caseebaee, the widow of the late Baburao Angria, inhabitant of Alybagh,

Most humbly herewith.

That your petitioner with great deference begs the liberty to represent her distressed case before Your Excellency that is to say:–

That in the year of Gento 1729 your petitioner's late husband at the time of proceeding to the Camp of the Maharaja Daulatrao Scindia vesting the right of Dewanjee upon Babajee took him along with him.

That on visiting the Maharaja he was pleased to confer upon your petitioner's late husband the management of the Presidency of Oujeen which your petitioner's late husband managed through the superintendency of Babajee for a period of five years.

That when your petitioner's late husband was on the eve of returning to his own country, he ordered the said Babajee to produce the whole account of the management of Oujeen who promised to do it on being completed.

That, however, such promise the said Babajee on the departure of your petitioner's late husband for his destination further promised to produce the account of Oujeen on his arrival to Alybagh.

That your petitioner's late husband on his was to his own country after some attack of illness expired in the village called Jamgaon. Babajee on being performed the burial ceremony in the said village arrived with all the equipage together with your petitioner at her own country.

That some time after this the Government of Alybagh having been governed in good peace and tranquility one day B. Ghatgaye the Minister of Alybagh Presidency and your Petitioner consulting together have ordered Babajee to produce all the accounts of the journey who finding unable to give any was imprisoned in the Fort of Khandery.

That whilst the said Babajee was in prison some of his officers proceeded to Poonah and misinforming the late Peshwa brought from him some Courtiers.

That the said Courtiers on promising your petitioner to produce the account at Poonah got released the said Babajee out of prison took him over to Poonah. Baba Ghatagye, the Minister of the Alybagh was, therefore, sent for the purpose of taking the account at Poonah.

That Babajee on his arrival at Poonah had arranged things in such a way not to admit the said Baba Ghatagye in the Court of the late Peshwa——though the latter used his utmost exertion on the subject.

That Babajee after this.........the late Peshwa respecting your petitioner......offering her the Fort of Chandery as in remuneration for his good office towards him obtained the right in the name of Manajee Angria and arrived at Alybagh.

That your petitioner in such case spoke to Babajee that she might proceed to Poonah and ask the late Peshwa as to how he granted the right to Manajee Angria whilst it was really entitled to your petitioner when the said Manajee Angria and Babajee both fallen at her feet and the former said that he is her own son and that he shall confirm with all her orders to which your petitioner was complied and the said Manajee Angria and Babajee gone in accordingly till 2 years.

That after this period the said Babajee found himself quite inattentive to the order of the said Manajee Angria who in consequence applied to your petitioner and informed her of it, who ordered Babajee through Manajee Angria that he shall produce the whole account of the Government and that he should manage the affairs before us in the full Court to which Babajee submitted and promised to produce the account in course of ten days and then went to stay in he Country of the late Peshwa.

That the said Babajee a few days after this sent a bottle of wine to said Manajee Angria who on drinking it had been much giddy and in consequence sent for Babaji for his assistance who promised to come in the next morning, but in the meantime Manajee expired.

That the whole family in the consequence of the loss of said Manajee fallen into profound grief when Babajee encouraged them at the time of the burning by assurance that they should not be sorry for the son who is in life and himself (Babajee) are wholly theirs, are the obedients of your petitioner, such proposal be continued for a period of 4 or 6 months.

That after such period and not withstanding such proposal the said Babajee sent a word to your petitioner that the Government does not entitle to her but the son and that he arranged such as not to admit the interview of your petitioner and the son. Babajee only offered to your petitioner that she should elapse her remaining days of life by receiving only 25,000 per annum as nothing shall be got for her except such certain sum and such allowance continued until a year. The next year Babajee sent a further word that she shall get nothing for her necessary expense. She must defray it from her own pocket and that since which annoyance and enforcement has been continued in great hatred.

That your petitioner in consequence of such hatred and injury has empowered one Murlidhar Hurribhoy and sent with a letter to your Excellency's aid a circumstance has reached to the notice of said Babajee who upon which has imprisoned your petitioner and confined her all servants, clerks and Carbary to iron with stake.

That notwithstanding such the case and as your petitioner is the really entitled one the British Government did not consider your unfortunate petitioner worthy of their relie when applied first.

......Under such circumstances, howevers he has compelled....have a further recourse at your Excellency's feet as the successor of late Peshwa and the just weigher of any case; humbly trusts your Excellency pressingly taking the above circumstances serious consideration would be disposed as not to grant an aid to the said Babajee but to secure the Government of Alybagh under the management of the British Government setting your petitioner at liberty from the prison she is now labouring under; and granting her whatever allowance your Excellency may deem proper as your petitioner hereby bound that she shall be contained with, ever and ever, and pray the God almighty for your Excellency's long life and prosperity. And petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Date:—January 1822. Sd./-

Caseebaee's actual signature.

Caseebaee widow of the late Baburao Angria Governor inhabitant of Alybagh Presidency by her attorney.

Moorlidhar Hurrybhoy.

seal

(514) Bombay Castle 22nd January 1822. P. 98-99.

No. 173/1822. [From the Chief Secretary]

To

The Secretary and Translators in the office of country correspondence.

Sir,

Referring to your memorandum of the 15th of this month with its several enclosures relative to the affairs of the Colabba state and the claim of Cassiby the widow of the late Baboo Row Angria; I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to inform you that the claim of Baboo Row's branch of the Angria's family having long since been set aside by the Paishwa the widow of that Chief can have no pretension to the Government of Colabba.

Indeed if the claims of that branch were admitted they would be vested in Baboo Row's nephew now in Scindea's camp. It is probably for this reason that the window of Baboo Row drops the claim of that Chief's family and appears the defender of those of the hostile branch with which however she has no connection.

You will therefore be pleased to inform Cassiby that her claim is inadmissable.

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(515) Bombay Castle 1st Feb. 1822. P. 103-4.

No. 205 of 1822. [From the Chief Secretary]

To

W. H. Wathen Esq.

Secretary & Translator.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Govt. letter of the 29th of last month forwarding copy of translate of the 10th from Vinayak Dewanjee of Colaba, regarding the claim to exemption from custom being given up to that state.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to observe that if the Treaty is not signed a copy without the article alluded to may be prepared for signature and a compensation in money or land granted to Angria which may be settled by the Commissioner for adjusting the exchanges.

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(516) Bombay Castle 20th April 1822. P. 105.

No. 648 of 1822. Political Department.

[From Mr. Warden, Chief Secretary]

To

J. Marriott Esquire,

Collector.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you in reference to my letter of the 1st of February last that the claims of the Chief of Colabba to exemption from custom on account of piece goods and other articles required for the use of that State have been compromised for the sum of Rupees

two thousand five hundred which is to be paid annually to the Collector of the southern concan.

(517) Bombay Castle June 1822. P. 113.

Extract from a letter of the Kolaba Dewan to Naro Raghonath the Vakeel at the Presidency dated 8th June 1822.

A. C.

I had the honour of laying the copy of the Treaty transmitted by the honourable Company Government before Shreemant Surkhel Saheb Raghojee Angrey the Chieftain and the two Baees, in concurrence with whom the affairs of the state are carried on, who having examined it approved of it very much, and duly signed and sealed the same in the accsutomary manner.

I now return the copy which you will be so kind as to hand up to the British Government.

(518) Bombay Castle 24th July 1822. P. 115

No. 48 of 1822. Political Department.

[From the Secretary to Govt. in the Polit'cal Dept.]

To

Francis Warden Esq.,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 27th ultimo returning a duplicate copy of the Treaty of the Angrian state for signature.

2nd. I having received it from, I now transmit it executed as required by the Chieftain of that State.

(516) Bombay Castle July 1822. P. 170.

No. 1052 of 1822, Poli. Dept.

[From F. Warden, Chief Secretary]

To

I Dunlop Esq.

Collector.

Sir,

In proceeding to assume charge of your appointment in the southern Coucan the Governor in Council desired that you will on your way to your station be pleased to visit Angria the present heir of the principality of Colabba and ascertain how far he is in age to assume charge of the Government and how he is treated by the Dewan.

(517) Letter from W. H. Wathen to Raghooji Angria dated 15th August 1822.

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you that as Dunlop the Collector of the Southern Konkan, a gentleman in the confidence of the govern-

ment, is proceeding to a neighbouring station, it is deemed expedious that he should repair to Colaba, as well for the purpose of forming a friendly acquaintance with you which is extremely desirable as your territories border on his Districts as also to satisfy the Honourable the Governor respecting your welfare and happiness, as the Honourable the Governor in Council considers you, during your minority, as under his more particular care and charge.

For the rest I trust you will frequently favour me with your very agreeable correspondence.

(P. 181. Letter to Colaba Dewan– Vinayak Parsuram informing him of Dunlop's visit and requesting him to introduce Mr. Dunlop to the young Chief.)

(518) Bombay Castle October 1822. P 121.

No. 81 of 1822. Political Department.

To

James Forest Esqr.

Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, forwarding the ratified treaty with the Angrian State, and to inform you that the Persian Secretary has been requested to forward it to the Chieftain of Colabba.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

your most obedient servant,

Poona:

2nd October 1822, Secretary to the Hon. the Governor.

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(519) D. C. Vol. 40 P. 197

Whereas by the conquest of the territories of Bajeerao the late Paishwa and the complete extinction of his power, the rights possessed by his Government are now transferred to that of the Hon'ble East India Company and whereas it is desirable to fix with precision the future relations between the said Company and Raghojee Angria the following articles have been agreed upon.

Article 1st, The friendly relations which have long subsisted between the East India Company and the Colaba State are hereby confirmed; and the British Government agrees to afford its protection to the Chieftain of Colaba, against the attacks of any other state.

Article 2nd. Raghowjee Angria, in consideration of such protection engages on his part not to employ in his service any foreigner of any description whatever, whether European or American, nor to allow such foreigner to reside within his Dominions without the permission of the British Government and in the event of any such person arriving within his Dominions to report the appearance of such persons to the British Government, neither will he enter into treaty of alliance or commerce with any of the native states, but place his sole reliance on the protection and support of the British Government, in the enjoyment of this Rights; and for securing the object of this stipulation, it is further agreed that no communication or correspondence shall be held by the State of Colaba with any other potentate or

State without the previous knowledge and sanction of the Hon'ble Company's Government but the Colaba State will continue the usual correspondence with the Khan of Janjeera, Sucheev Punt, and other Umuldars on the border of Colaba District respecting disputes which arise in the Mhals and dependencies.

Article 3rd . The territories of the Colaba State being intermixed with those of the British Government and it being desirable that the possessions of each should be concentrated by exchanges to be made on fair and just principles, it is hereby agreed, that such exchanges as may be necessary with a view to the attainment of that object shall be adjusted by Commissioners to be nominated for the purpose of settling the bounderies of the British Government and those of the principality of Colaba and the British Government relying upon the fidelity of Ragowjee Angria and on the sincerity of his acknowledgement of his supremacy of the Hon'ble Company hereby guarantees to him and to his Heirs and Successors on the condition hereafter specified the integrity of the Dominions, the bounderies of which will be defined by the Commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of the foregoing provision.

Article 4th The British Government relinquishes in favour of Ragowjee Angria, his Heirs and Successors Nuzzers, Nuzzurana as received or claimed by the late Paishwa andhis successors, but reserves to itself entire Supremacy over the Colaba State, and the right of confirming investiture on the Chief of Colaba on any vacancy of the musnud, and the said Ragowjee Angria hereby engages in behalf of himself, his Heirs, and Successors, to act generally in subordinate cooperation to the British Government.

Article 5th The British courts of Justice, Laws, and Regulations shall not be introduced into the principality of Colaba against the will of Ragowjee Angria, His Heirs and Successors; but the British Government hereby requires and provides and the chieftain aforesaid in behalf of himself His Heirs, and Successors, hereby engages for the continuance in possession of all persons actually holding Enams and Surunjam, lands up to the present time under the Sunnuds of the Paishwa or the Rajas of Sattara.

Article 6th And whereas the said Ragowjee Angria has solicited (vide A) that the Hon'ble Company could guarantee to Vinaikrao Purushram Diwanjee and his associates certain villages and lands of the value of 15001 repees as per annexed list (vide B) the which have been assigned to him as a reward for his past services. together with a debt due by the State of Colaba to the said Vinaikrao Purushram Diwanjee (vide C D E) not exceeding rupees 2282873. 1833/4 and that the said Diwanjee shall not be unjustly molested by the Colaba State whereas the Honble Company's Government have undertaken the aforesaid guarantee to the said Vinaikrao Purushram Diwanjee and to his Heirs and Successors together with certain other persons therein named–Ragowjee Angria hereby engaged in behalf of himself, his Heirs and Successors, to make due provision for the payment of such amount as may appear on investigation to be justly due to the said Vinaik Purushram Diwanjee and in failure thereof he further agrees that the Company shall be at liberty to interfere when occasion renders it necessary with a view to compell the said Ragowjee Angria to place the said debt in a train of liquidation by allotting specific funds for that purpose but it is to be understood that on the discharge of the said debts any funds which might be allotted to the payment thereof will revert to the said Ragowjee Angria, his Heirs and Successors on their

former footing. With respect to the above mentioned debt such amount as may be ascertained to be justly due shall be paid in case of any item in the account being objected to by either of the parties as to its being greater or less amounts, in the event of their not being able to come to an amicable private settlement between themselves the Hon'ble Company's Government will on investigation decide on any such disputed point and order the party whose claim may appear just to receive credit for such ascertained amount. And whereas certain rights immunities, and indulgences, as to fields, salt, batty fields, Pal & c now held by the Diwanjee and his Associates as mentioned in his Annexed Memorandum (vide F) may be affected by the exchange of the territories, the said Company engages to continue them to the said Diwanjee and his Associates to be enjoyed on the same footing under the British Government as before under that of the Colaba State.

Article 7 All balances shall be adjusted within a reasonable time and engagements shall be taken to that effect from all persons in arrear. In default of payment, the parties shall be given up.

Article 8 All guns, Stores, and other moveable property in the forts and places to be mutually exchanged are to be removed by the parties relinquishing the same.

Article 9 Ragowjee Angria hereby agrees on behalf of himself, His Heirs and Successors, that in no case whatever shall any asylum be afforded within the limits of his possessions to any public offenders or to any persons desirous of escaping from the jurisdiction of the Company's Court of Justice or from the authority of the Revenue officers, or any other branch of authority of the Hon'ble Company; and he further agrees to deliver up all such persons without delay, on application from such officer or officers as the Governor in Council in Bombay shall appoint for the purpose.

Article 10 Ragowjee Angria doth hereby engage on his own part and the part of His Heirs and Successors to prohibit the Import and Export of as well as the transit of Opium within any part of the territories of the Colaba State.

Article 11th And whereas the British Government hath bound itself drotecta Rgrwtoojee Angria his Heirs and Successors, against the attacks of any other state and to secue to him the quiet possession of the territories dependent upon the Colaba state and whereas it is incumbant upon Ragowjee Angria and his Successor to make permanent provisions for the support of Morarjee Angria now residing on the island of Bombay on a stipend of 250/-Rs. permensem allowed to him by the State of Colaba the said Ragowjee Angria hereby engages on behalf of himself, His Heirs and Successors to continue payment of the said stipend of Rupees 250/-per month to the Government as hereto fore, for the purpose of above stated, whilst the said Morarjee Angria shall conduct himself in a suitable manner towards the Government of Colaba, as now established. If any circumstance shall hereafter give rise to complaint against the said Morarjee Angria by the Colaba administration for the time being, the British Government reserves to itself the exclusive right of deciding upon the conduct of the said Morarjee Angria whilst he continues to reside within the British Dominions, and also as to the property or otherwise of the continuance of his said stipend of Rupees 250/-

Article 12 Beyond the boundaries of the Colaba State, as to be fixed by the exchange of territories, there are several villages, Umuls, Lands, Wutuns, and places belonging to it

both above the Ghauts, and below them in Turuf, Nagotna, Talooka Soodhagur; These whatever on enquiry they may appear to be will after due deliberation be continued as here tofore, a detailed schedule of them being hereafter made out and annexed to this treaty.

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(520) Translation of a copy of a letter from Ragowjee Angria of Colaba to the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone at Poona dated the 27th Jumadyalaval or 4th April 1818.

After Compliments.

Vinaik Purusram the Dewanjee having eminently served the state of Colaba under the administration of the late Manajee Angria and preserved it by maintaining the alliance with the Hon'ble Company when Bajee Rao subsequently broke with the Hon'ble Company and commence hostilities certain allowances and Enam were granted to him and to those connected with him, as specified in a separate memorandum and which are to be enjoyed by the respective parties and their Heirs without objection even tho' the said Dewanjee should retire from office. Any claims possessed by him against the State are also to be adjusted by the accounts and he is to be duly protected by it whenever occasion may render such protection necessary. I request that the Hon'ble Company's Government will satisfy him on these points.

(B) Memorandum of assignments made by the Colaba State to Vinaik Purusram Dewan and to his Dependents (A. D. 1817/1818)

To Vinaik Purshuram for himself Rs.	—	—	—	10002.-0-0
Villages granted in the District of Manickghur for rupees...	—	—	—	8002-0-0
The whole village of Koprolee in the districts of Aorrvulee as Enam, the Batty is fixed at the rate of Rupees 16 as per Sunnud Rs.		—	—	1000-0-0
Villages granted as nemnook as per Sunnud to the amount of Rs.		—	7002-0-0	

1. The Village of Oolway
1. " " Furghur
1. " " Dapolee
1. " " Johur
1. " " Sawlay
1. " " Pirkonay
1. " " Kopur

8.

A distillery in the district of Aorrvulee the amount of which Deduct the amount granted separately vizt. 7542-0-0

To Pandoorang Nursinvut 200-0-0
To His Dependents 340-0-0 540-0-0
Ballance 7002-0-0 8002-0-0
Payable from Treasury in cash as Nemnook 2000-C-0
10002-0-0

Carried over Rupees 10002-0-0

Brought over Rupees 10002-0-0

To his dependents as Nemnook 4260-2-25 vizt.
To Bapoojee Ballal Rs. 1872-0-0
villages to the amount of 1300-0-0 vizt.
The village of Kodhewlee
in the district of Manickghur
as Enam as per Sunnud 772
Ditto of Nidhowlee in the
district of Manickghur granted
for defraying the expenses of
Palanquine 528
1300-0-0

From the Treasury as nemook 572
1872-0-0

To Khundoo Seetaram Rs. 1368-0-0
Enam villages in the district
of Manichghur as per Sunnud
with detailed memorandum rupees 360-0-0
The whole village of Put in the district of
Doorgatum 334-1-181
Give Beeges of Land in the village of Bombay
within the Division of Doorgatur
estimated at 25-2-813/4
360-0-0
From the Treasury as Nemnook 1008-0-0
1368-0-0
3240-0-0 10002-0-0

To Pandoorung Nursing Rs. 580. 2. 25
as Inam 200-0-0
On account of land 80-2-25
280-2-21
From the Treasury as Nemnook 300-0-0
580-2-25

Amount of Inam villages to be given to his
dependents of the best which are granted in his own name 340-0-0
To Bapoobhut the Son of Gangather Bhut Vidhwas

from the village of Vursua	100-0-0	4260-0-0
To certain Karkoons and Brahmins who are his dependents from the Treasury		738-0-0
		15001-0-0

Recapitulation

The amount of villages and Lands granted	10382-2-25	
From Treasury	4618-1-75	
		15001-0-0

Amount of Rupees Fifteen thousand and one vizt.

Villages and lands to the amount of rupees Ten thousand three hundred and eighty-two, two quarters and twentyfive reas have been bestowed upon him together with the sum of Rupees four thousand, six hundred and eighteen, one quarter and seventyfive reas, to be paid in cash from the treasury as Illak nemnook. In confirmity with the above memorandum the villages and lands together with the payments to be made in Cash will be continued to be enjoyed by his descendents-agreed to accordingly

(A true translation)

Sd/-

Secy. and Translator in the office of
the country correspondence.

(C) Translation of a letter from Ragowjee Angria of Colaba to the Right Hon'ble the Governor dated 4th August 1819.

AC.

I beg to state that this Government having concluded a settlement of the Concerns of Vinaik Purusram Dewanjee address a letter to the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphnistone at Poona, bearing dated the 27 Jamadyoolaval for the satisfaction of the said Dewanjee and a copy of the reply dated the 14 Jumadoolakhir/the 11th of April 1819/is transmitted to your Excellency-It is therein suggested that I should not only make known to your Excellency the amount of the debt by also (my intention) that the Dewanjee should be saved against molestation from the state of Colaba, on which your Excellency would get his mind at rest and I have accordingly to request that the Hon'ble Company's Government will give him that assurance in regard to the amount of his debt for which a memorandum has been granted under my seal (mortub) as admitted on adjustment and that no molestation shall be offered to him by the State of Colaba.

(D) Translation of a copy of letter from the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone to Ragowjee Angria, dated 11 April 1819.

AC

I have received your letter dated the 27th Jumadyoolaval (4 April 1819) noticing that Vinaik Pursuram the Dewanjee having during the administration of the late Manajee Angria been extremely useful and having preserved the State of Colaba by maintaining the alliance with the Hon'ble Company when Bajee Rao subsequently broke with the Hon'ble

Company and commenced hostilities, certain allowances and Enams had been granted to him as well as to Bapoojee Ballal and others connected with him by the Government of Colaba as detailed in a separate memorandum which were to be enjoyed by the respective parties and their Heirs unmolested, even tho, the said Dewanjee should no longer act in the administration that his claims against the State should be satisfied according to what might appear to be justly due and that he should be protected by it, whenever occasion might render such protection necessary and requesting at the same time that the Hon'ble Company's Government satisfy him on these points. In consequence of this application I have affixed my signature as guarantee to the memorandum of the Enams and allowances granted to him and dependents which was transmitted under your mortub (seal) amounting to rupees 15001/- but as you have omitted to state the amount of the debt and confined yourself to a declaration that protection would be extended to his concerns, I am unable under such general expressions to satisfy him on this point. I therefore request that you will communicate the amount of your debt to the Right Hon'ble Sir Evan Nepean Bart who will not only satisfy him in this respect but also that he will not be subjected to any unmerited harsh treatment from the State of Colaba.

(E) Translation of a memorandum of the bonafide debts contracted thro' the medium of Vinaik Purusram Dewanjee/A. D. 1819-20.

After examination the accounts show a balance due by Government from the commencement upto the 11th of Shevan being the termination of the year Seta Usur 12 Jestsood 1741 (5 June 1819) to be Poona Chandare rupees (228287. 3 118 3/4) two lacs, twentyeight thousands two hundred and eightyseven rupees, three quarters and three quarter which sum of Poona Chanderi rupees as due to the above named upto the end of the year Yesa Usur (5th June 1819) it is agreed to pay with such interest as may become due at the rate of 1 percent per month together with a premium (munotee) of 2 percent per annum payable at once (mortub).

Dated Colaba the 10 Shevan...in the month of Shrawan (2nd August 1821).

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(521) Bombay Castle Oct. 1822. P. 185-87.

(On 27th September 1822, Mr. Dunlop, the Collector, reported from Bankot, to James Parist Esqr., Secretary to the Government, that on his arrival at Alybag, he was introduced to Ragboji Angria, who was in his 18th year but looked older from being uncommonly stout for his age, and found him extremely hasteful and also found that he was brought up in complete seclusion and ignorance and would not read the letter from Government without assistance. Mr. Dunlop further reported that he could not discover any designs of the Dewan against Angrey and the inhabitants were living comfortably and were superior in number to the late Paishwa's districts and ...)

Young Angria assumed the management of his own Government by proclamation on the 7th of Shravan Sood 1744 corresponding with the 20th of July last and two days are appointed in each week for hearing the complaints of his subjects during one of which he sits and superintends Punchaits at a Katcherry in Alybag, and the other on the Island of Colabah.

(Commission set up for the exchange of territory with Angria–18th Oct. 1822.)

(522) Bombay Castle P. 195.

Memorandum from Vinaik Purshuram Dewanjee of Kolaba dated 8th April 1822.

As my father Purshuram Sridhar, is arrived in the vicinity of Pythan on his return from a pilgrimage to Banares, consequently, I wish to proceed to Poona to meet him, and therefore request, that your Excellency will be kind enough to order a passport to be granted for my journey to, and from Poona. accompanied by 25 horsemen and 50 armed peons; and also a letter to the Authorities at Poona.

(523) Bombay Castle P. 209–10.

Letter of Raghoji Angria to William Henry Wathen Esq., dated 29th March 1822. A. C.

It becoming known to me that Teertsroop Matooshree Kaseebaee Angria is taking measures to leave the Colaba State on the pretence of her wishing to proceed on a pilgrimage to Benares-I have therefore to state that from generation to generation we have enjoyed full authority, over both this state and over this Angrey family; for which reason, Kaseebaee should remain in the State, contended with the very ample establishment, and allowances, which have been made her; and which are greater than warranted by the family practice.

On advising her not to attempt to go away, contrary to the practice of the family, by underhand measures; I have also requested the respectable Naro Raghoonath, to make a representation to such an effect, to the Honourable the Governor in Council, and he has probably represented the same on my behalf.

(The Govt., thinking that Raghoji was too young, called for further explanation from the Dewan for not allowing Kaseebai to leave Kolaba).

(524) Bombay Castle P. 220–224.

Yad from Vinaik Purusram of Kolaba Deewan dated 18th May 1822.

As the British Government has required me to state the objections which exist to Kaseebaee Angria's being allowed to depart upon her pilgrimage, I have accordingly to represent that I intimated these circumstances to Sreemunt Nurbudabaee the widow of the late Raghoji Angria aged 75 years, and the Surkhel Saheb's mother Gujrabaee Taeesaheb aged 35, as these ladies are supreme in the control of the Surkhel Saheb's family...

Kaseebaee's husband Baboo Row Angrey, ruled the State 15 years, and Kaseebaee herself one twelve month; by reason of which, there are a vast number of family slaves at this place, who are dependents of that branch (Baboo Row's) these people have also intermarried among the slaves of this branch (Raghoji Angria) on whose account they also live here nor is it practicable to expel them.

Notwithstanding Kaseebaee and her husband, always viewed the present chiefs branch of the family with a malignant eye; yet thinking it but proper for the chieftain of State to maintain in the very best manner a famale. The Kolaba Government keeping this in their mind, have always treated and maintained Kaseebaee on the most suitable footing and while she remains here she cannot carry into effect any bad purpose....

(He also wrote that she could not be allowed to leave Kolaba firstly because no such custom exists in the family whereby the wife of the chief of the family is allowed to live apart from others and secondly to save the country, where the Hon'ble Company had established peace, from treachery, it was necessary to arrange the house hold affairs properly.)

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(525) D. C. Vol. 448.

Poona, 14 July 1824.

Wrote as follows to John Dunlop Esqr. and Savillee Marriott Esqr.

Sir,

1. Adverting to your letter of the 9th April last requesting that the Collector of Ahmed naggur might be desired to take charges of certain villages belonging to the Colaba State transferred by the Raja to the Hon'ble Company, I have the honor to inform you that one of the villages specified (Jamgaon) was given in Enam by Ragowjee Angria in 1186 Fuslee to Narro Shankar in whose possession it was confirmed by a fresh Sunud from the Peshwa Madhaw Rao Narain in Fuslee 1189. It has been held uninterruptedly ever since the period of the original grant 47 years ago. It will therefore be obvious that the Colaba State has transferred to our Government what did not belong to it. I have not been able to as certain the exact value of the village at present.

2. I have the honour to enclose for your information the copy of an Urza from the actual proprietor of the village Naroo Annund Raw.

3 A copy of this letter has been submitted for the information of the Government.

Poona,

14th July 1824

I have the

Sd/W. Chaplin.

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(526) D. C. Vol. 78 No. 1415 of 1825

Bombay 11th Aug. 1825 Territorial Department Revenue

No. 4743. From Secretary to the Government.

To

William Chaplin Esqr.,

Commissioner in the Deckan

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th ultimo and to inform you that altho' the mode adopted for the payment of the Deshmookee claimed by the Government at Collaba from the Prant Chakun seems desirable it should be made accep table to the claimants by great regularity of payment.

2. In the persent case a complaint, it appears, is made by Angria that the annual pay-ments are only made once in two years, a circumstance which, if true, I beg you will explain.

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(527) D. C. Vol. 82 No. 1840 of 1825 P. 81

Territorial Department Revenue

William Chaplin Esqr.,

Commissioner in the Deckan, Poona

No. 4923

Sir,

In reference to your letter dated the 20th July and 17th of August last, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit to you, the accompanying copy of a memorandum from the Vakeel of Collaba dated the 24th ultimo, and adverting to the 13th article of the Treaty with that State, to inform you, that as the terms of the agreement appear to enable Angria to an adherence to former practice in the payment of the Deshmookee Huq of Chakan, no innovation should be made, without his previous consent

Bombay Castle

20th October 1825

I have the honour

Sd/-

Secy. to Govern.

Translate of a memorandum from the Colaba Vakeel–24th September 1825

A C

The ancient custom with respect to the Deshmookhee Hug of Tucuf Chakun, is that it be collected direct by the agents of this State, I sometime since presented a request on this subject to the Government. The reply to which was, that the Company's authorities collected the Koolaba Hug in like manner as that of other Zeemendars and, on their wishing to pay it to the agent of the State of Poona, he refused to receive it which circumstance appeared rather at variance with what was stated by me vizt that it was paid once in two years irregularly. I have to state on this point, that in fact, the authorities do not refuse to pay it, but as it is stated in the agreement between the two-States that in every part the ancient custom of management will continue unaltered and it is proposed at Poona in contravention to this to pay the Hug from the Government Treasury, the Karkoon does not take the money because we think its better that the affairs should be settled by the Government, after which there will be no difficulty on our part to receive the money.

On receiving the final decision of Government on this subject orders will be passed to the Karkoon accordingly.

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(528) Political Department. Vol. 3/186 of 1825 P. 115116

Letter of Raghoji Angria Chief of Colabba to the Hon'ble Mount Stuart dated 4th October 1825.

A. C.

We possess a "Wuttunee Ummul" in the village of Kaloos, Turuf Chakan, but the Gaikwar possesses the Mookundemee and other rights in it. Although upto the present day we have uninterruptedly enjoyed this "ammul" yet at the present time, Jeoum Rao Mulhar (who has been lately appointed to the charge of the Gaikwars rights in that village) having presented a memorandum to the authorities at Poona respecting some dispute, the Collector without taking the representation made upon one part into consideration, has interdicted our agents from the exercise of the rights of the "ammul" on the partial statement of the Gaikwar's Vakeel...

It is therefore requested that the authorities at Poona may be written to, on this subject.

(529) D. C. Vol. 33 No. 37 of 1825 P. 295

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1825

These are to certify that Ragowjee Angria Vuzarut Mab Surkhel has permission to pass unmolested with his suit specified in the margin * proceeding on a pilgrimage to Trimbuck. This passport to have effect for two months from this date.

Sd/- Nathen.
Secy. to Govt.

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(530) Political Department 2-255/1827. P. 155-161.

Memorandum of the Territories belonging to the Kolaba State situated beyond the River of Reodunda and Nagotun as follows, viz., Soorsun, Suman Isreen, myantyn Ouluf (A. D. 1827/28).

1. The whole of Sarkar Khalsa including the Inam villages in Talooka Manickghur.

32—12 Villages in Turuf Aoorwuteela.

1	The village of Pohee.		1	The Village of	Koondeyvuhal.
1	do	Mosarey	1	do	Awrey
1	do	Oalvey	1	do	Turghur
1	do	Dapowlee	1	do	Pokur
1	do	Pareyghur	1	do	Gowhan
1	do	Jutey	1	do	Dooswee
			12		

36— Khars Salt Batty grounds

2 Khars in the village of Saee

1 The Khar of Rubeeykhar 1 The Khar of Bhungasne Boojooy.

2

52— In Turuf Awrwuleeta Continued.

1- The Vusceneekhar with Gowthune

6- Khar in the village of Jitey

1 Khar Borlee	1 Khar Nanduce
1 „ Jooce	1 „ Nowkhar
1 „ Kosim	1 „ Toorkhool
	6

1 Khar Simadew in the village of Dooswee
1 „ Chakhlee „ Bhom
1 „ Potachamoha „ Koproley

2 In the village of Awrey

1 Khar Waltee 1 Khar Mutalace

2

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* Footmen 500; Horsemen 150; Elephants 4; Camels 40; Small field piece 1; Baggage Tatoo 150; Followers and others 500.

5 In the village of Chirlekharee
1 Khar Badkhar
1 „ Mootekhar
1 „ Nattee
1 K Shumegtee
1 „ Porkhar
5

2 Khars in the village of Jasace
1 Khar Khatkhar
1 „ Bajurikhar
2

52 In Turuf Aoorwuleta Continued
7 Khars in the village of Vindhuney
1 Khar Hurychundre Pipley
1 „ Guurce
1 „ Khar Kaljee Ghoobar
1 „ Bareekhoord
1 Khar Boree Boojoorg
1 „ Horeecha Kotha
1 „ Hurychundra Kotha
7

3 Khars in the village of Kopur
1 Khar Mandece Nimb
1 „ Manduce Kotha
1 K Sarung Kotha
3

1 Khar Danvacha Kotha in the village of Jooee
1 „ Sonakhar in the village of Oolvey
1 „ Pargaon Drongee in the village of Dapowlee
1 „ Kopoor in the village of Gowhan
1 „ Khar Vira in the village of Turghur.
36

3 Customs Land & Transit at different stations (Nakas)
1 Gowham putee
1 Naka at Shenkhura
1 Naka at the Doosvee Juetey Khurosee
3

1 The Distilling farms at different villages.
52

3—In Turuf Toongaitun
1 The village of Kurady Boodrog
1 The village of Vat
1 5 Beegas of land in the village of Kamby.
3

2 In Qusba Aptey
1 The village (of Aptey).
1 The whole of the land and transit duties of the said Qusba.
2

1 Gherawaree with the Zukat
1 Oneyrey Korue with the Zukat
1 The ghera of Onamjckghur fort

28 In Purgunna Jakshey

12 In Turuf Chimunkhul

1	The village of	Nipher	1	The village of	Gagodey Koord
1	do	Vasiwlee	1	do	Vursuee
1	do	Parley	1	do	Wasiwlee Brahmun Kird
1	do	Gagodey Boojcog	1	do	Mohilee
1	do	Astey	1	do	Kuroree
1	do	Jawlee			
10					

In Purganna Sakshey continued

9 In Turuf Wakrool

1	The village of	Poldev	1	The village of	Kamarlee
1	"	Sawurzuee	1	"	Tulowlee
1	"	Pimpulgaon	1	"	Koormoorlee
1	Qusba	Wakrcol	1	"	Sapowlee
1	village of	Mangrool			
9					

5 In Turuf Doorghuyilee

1	The village of	Kodbowlée	1	The village of	Vulukh
1	"	Duwunsur	1	"	Belowrey
1	"	Moongozee			
5					

1 Mujrey Nudunpara Turuf Clutisee

1 The distilling Farms i: d fere t villages

28

88. 1-The whole of the Omuls exclusive of the Zukats of the village of Kanduley Turuf Pen purganna Sakshay.

1	Thana of Nagothan	1	Prant of Punchmuhal
1	Turuf Nagotun	1	Turuf Austumee
1	Turuf Ashreedherney	1	Turuf Autoney
1	Turuf Havelee		

In Thana Nagotan Continued.

Collections and Extra collections in every village

1 Putee Rajabhag (being the share of the Raja)

1 Surdeshmookhee.

2

1 The whole of the half of the Umul of the village of Patunsuee Turuf Nagothun

1 Esaput at different villages.

2

1 The village of Asood Turuf Ja'gaon Talcoka Severndroog

1 The Pargannah Chakun above the ghaut

1 Deshmookhee share in different villages.
2 Pattilkee share
1—in the said qusba
1—in the village of Pimprey Boojoorg
1 Esaputon the village of Gonowree
1 Wutunee fields and Sardes.
5
1 Deshmookhee in Turuf Naney Mawal above the ghaut
1 In the village of Patun
1 „ Wakshee
2

The whole of Thanna Kalos exclusive of the Jageers above the Ghaut.

1 The Zukat Umul at Korluee

1 The collection of Zukat on the Exports and Imports to and from the Seedees village passing thro the Revdunda River.

(531) Political Dept. 4/779/1837. P. 23.

Minutes of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. subscribed to by the Board: Poll. Consul 20 Dec. No. 5803.

This is a more satisfactory Report than I looked for. Mr. Giberne's proceedings and the motions he left with the Dewanjee may be entirely approved.

I have always thought that Angria suffered injustice in having his mint suppressed without compensation; nor do I mean to lose sight of your subject, though it will be a difficult task now to retrieve our steps.

(532) Political Dept. 5/891/1838-39. P. 1

Bombay Castle 17th Dec. 1838.

The acting Secretary begs to announce that the eldest wife of Ragoji Angria and Surkhel was delivered, during last week of a Daughter and that the younger wife is to be confined in a month.

(533) Bombay Castle 27th Dec. 1838. P. 2

Memo

The acting secretary begs to state for the information of Govt. that Raghoji Angria chief of Colaba expired yesterday morning.

Wednesday, 28 Dec. 1838.

(534) Bombay Castle 28th Dec. 1838. P. 5

Secret Department. No. 649

To

W. Combey Esq.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that in consequence of the death on the 26th inst. of Surkheil Sahib chief of Colaba, it has become necessary to depute an officer to that state to

look after the interest of the British Govt. on that occasion and that H. G. C. has been pleased to appoint you to that duty, and I am accordingly directed to furnish you with the following instructions for your guidance.

1. Not to in any way interfere with the Govt. of Colaba State; but to leave it in the hands of Hatajee Dewanjee.

2. To endeavour to prevent fraud in regard to the succesion, one of the wives of the deceased being alleged to be enciente....

3. The Govr. in Council requests that you will ascertain and report whether the late Chief has left any near male relations.

5. Your correspondence should until further orders be conducted in the secret department.

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(535) Bombay Castle P. 18–19

Before his death Ragboji asked the Dewan to transmit to the Br. Govt. the following...

(His second wife being enciente, if she gave birth to a son, he was to be the ruler otherwise)

I have three wives, to the eldest of whom I concede the right of precidence and all
1. wife Kamalajabai affairs should be conducted recognising her as the principal.
2. " Eshwadabaee. This wife has four daughters whose marriages should be celebrated by my Camdars (officers) in a suitable manner.

(He gave his eldest wife the right to adopt in accordance with the religious rites, in case the 2nd wife did not give birth to a son.)

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(536) Sec. Dept. Alleebagh Colaba, Jan. 4, 1839. P. 21–27

Sir,

With reference to the instructions contained in your letter of the 28th ultimo No. 649 Secret Deptt. I have now the honour to submit for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the following observations. ..

B. Adverting to the 4th Para of your letter, I learn from the enquiries I have made here that the nearest male relations of the late chief now living are two brothers Sumbajee and Sukhojee Angria said to be in the service of some of the native states in Hindoostan. If the Geneological table, which I have appended be correct, which I regret to say, owing to the difficulties of obtaining information on the subject, I cannot vouch for they would appear to be second cousins of the deceased, being great grand children of Canojee Angria from whom the late Surkheil was descended.

14. From the allusion made by the Dewanjee at my interview yesterday, to the subject of an adoption in the event of a failure of direct male heir, I should be inclined to suppose that these persons may be even more distantly related or at any rate that no idea is entertained of advancing any claims on their behalf.

15. In conclusion I request to be favoured with the orders of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council on the subject as early as posible.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant, Sd/-
On Special Duty at Colaba.

Table.

Kanoji Angria.

Manaji Angria — Ragoji Angria — Manajee — Ragoji (the late Surkheil.)

Yesaji Angria — Baboo Row (dead) — Sumbaji (said to be living)

Yesaji Angria — Manajee — Sukhoji (said to be living)

Sd/- W. Courtney
On Special Duty at Colaba.

(537) Sec. Dept. Alybag, Colaba, 17th Jan. 1839. P. 39

To

Secretary to Government of Bombay.

With reference to the 13th Para of my despatch under date the 4th inst. in connection with the 4th Para of your letter of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to submit for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council the following additional particulars regarding the Angria family.

2 The founder of the family was Kanojee Angria; this chief built the Colaba Fort about the year Sukkee 1602 A. D. 1680. He died about 1639 A. D. 1717/8 leaving two legitimate sons Sumbajee and Shekojee and three natural children Manajee, Yesajee and Dhondajee. His eldest son Sumbajee did not however it would appear succeed his father on the Colaba Gadee but held the Government of Severndroog and its dependencies, in which he was succeeded by his only son Toolajee Angria, who as far as I can learn, died childless.

3 Snekojee, second son of Kanojee Angria obtained the Chieftainship on the death of his father; and on his demise without issue about four years afterwards, Manajee the eldest illegitimate son of Kanojee Angria was promoted to the Gadee. Yesajee his brother offered some opposition to his authcrity, but he was taken prisoner and had his eyes put out by Manajee. He afterwards escaped to Rewdunda, Mamlat of which was at that time held by Scindia; and an asamee of Rs. 500/- per mensem was granted him by that Prince from the revenues of that Mahal. Manajee died in A. D. 1757/58 after a reign of 36 years and was succeeded by his natural son Raghojee.

4 Raghojee held the Chieftainship till his death which happened about 1793/94; he left two sons Manajee and Kanojee, and natural son named Jysingrao. His eldest son Manajee ascended the gadi on his father's decease; but about the year A. D. 1797/8 Baboorao the eldest son of Yesajee Angria sent Huree Punt Bhau against Colaba; he took the fort and carried off Manajee and his brother Kanojee to Poonah; from thence they escaped to Rewdunda but were afterwards surrendered to Baboorao by orders from the Peishwah. About the year 1800/1 Baboorao came himself to Colaba to settle his Government at which time he put Jysingrao Manajee's natural brother to death in consequence of his being concerned in some intrigue and pleaced Manajee and Kanojee in confinement in the fort of Colaba,

5 Jysingrao's widow fled with her two sons Moorarjee and Chimnajee to Kendeyree /Kennery/ which she held against Baboorao; in the following years however he sent a fleet against her and took the fort, when she and her children fled to Bombay. Her eldest son Moorarjee again attempted to possess himself of Colaba about the year 1807/8 but was— repulsed by Babcorao. After this it would seem that Baboorao returned to Gwalior where he

died about the year 1814. A pension of Rs. 250 per mensem was granted to Moorarjee with an understanding that he should reside in Bombay. This was subsequently confirmed to him by the 11th article of the Treaty concluded with Ragboji Angria in 1822. I am unable to ascertain whether he is still living and in enjoyment of the pension or not; his brother Chimnajee is alive and is now residing at Colaba.

6 On Baboorao's death Manajee was restored to his government by the Peishwah's said, on which occasion he ceded to that Prince the island of Kennery, 18 of the Do Turufa villages and 2 of his own. He died in 1818 and was succeeded by his only son Raghojee the late chief.

7 Yesajee the second illegitimate son of Kanojee Angria left two sons, the elder Baboorao as above stated held the chieftainship for about 16 years and died without male issue; the younger brother Manajee left two sons Sumbaji and Sukhoji. They are said to be now living in the service of Scindiah and high in favour with that Prince.

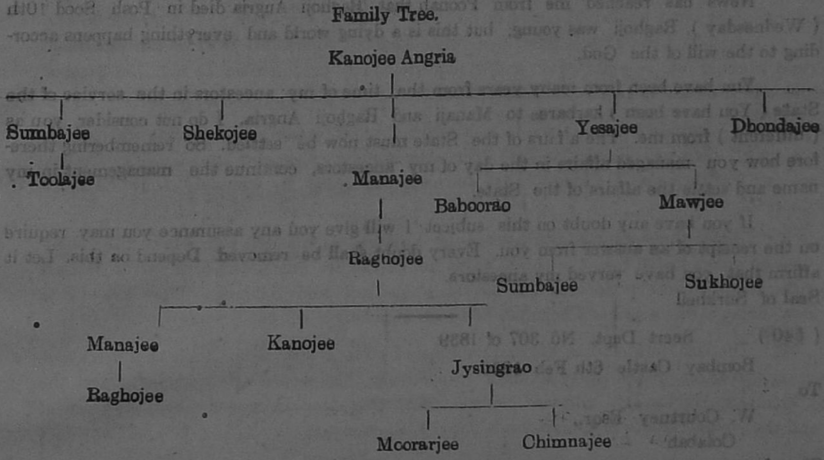
8. The late Surkheil has left four daughters by his eldest wife; their ages are about seven, six and three years, thirty six days respectively; his second wife is enciente and the third childless. He has left also two natural sons, the elder Gumnooji about 8 years of age and the younger about 2. Gumnaji is aflicted with lameness.

9 It will be seen from the foregoing account that the succession to the gadee has neither descended regularly from father to son nor been confined to the legitimate line; chieftainship/ as was not uncommon among the Marathas/ having been frequently conferred on natural sons; in consequence perhaps of large Nazzeranas, or on account of their character for courage aud conduct and the prospect of their doing good services to the Paramount power.

10 By the 4th article of the Treaty concluded with Raghoji Angria in 1822 the, British Government relinquished in favour of him, and his heirs and successors Nazzarana, as received or claimed by the late Peishwah, but reserved to itself entire supremacy over the Colaba State and the right of conferring investiture on the Chief of Colaba, on any vacancy of the musnud.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
Sd/- W. Coartney
On Special Duty at Colaba.

N. B. These were restored to Angria a few days before the commencement of hostilities between the Peishwah and the British, probably to prevent their falling into our hands.



Order of Succession

1. Kanojee Angria	2. Sekhojee	3. Manajee
4. Raghojee	5. Manajee	6. Baboorao
7. Manajee (a second time)	8. Raghojee	

Sd/- W. Courtney
On Special Duty at Colaba.

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(538) Alybag, 29th January 1839 P. 47

Mr. W. Courtney to the Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay.

Secret Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council that Eshwadabaee, second widow of the late Raghojee Angria has just given birth [at 2 A. M.] to a son.

(The Govt. acknowledged Mr. Courtney's letter and asked him to remain there for the time being and send Dewanjee for discussing certain matters with the Govt.)

(Sambaji Angria, living at Gwalior, had usurped the title and seal of the Colaba State. A representation was made to the Government to prohibit Sambhaji from using the title and the seal.)

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(539) Bombay Castle Jan. 1839. P. 60-61.

Letter from Sumbaji Rao Angria to Venaik Rao Dewanjee of Colaba dated 19th Jan. 1839

A. C.

News has reached me from Poonah that Raghoji Angria died in Posh Sood 10th (Wednesday), Raghoji was young; but this is a dying world and everything happens according to the will of the God.

You have been from many years from the time of my ancestors in the service of the State (You have been) karbaree to Manaji and Raghoji Angria. I do not consider you as (different) from me. The affairs of the State must now be settled. So remembering therefore how you managed affairs in the day of my ancestors, continue the management in my name and settle the affairs of the State.

If you have any doubt on this subject I will give you any assurance you may require on the receipt of an answer from you. Every doubt shall be removed. Depend on this. Let it affirm that you have served my ancestors.

Seal of Surkheil

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(540) Secrt Dept. No. 307 of 1839

Bombay Castle 6th Feb .1839.

To,

W. Courtney Esqr.,
Colabah.

Sir,

I am directed by the H. G. C. to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd Instant forwarding translate of a yad with enclosures, from Vinaik Purshram Dewanjee of Colaba, connected with the succession to the Gadee of that State.

2. In reply I am directed to inform you that the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the investiture of the child lately born to Surkheil Sahib by the 2nd wife, as the chieftain of Colaba.

3. The other points alluded to in your letter will be reserved for consideration until the arrival of the Dewanjee at the Presidency.

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(541) Bombay Castle Feb. 1839. P. 68-69.

(Manaji Angria wrote to the Govt. (received 30-1-1839) claiming the gadi of Colaba as " there is none except myself and my brother Sukhoji Rao Angria who can found claims to the Chiefship of Colaba, on his direct descent from the Angria Lineage.)

(542) Bombay Castle Feb. 1839. P. 72.

Resolution of Govt. in the Secret Department dated 19 Feb. 1839.

With reference to the translation of the letter from Manaji and Sumbaji Angria without date (received 30 Jan. 1839) ordered that an answer be returned to him through the Persian Deptt. to the same effect as formerly given when a pervious claim was prepared to the succession to the Angria Swasthan (as directed in Mr. Chief Secy. Warden's letter dated the 29th Jan. 1822).

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(543) Bombay Castle Feb. 1839. P. 72

The infant was invested with power on 8th Feb. at 12. He was named Kanojee Angria.

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(544) Bombay Castle Feb. 1839. P. 74.

Memorandum of Dewanjee. (Summary.)

That:—

I. Till the prince came of age, his 3 mothers were to take care of him.

2. He (Dewanjee) will carry on affairs of State " acknowledging the eldest mother of my master as the Principal and informing her of any proceedings that are adopted."

3. All papers will be signed and sealed by the eldest mother of the prince.

(The Govt. approved the above and gave formal authority to Dewanjee by its letter dated 25-2-1839.)

ANGREY From 1840 Onwards

Secret & Political Department. P. 1.
Vol. 7/1107/1840.

The Rajey Sahib Kanojee Angria Surkheil, the Head of the Sanstban Kolaba having had a disease in his stomach every medical remedy was applied to it which however proved unsuccessful and he got worse for three days and died on Thursday the 9th April at midnight.

(546) Memorandum of Ranee Saheb forwarded by J. M. Davies to the Governor in Council.

P. 34–38

Alibagh 8th May 1840

1 We cannot rest fully assured, in our present distressed position until we are informed of the ultimate intentions of the Sirkar, with respect to the Colaba state, we relying entirely upon the support aud friendship of the British Government, submit, with great deference, the following Memorandum.

2 Kanojee Angria found the State of Gheria and Severndoorg nearly 200 years ago; one of his descendents Kanojee founded that of Kolaba. The latter chief, dying without legitimate male issue, about A. D. 1732, an adoption was sanctioned by the Sahoorajah of Satarah in the person of Manaji Angria, natural son of Kanojee. Manajee ruled at Colaba during 24 years, and he dying also without a legitimate male heir another illegitimate son was raised to the Gadee, viz. Raghoji Angria who reigned 36 years. Raghoji's legitimate son and heir Manaji had only commenced his rule, when Daulatrao Sindea, then the head of Maratha confederacy, in point of power, preferred a successor to the State in the person of Baboorao, an illegitimate descendant of Kanojee. Daulatrao Sindia was himself connected with Baboorao through his own mother, who was also descendant from Kanojee Angria. The Paishwa Bajirao, being forced to acquiesce in this arrangement, Daulatrao sent an army against Colaba which being victorious over that of Manaji the ruling Angria, the latter was thrown into prison and the intruder Baboorao ruled the state for 17 years, after his death (about A. D. 1812) his nephew Sambhaji brought letters to the Paishwa from the same Daulatrao Sindia, but, the Paishwa who, allied with and supported by the British had then regained legitimate authority, refused to acknowledge Sambhaji's claim, saying that his uncle Baboorao, had been forced upon him by Daulatrao Sindia. The Paishwa then released the imprisoned Manajee, and the latter reigned afterwards 4 years. He dying, left a legitimate heir, Raghoji, who reigned 22 years and was recognised by the British Government. The latter died in A. D. 1838 and his posthumous and legitimate successor Kanojee died, as has been represented to government on the 8th of April last.

3 In A. D. 1822 Cashee Baee, the wife of the late Baboorow petitioned the British Government in behalf of her nephew Sumbhajee but his claims were negatived in accordance

with the desire of the Paishwa and an answer was sent dated the 6th of February A. D. 1822 Four months afterwards the authority of Ragboji Angria (father of the lately deceased Kanojee) was recognised by treaty with the British Government.

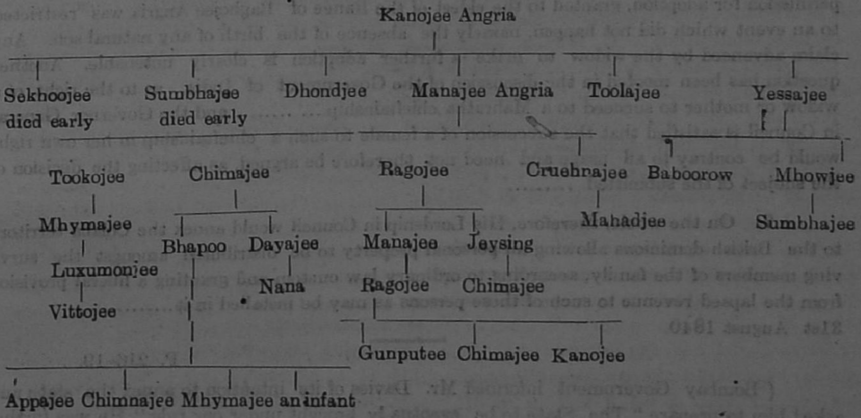
Having submitted these points, for the information and consideration of Government, it only remains for us to express our perfect reliance upon its protection; although unfortunate in legitimate male issue, there are no less than (13) thirteen male descendants now living, lineal heirs of body (not by the line) of the first Manajee Angria. It is our humble wish and application, therefore, that the British Government would be graciously pleased to reestablish the State from amongst these, according to the usage of former times.

We further beg to submit, for the information of Government a geneological table showing the line of descent from the first Kanoji Angria of Kolaba, together with the illegitimate branches down to the present day.

Alibaugh,
8th May 1840.

Embodied and rendered into English
at the request of the Raneesaheb
Sd/- J. M. Davies,
Second Assistant to the Political Agent

(Geneological table commencing witn Kanojee Angria.)



Explanation.

The green denotes legitimacy. The white illegitimacy.

The half green and white those who are legitimate after the first Generation. The yellow mark denotes those who are still living.

I. M. Davies

(548) 1st July 1840 P. 47

Para 25. The Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone's report on the territories conquered from the Paishwa contains the following allusion to the Colaba State. "Angria is a Maratha Chief. He was among the earliest supporters of Sevajee's family. At one time possessed almost whole of Concan, and his ancestor was the principal means of establishing the government of Raja Sahoo and the authority of the first Paishwa. He has been however reduced by gradual encroachment to a three lakhs. He received investiture from the Paishwa, on the Raja's behalf, but was otherwise independent."

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(549) Vol. 7/1107/1840. No. 607 P. 208-11

To

L. W. Reid Esqr.,

Chief Secretary to Govt. of Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Dispatches of dates noted in the margin, relative to the disposal of the Colaba principality, and a reply to state that the question submitted in the references has been considered by the Governor General in Council with the attention due to its importance.

2. The result of His Lordship in Council's is deliberations in that as in this case, the permission for adoption, granted to the eldest of the Ranee of Raghojee Angria was restricted to an event which did not happen, namely the absence of the birth of any natural son. Any claim advanced by the widow to make a further adoption is clearly untenable. Another question has been mooted in the discussion of the Government of India, as to the right of a widow or mother to succeed to a Mahratha chieftainship.... .... and the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the succession of a female to such a chieftainship in her own right would be contray to all usage and need not therefore be argued, as affecting the decision of the subject of the submitted. ....

7. On the whole, therefore, His Lordship in Council would annex the Colaba territory to the British dominions allowing all personal property to be distributed amongst the surviving members of the family, according to ordinary law custom and granting a liberal provision from the lapsed revenue to such of these persons as may be installed in it..........

31st August 1840.

P. 216-19.

(Bombay Government informed Mr. Davies of its intention to annex the state and asked him to prepare " The State to be eventually brought under our rule." He was further asked to inform the Government, " what provisions should be asigned for the maintenance of Angria's family. ")

No. 1

Original holder Kanojee Angria. held the state from A. D. 1678 to 1728.
(Ruled 30 years).

Elder wife's issue

No. II
Shekojee Angria held the state from 1728 to 1734 A. D. (Ruled 6 years) left no issue.

No. III
Sambajee Angria held the State from 1734 to 1743 A. D. (Ruled 9 years) Left no issue.

Younger wife's issue

Esajee Angria. This ruler's eyes were put out by Manajee Angria IV during the life time of Sumbajee Angria III Had the following issues when in prison.

C
Managee Angria died in 1802 A. D. Leaving the two following issues.

Sumbhajee Angria present claimant

Shekhojee Angria Died in 1839 A.D. Left no issues.

No. VII
Baboorao Angria held the State from 1794 to 1814 A. D. (Ruled 17 years. Left no male issue. female issues 4 daughters.

Illegitimate issues

No. IV B
Manajee Angria Illegitimate Sons. Held the State from 1743 to 1772 A. D. (Ruled 29 years) and was succeeded by his illegitimate son.

No. VB
Raghojee Angria Illegitimate son held The State from 1773 to 1794 A. D. (Ruled for 21 years)

No. VI & VIII
Manajee Angria held the State from 1794 to 1797 A. D. & again from 1815 to 1818 A. D (Ruled 6 years in all) the State during the intervals of above period was restored by the Paishwa to Baboorao Angria VII who retained possession until death.

No. IX
Ragojee Angria held the state from 1818 to 1839 A. D. (Ruled 21 years) succeeded by a posthumous son.

No. X
Kanojee Angria. Posthumous son died within 12 months of his mother in 1840.

D
Kanojee Angria Died in 1820 A. D. Left no issue.

Explanation: The claim link denotes legitimate issue. The dotted do Illegitimate issue. The Roman No. I, II, III, &c show the person who succeeded to the State and retained possession in that succession order. The Roman letters A, B, C etc are references shown in the accompanying memorandum
From a claim put forward by Sambajee Poona dated 23 Sept. 1840

(551) Vol. 21/1237/1841 P. 6

List of territorial Description of the villages of country hitherto known as Angria's Colaba; in the Zillah of the Northern Konkan, under the Presidency of Poona.

Territories.

All the territory South of Island of Bombay, lying between the Negothan Creek and the Sea, that is to say–the shore from the point of Mandiva to Rhewadunda, and thence pursuing the Northern back of the Rohey–Ushtuence creek, as far as Chávra Khind, eastward; and extending along the shore from Mundeva along the Western back of the Negotna creek as far as Samarn Khind, to the southward; and extending westward from Samree Khind to Chaora Khind. The territory comprizes :

The Talook of Oonderee. The Mahal of Rhewus.
The Talook of Pornar. The Mahal of Ramsez.
The Talook of Rhewadunda.

(with the exception of the fort of Rhewdanda which is to be up to the Hon'ble Company).

The Mahal of Chevol — The Mahal of Bamungaong
The Mahal of Nagaong — The Mahal of Ukshee
The Mahal of Sreedaugh — The Mahal of Khundalla.
The Mahal of Mursolee — and the Mahal of Thull.

together with the Sea forts of Colabah and Onderee. Also eighteen villages /18/ and sixty-three Khars (63) constituting the Soubah of Saee with Turuf Ourwooleah vizt :

Kopur, Oura	Dapewlee, Doosuar	Oolwa, Jeetsy
Turgur, Kharwasheney	Gowhaw, Sau	Pareeghur, Diegatry
Koondahwalel, Kellownah	Mosarra, Poonarey	Poee, Rawey.

Khars

Pargaong, Doongee	Nawdye, Kopur	Wandye, Kota Kopur
Sarmug, Kota Kopur	Ghaut–atsa, Kota Kopur	Kharut. Moza
Khat, Neera Nandye,	SonKhar, Buglee Dzoor	
Kopurkhar, Hurichund Pimpal		

Khoikhar,	Hurichund Kota,
Bundkhar,	Boree–tsa Kota,
Waltee	Katyee–gorbar,
Seontee,	Boree boodzoorg,
Mootey Khar,	Boree Khorrd,
Khar Chicklee,	Sheernee Deo,
Khar Guvendee	Borla,
Khar Malhye,	Nandye Jilla,
Pot–atsa–Moha,	Zoor Khool,
Lukhum–Mhor,	Dzoee Jitta,
Saee Khar,	Kosheemb,
Untra Bambada	Ret Khar,
Tally Kharut.	Kharut Kokree.

Benidas,
Untra boodroog,
Dzore Poonera,
Dombhul,
Kassoo,
Rauzunkhar Jassye,
Wattey Ourey.
Doobez,
Kharut Dungrey,
Kharut Dehree,
Bhendee-teree-Kharut,
Kassar bhat,
Turrey-tsee-kharut,
Rele kharee tsa-kota,
Dzoon khar,
Bungureeboodroog,
Bunguree Khoord,
Bunguree-kota,
Pondkher,
Kharut Chalectsey,
Tarbund,
Reweey Khar,
Bab Deo-Atsa-Kassa-bhat
Now Khar and Dussa-tsa-Khatul

2/3 also the villages of Wat, and Kurranakhoord in the Mahal of Toongatuno. also the town of Apta, and the villages of Kornlevaree and Sydapoor in the turuf Kumlla.

12 also twelve villages of the turuf Munkull vizt

P. 9

Gogada boodroog,
Washewlee,
Kurvdee,
Ashta,
Mohitee,
Ozcwlee,
Gogeda khoord,
Washewlee Bam kird,
Nippar,
Parla,
Nidowlee,
Wursaee,

9 also nine villages of the turuf Wakrol viz

Cuoba-Wakrol,
Korrmoolee,
Mangrol,
Pimpulgaon,
and Kawursaee
Sapowlee
Paneer
Kamarlee
Tukowlee

5 also five vallages of the turuf Doorga Havelee vizt.

Kondewlee
Moongosee
and Damurnsee.
Wallouck
Ballowra Khoord

3 also three villages of the mahal Nizampoor vizt.

Kudla.
Bulleh
& Chiuchowla

1/2 and half of the Thana of Kaloos with Kheir mahal of the Poona Zillah.

Alibagh
19th January 1841.

J. M. Davies.

(552) Vol. 22/1235 1841 P.24

No. 649 of 1841.

Resolution of the Government in the Political department dated 8th March 1841.

With reference to the Translation of a petition from an individual calling himself " Futtehsing " Wulud Baboorao Angria of Colaba" without date, ordered that he be informed through the Persian Department that the pecuniary demands and claim to the Gadee of this State which he therein advances are inadmissible.

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(553) Vol. 24/1445/1843, P. D. P. 1-2

No, 616 of 1843.

From:

The Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

To

J. P. Willoughby Esqr.

Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Dated Agra 18th April 1843.

Sir,

The Governor General has had under his consideration the dispatch from the Hon'ble Court of Directors No. 29 of 1842 dated December 30th of that year in which the final dicision regarding the disposal of the State of Kolaba is referred to India.

2. The Governor General being of opinion that the annexation of the State of Kolaba to the British dominions is just and expedient, request that the Governor in Council of Bombay will take at once the necessary steps for carrying that measure into effect.

3. A copy of the courts dispatch is forwarded for submission to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council who will have special regard to the instructions conveyed in the 6th and 7th Paragraphs † respecting the gradual introduction of our system of Administration in to the Colaba State, the disposal of the private property of the deceased Chief, the provision for widows and the consideration due to the situation of the illegitimate branches of the Angria family.

(554) No- 1920 of 1843. Political Department. P. 32-33

To

J. M. Davies Esqr,

Para 6th.

No, 29 of 1842.

† We in that case give our sanction to the final annexation of Colaba to the British territories under the Proviso/which we desire may always be scrupulously observed, when our authority is newly introduced into any country / that our "Laws and forms of proceeding" especially "court formalities " and rigid sales of landed possession for debt, and for arrears of revenue shall not be (as Mr. Princess justly says they often have been) "introduced hastily and without descretion"......

Para 7. We also desire that the private property of the deceased chief may be scrupulously delivered over to the parties entitled to it, that a liberal provision may be secured to the widows of his predecessors, and that the situation of the illegitimate branches of the Angre family should be fairly considered.

London, 30 December 1842:

Political Superintendent of Colaba

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 6th ultimo No. 27 and to inform you that for the reasons stated in the second para of that communication, the the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is of opinion that the names of the six ladies therein mentioned, members of Angrias' family should alone be enrolled in the privileged class to be hereafter established for the lapsed territories

2 ......

3 I am instructed to inform you that for the reasons herein stated Government has decided that the name of Venaik Parushram the Ex-Dewan of Colaba shall not be enrolled in the priviledged class.... ...

1. Cumlabuya
2. Yeshodaduya
3. Yamunabuya

widows of Raghojee Angria:

4. Guzrabuya, alias Yesahile, mother of Raghojee Angria.
5. Casheebuya, widow of Baboorao Angria.
6. Luximibuya, widow of Kancjee, brother of Raghojee Angria.

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(555) No. 29 of 1843. P. 69-86

From J. M. Davies to the Government dated 11th July.

Para 4th.

A better acquaintance, however, with the real wants of the Chief's widows and always setting apart the Council of Wukeels, and of other unscrupulous people immediately about there I am respectfully of opinion that the yearly sum of Rs, 10,000 for Cumlabhye Sahib and 7200 for each of the others viz. Yeshodabai and Ambikabai Saheb would bes found ample for women of their cast and conditions. They possess or ought to posses considerable property in Jewell......

(For the daughter married to Deshmukh of Sangamner)

I am respectfully of opinion that a pension of Rs. 1200/- or 1500/- (twelve or fifteen hundred) per annum would be well bestowed by Government during the lifetime of the Chief's daughter.

Para 7th.

With regard to the two unmarried daughters of the late chief... suggest that donation by Government, bestowed upon its being represented that their marriages area going to take place ought to be considered sufficient for them.

Para 10th.

The allowances of Tyesaheb, I would respectfully suggest, be for the future fixed at Company's 7200/- per mensum—

Para 12th.

Casheebayee Saheb receive for herself a monthly stipend of Company's Rs. 500/- Yamunabai (Her daughter) Nimbalkareen Rs. 150 and Appa Deshmukh (Her gandson) Rs. 50 per mensum

Para 13.

For Laxmibai I would respectfully suggest that Company's Rs. 150 per mensum be fixed, as her allowance during her life time.—

Para 15 and 17th.

(The following persons who had beed receiving pensions from the State since long were also recommended by Davies) :

1.	Raghunathrao Thorat (Sarkheil's Father-in-law)	Rs. 40 per mensum or	per annum'	Rs. 480
2.	Khanderaw Laggar Company's (Kolagaonkar-father of Cumlabaee)	Rs. 60	do	720
3.	Bhagwantrao Bhurgaye (father of Yashodabaee)	Rs. 50	do	600
4.	Pandoba Alam [father of Ambikabai]	Rs. 25	do	300
5.	Govind Deshmukh [relation of Tyesahib]	Rs. 30	do	360
6.	Bapu Kadam (Relation of Tyesahib)	Rs. 20/-	do	Rs. 240/per
7.	Ramji Deshmukh (,, ,,)	Rs. 15/-	do	Rs. 180/year
8.	Dowdee Shindia	Rs. 7/-	do	Rs. 84/-
9.	Gopalrao Dalwi servant	Rs. 3/-	do	Rs. 36/-
				Rs. 3000/-

Being a total per annum
or per mensum Company's Rs. 250/- Rs. 3000/-

Para 19th.

Allowance to Yesaji or Chimaji at Company's Rs. 60/- Rs. 720/-

Para 23rd.

To sum up the following is an abstract of the provision which I am respectfully of opinion should be made for the various members of the Angria family and for the numerous dependents upon the late Chief of Colaba viz. :-

1.	The "Khasa ada"	
	Kamlabayeesaheb	Rs. 10000/—
	Yeshodabayee	Rs. 7200/—
	Ambicabai	Rs. 7200/—
	The dowager Ranee Tyesaheb	Rs. 7200/—
	,, ,, ,, Kashibayee	Rs. 8400/—
	,, ,, ,, Laxmibayee	Rs. 1800/—
	Total per annum—	Rs. 41800/—
2.	The "Aupt Mundle" or relatives who have heitherto received allowances from the State	Rs. 3000/—
3.	The "Khander" or illegitimate offspring	Rs. 2136/—
4.	The "Lekowle" or their descendants together with the offspring of concubines and slaves	Rs. 1824/4/11
	Being a grand total of Company's Rupees	48760/4/11

(556) No. 2388 of 1843 P. 89–91

To

J. M. Davies Esqr.,

Political Secretary Colaba.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th July No. 29. suggesting the pensions which should in your opinion be assigned for life to the various members of the Angria family and to the several dependents of the late chief of Colaba amounting an aggregate of Company's Rs. 48760/4/11.

2. In reply I am directed to inform you that while the Hon'ble the Governor in Council considers the provisions you have suggested to be very liberal, he is not disposed to reduce the pensions of the three widows of the late chief as suggested by the 4th paragraph of your letter.

3. The Governor in Council therefore directs that these pensions be continued as heretofore namely Rs. 12000/–per annem to Camlabayee the senior widow and Rs. 8000/–per annem to each of the two junior widows, on the condition however, that they support the members of the family alluded to in para 8th and the two unmarried daughters of the late Chief.

4. Under the circumstances stated in the 6th para of your letter, the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm on the eldest daughter of the Chief a life pension of Rs. 1200/– per annem.

5. It is clearly to be understood that all the pensions are for life, and to include the rent of any land in possession.

6. As you have not proposed the amount of allowance to be granted to the female slaves alluded to in the last para you will be pleased to supply the omission and in order to avoid future misunderstanding to submit a tabular stetement showing the names, age, occupation and amount of pension now to be assigned for life to each of the persons enumerated in your letter. If the pension were paid in Alibaugh currency, in equivalent amount should now be settled in company's Rupees.

Bombay Castle

7th October 1843.

Colaba,

[557] No. 10 of 1860. Sub–Collectors office,

Dated, 6th January 1860

The Government Resolution runs–

With respect to the claim of Yeshodabai, the mother of the last chief of Kolaba it was decided, at the time of resumption of the Kolaba state, that no distinction could be drawn between what were alleged to be inams, etc. and the general body of the State.

The proceeds of Inams had long been credited with the revenues of the State and the Wuttons had been exchanged or so alienated as to have lost their original characteristics,

Under the circumtances, the Government of the day made a very liberal provsion fior the members of the Colaba family but declined to draw any distinction between the alleged nams and Wutton holdings and the rest of the Estates.

The decision of the Rt. Honourable. the Governor in the Council does not deem it expedient, now to disturb and the lady should therefore be informed that his Lordship is unable to comply with her request.

George Scott
Acting Sub-Collector

(558)

From: Alfred Keyser, Esqr.
Acting Collector & Political Agent,
Colaba.

Te

Her Highness Yeshodabai Saheb, Angria, Alibag.

Camp Alibag 18th February 1884.

Madam,

Referring to your Highness' Memorial to the address of his Excellency, the Viceroy, I am directed to communicate to your Highness the decision of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

His Lordship states that he sees no ground for any increase to the allowance of Rs. 10,000/- a year now drawn by Yeshwadabai Aagria but he is willing that Rs. 7200/- of that allowance should be regarded as representing the estate of Angrey family and be continued after the death of Memorialist to the person who may then be decided to be the legal heir to the private property of the last chief of Colaba.

Alfred Keyser,
Acting Collector and Political Agent.

ERRATA

Page No.	Line No.	Incorrect	Correct
1	2	censultation	consultation
"	14	warr	War
"	22	severall	several
2	4	councill	council
"	7	ef	of
"	9	perill	peril
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213	42	Williamst, he	Williams, the